

Its N wall presents, as the chief feature of interest, ancient pointed arches of peculiar beauty, and intervening pillars composed of alternate mouldings and small columns. The original pile of Christ-church is alleged to have been erected in 1038 by Sitricus, prince of the Ostmen of Dublin. A synod was held in Christ-church in 1185; a parliament by Henry VI, in 1450; the coronation of the impostor, Lambert Simnel, in 1487; and a parliament in 1559.

St. Patrick's cathedral stands without the line of the ancient walls a $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S of Christ-church, on nearly the lowest ground in the city, and in the midst of a dense mass of narrow thoroughfares. Though inferior in grandeur and dimensions to many English cathedrals, it is both an extensive and an interesting edifice. The early pointed style prevails in its architecture. Its parts are a steeple, a nave with aisles, a S transept comprising the chapter-house, a N transept lately rebuilt and occupied as a parish-church, a choir with aisles, and a lady-chapel E of the choir and chancel. The steeple consists of a plain but well-proportioned tower of blue limestone 120 ft. high, and a spire of granite 101 ft. high. The nave is separated from its aisles by octangular columns sustaining unornamented arches. The choir is 90 ft. in length, and has been pronounced the finest piece of pointed architecture in the kingdom. The present edifice was founded by Archbishop Minot in 1370. In 1546, the cathedral-character of the place was dissolved by letters-patent of Edward VI; from 1548 to 1554, the building was used as the common-hall of the four courts of judicature; in 1555, its cathedral-character was restored by Philip and Mary; and, during the civil war of the 17th cent., the edifice, much to its damage, was again occasionally used for civil purposes.

St. Andrew's church, commonly called the Round church, built in imitation of the church of St. Mary de Rotunda at Rome, is in the form of an ellipse, whose axes are 80 and 60 ft.—St. Andrew's church exhibits the architectural peculiarities of the 14th and 15th cent.—St. Catherine's church presents a simple, massive, and handsome front of granite, 92 ft. in extent, with Doric pilasters supporting a pediment in its centre.—St. George's church is by far the finest ecclesiastical edifice in the city, and stands in a position of the most advantageous kind. It measures, in the exterior, 92 ft. across the front, and 84 ft. along the side; but sends out from its rear a projection of 40 ft. by 20, disposed in vestry-room and school. A majestic tetrastyle Ionic portico, the columns fluted, adorns the principal front, measures 42 ft. in length, and 15 in breadth, and supports an entablature and pediment. The three other fronts are Ionic, but of much inferior dignity. The steeple, measured from the pavement, is 200 ft. in height.—St. Mary's chapel-of-ease is the best specimen of modern Gothic architecture in the city.—St. Peter's church, a plain cruciform structure, challenges attention chiefly on account of its being the largest church in Dublin, and that used for the more important of the public charity sermons.—St. Thomas' church is, in many respects, a splendid edifice; but suffers in effect from the lowness of its basement, and the height of its roof.—The Roman Catholic Metropolitan chapel has a portico of six magnificent columns of the ancient Doric order, whose entablature is carried along the front and sides of the entire building. Above the portico rises a magnificent pediment; and within it are three entrances, the principal one in the centre, and the smaller near the extremities. The portico projects 10 ft., and stands upon an extensive landing or plateau, approached by an extended flight of steps. The interior is equally simple and chaste. The centre or grand aisle is enclosed by a range of columns on each side, which support an entablature, from which springs an arched ceiling, divided into compartments. The great aisle is 150 ft. long, and about 120 ft. wide.—The Westland-row chapel, founded in 1832, is built in the form of a Latin cross, and measures 160 ft. by 150.—The Jesuits' or Upper Gardiner-street chapel is likewise built in the form of a Latin cross; and it measures 133 ft. by 86;—and affords the only instance in Dublin of an extensive portico constructed exclusively of granite.

The University.—The greater part of the University buildings are disposed in three spacious quadrangles. The grand front faces College-green, and is 300 ft. in length, and 4 stories high; its centre is pierced with the grand entrance, and ornamented with a pediment resting on Corinthian columns; and its ends display pavilions decorated with coupled Corinthian pilasters, and surmounted by an attic story terminating in a stone balustrade. The entrance through the front forms an octagonal vestibule, overarched with groined arches, but quite destitute of architectural beauty.—The first quadrangle was rebuilt chiefly by means of parliamentary grants, amounting to upwards of £40,000, and is, in consequence, called Parliament square. It measures 316 ft. in length, and 212 ft. in width; and contains the chapel, the theatre for lectures and examinations, the refectory or dining-hall, and apartments for students and other members of the university. Its buildings are all faced with hewn stone; and it possesses, in every respect, an appropriate and ornamental character, and may be pronounced one of the finest collegiate quadrangles in the empire. The chapel and the theatre, designed by Sir W. Chambers, stand mutually opposite, on respectively the N and S sides of the square. The exterior of each presents a tetrastyle Corinthian portico, a surmounting angular pediment, and a stone balustrade. The interior of the theatre, exclusive of a semicircular recess at the end, measures 80 ft. in length, 40 in width, and 44 in height. The refectory is a plain but respectable pile; its dining-hall measures 70 ft. by 35.—The second quadrangle is called the Library-square; it measures 265 ft. by 214; and consists, on

one side of the library, and on the other sides, of plain and uniform brick buildings, chiefly devoted to the accommodation of the students. The front of the library extends from end to end of the square, and consists of a piazza, two stories above the plazza, and a rich Corinthian entablature, surmounted by a balustrade. The exterior or chief library-room measures 210 ft. in length, 41 in width, and 40 in height; contains about 130,000 vols.; and is regarded as one of the noblest rooms of its class in Europe. A second or interior apartment, 52 feet in length, and once used as the manuscript-room, but now called the Fagel library, contains about 20,000 vols., which belonged to the Fagel family in Holland, and were purchased by the University for £8,000.—The third quadrangle is situated to the N of Library-square; it was recently built, and is adapted to convenience rather than to ornament; it is devoted, throughout three of its sides, to the accommodation of students; and it presents, to Great Brunswick-street, a granite front 270 ft. in length, and so plain as to be unpleasantly contrasted with the prevailing style of the other college buildings.—The College-park extends ESE from the rear or E side of Library-square, and comprises an area of about 20 acres planted with elms, and somewhat tastefully disposed.—The Anatomy-house, situated near the SE corner of the park, was recently built, measures 116 ft. by 50, and contains a very large and well-constructed lecture-room, a museum furnished with some valuable preparations, a chemical laboratory, and some private apartments appropriated to the professor.—The printing-house, situated on the N side of the park, is a small building, with a handsome Doric portico.—The provost's house stands about 60 yds. S of the grand front of the college, and is screened from Grafton-street by a high wall; it was erected after a design by the Earl of Burlington, and has at once a superb, a classical, and a heavy appearance.—The College Botanic garden is situated near the suburban village of Ball's-bridge, comprises about $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and is arranged for plants in general on the Linnaean system, and for medicinal plants on the system of Juvesen.—The College observatory is situated about 4 m. NW of D.-castie, at DUNSSINK; which see.—D. University, the only royal university in Ireland, was founded in 1591, by charter of Elizabeth, and was endowed then with the possessions of the suppressed monastery of All Saints, and subsequently with various grants from the Crown. James I, in particular, endowed it with large estates in Ulster; and Charles I, was a considerable benefactor. The University's existing estates lie chiefly in the cos. of Donegal and Kerry, and yield a revenue of about £15,000 a-year. The provost is appointed by the Crown, and has a separate estate in the co. of Galway, yielding about £2,600 a-year; the vice-provost is usually appointed in the order of seniority from among the fellows, but acquires little additional income from the change; a senior fellow has an annual income of upwards of £1,000; a junior fellow has only £20 a-year, irrespective of fees from pupils, but obtains from these fees an average of £700, and a maximum of about £1,200; a scholar has £20 a-year, a daily dinner, and chambers at half-rent. The scholars are 70 in number; and, by a late act, both they and the fellows retain during life a voice in the election of the University's 2 representatives in the imperial parliament. The church benefices in the University's gift are 21 in number, and are offered to the fellows in the order of seniority, but can be accepted only at the cost of resigning the fellowships. The students of the University are divided into four ranks,—somewhat corresponding to the great classes of civil society,—severally distinguished by the opulence or plainness of their dress, and all, except the poorest, unlimited in number. A 'nobleman', or 'Filius Nobilis', pays £60 a-year; a fellow-commoner pays £30; a pensioner pays £15; and the sizers, who are limited in number to 30, have their commons and instructions free. The total of students 30 or 40 years ago was only about 500; but now it is about 2,000. The professorships are on various endowment foundations; and include divinity, common and civil law, political economy, mathematics, natural philosophy, physic, anatomy and surgery, chemistry, botany, astronomy, history, oratory, and the Greek, oriental, and modern languages. The divinity testimonium, requisite for obtaining ordination in the church, requires 2 years' study under the professors of divinity; and the degree of bachelor of arts requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ years' study at the University on the part of a fellow-commoner, and 4 years' on the part of a pensioner or a sizer. The following table shows to what extent the advantages offered by the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity college, Dublin, have been sought during the last 5 years:

	Number of students entered.		
	Oxford.	Cambridge.	T. col., Dublin.
1844	...	533	...
1845	438	527	366
1846	410	560	368
1847	406	515	371
1848	411	499	333
1849	440	...	327

Number of candidates for the degree of B.A.

1844	...	342	...
1845	398	982	281
1846	384	356	254
1847	362	375	267
1848	404	370	261
1849	443	...	254

Successful candidates for B.A. degree.

1844	...	312	...
1845	277	354	266
1846	282	328	237
1847	287	351	251
1848	304	333	241
1849	307	...	242

The Castle.—D.-castle, the palace of the Viceroy, occupies high ground, 250 yds. S. of the Liffey, 500 yds. W. by S of Trinity college, and very nearly in the centre of the city. The castle began to be built in 1205, and was completed in its original character as a fortress in 1220. But it did not become the seat of government till so late as the reign of Elizabeth; and appears to have so progressively assumed a palatial character in its architectural style, that no description of it strictly as a castle can now be given. The existing pile is a patchwork of various periods, chiefly within the 18th cent., and exhibits little harmony of arrangement or consistency of style. The principal entrance is on the N side, from Cork-hill, on a line with Exchange-street, and a little W. of the line of Essex-bridge; this entrance consists of a gateway surmounted by a statue of Justice. The Upper court into which the grand entrance opens is a quadrangle of 280 ft. by 130, uniform in height, and built chiefly of brick with dressings of stone. The building on the N side accommodates the master of the ceremonies and the Viceroy's aides-de-camp; part of the E end, the whole of the W end, and the parts of the N side inward from the gateways of the quadrangle, accommodate the chief secretary and the various officers of the household; and the whole of the S side, as well as the remainder of the E end, is occupied by the Viceroy's own apartments. A hexastyle colonnade, supporting a projecting pedimented and central part of the second story, forms the grand approach to the viceregal apartments; and a handsome flight of steps leads thence, through the yeomen's hall, to the presence chamber. The only apartment of real interest is the Ball-room, called since the institution of the order of the knights of St. Patrick, St. Patrick's hall. This apartment measures 82 ft. in length, 41 in width, and 38 in height; its ceiling is divided into three compartments, and adorned with paintings; its cornice is also richly painted; and its ends are furnished with galleries for the musicians and spectators.—The Lower court of the castle, situated E and SE of the Upper court, measures 250 ft. by 220. On the N side of the Lower court are the treasury, the hanaper, the register, and the auditor-general's offices; at the E end are the Ordnance office, guard-houses, the arsenal, and the armory, the last containing 40,000 stand of arms, and some cannons and mortars.—The castle chapel was built in 1807-14, at the cost of £42,000; and, though measuring only 73 ft. by 35, exhibits the results of probably the most elaborate effort in modern times to revive the ancient pointed style of ecclesiastical architecture.

Public monuments.—Nelson's pillar is both the most conspicuous and the finest public monument in the city. It stands in the centre of Sackville-street; consists of a lofty square pedestal, a well-proportioned Doric column and capital, and a statue 18 ft. high of Lord Nelson, leaning against the capstan of a ship. Its total height, from the ground to the crown of the statue, is 134 ft.—The Wellington Testimonial stands on high ground 70 perches within the gate of the Phoenix park. It is a large, lofty, ill-designed, and almost ugly structure of granite, consisting chiefly of a huge square flight of steps, a great square pedestal, and a massive, truncated, and heavily proportioned obelisk. It was erected at the cost of about £20,000, raised by subscription; and measures 480 ft. in the circumf. of the lowest step of the flight, 20 ft. in the perpendicular height of the steps, 34 ft. in the height of the pedestal, and 150 ft. in the height of the obelisk.—The equestrian statue of William III, in College-green, was erected in 1701, is well executed in bronze, and stands on a lofty pedestal, surrounded with iron railings.—The equestrian statue of George I, in Dawson-street, near the Mansion-house, was placed on its present site in 1789, but was originally erected on Essex-bridge in 1720.—The equestrian statue of George II, in the centre of St. Stephen's green, was erected in 1758, and originally stood on a much lower pedestal than at present; yet in spite of its comparatively lofty elevation, and of its possessing considerable merit, it looks tiny and insignificant.—Two pedestrian statues of George III, are placed in respectively the Bank of Ireland and the Royal Exchange.

The Bank of Ireland.—The Bank of Ireland, originally the Parliament house, presents a grand S front to College-green. It is nearly of semicircular outline, and stands on 13 acre of ground. Its central part, including the grand front of 147 ft. in breadth, was built in 1729-39, at the cost of about £40,000; the E part was built in 1758, at the cost of £25,000; the W part was built in 1787, at the cost of about £50,000. The House of Commons, now quite removed, or surviving only in handsome corridors which encompassed it, was much admired for beauty of proportions and magnificence of disposal. It was an octagonal room, and had an amphitheatrical gallery fronted with an iron balustrade of scroll-work; and from this rose a cyclostyle Ionic colonnade supporting a dome. The House of Lords, now little altered, and used as the court of proprietors of the Bank, is an apartment of 40 ft. by 30; with a recess which formerly contained the throne, but is now occupied by a pedestal statue of George III.

The Law courts.—The Law courts, or Four courts, are situated on King's Inn quay, between Richmond and Whitchurch bridges; and, in point both of extent and of grandeur, form one of the noblest structures in Ireland. The structure was erected

in 1786-1800, at the enormous cost of about £200,000; and its ground-plan forms an elongated rectangle of about 440 ft. by 170. The pile consists of two uniform wings, plain, and three stories high; two court-yards, or open squares, surrounded with the inferior courts and innumerable law offices, and separated from the street by arcade screens of rusticated masonry, each perforated with a grand archway, and surmounted by a handsome balustrade; and a grand central edifice, 140 ft. square, containing the courts of chancery, king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer, and possessing both without and within all the chief architectural decorations of the whole pile. The front of this central edifice presents a splendid hexastyle Corinthian portico, surmounted by a well-proportioned pediment. The hall has a grandly imposing architectural character, and exhibits, in term time, a perfect whirl of business and bustle. At the cardinal points of its circumference are the entrances to itself, to the Rolls court, and to the chambers appropriated to the judges and juries; and at the four intermediate points are the entrances to the courts of chancery, king's bench, common pleas, and exchequer.

The Custom-house.—The extensive and superb edifice usually designated the Custom-house, serves jointly for the customs and the excise, and also contains the stamp-office, the record-office, the quit-rent-office, the district army pay-office, and the offices of the commissariat and the board-of-works. It was built in 1781-91, at the cost—including that of the dock and various contiguous erections—of £397,232. It measures 375 ft. by 205; exhibits four decorated fronts; and consists of a central pile 100 ft. broad and 205 ft. from S to N, two courts or hollow quadrangles E and W of the central pile, and two wings or side-fronts E and W of the courts. The S or grand front of the whole pile is an uniform elevation of two stories, with pavilions at the ends, a tetrasyle portico surmounted by a pediment in the centre, and an entablature, a bold projecting cornice, and partly a stone balustrade, partly a low attic story, along the summit. Its columns and accompanying embellishments are in a style substantially Doric, yet somewhat modified from the austere simplicity of that order.

The Post-office.—The general post-office stands on the west side of Sackville-street. It was built in 1814-18, at the cost of about £50,000; and measures 223 ft. in length, 150 ft. in breadth, and 50 ft. from the ground to the top of the cornice.

The Exchanges, &c.—The Royal exchange stands on a comparatively steep rising ground between the Castle and the upper ends of Exchange and Parliament streets; it was built in 1768-79, at the cost of about £40,000; and forms a square of 100 ft. on each side, with three fronts, composed of Portland stone, and executed in the Corinthian style of architecture.—The Corn exchange stands on Burgh quay, 30 perches below Carlisle-bridge; and is a modern building constructed at the cost of about £22,000.—The Commercial buildings are situated in Dame-street, and were built in 1796-9, to supply some succedanea connected with the Royal Exchange. They present a plain but handsome main front of three stories.—The Linen-hall stands 650 yds. N. of the Four courts. It occupies nearly three acres of ground; it was opened in 1728, and afterwards received several augmentations; and it now consists of six spacious courts, surrounded by store-houses. The exterior is of brick, and quite plain; and the interior is disposed in 492 apartments for the storage of linen, and 65 for the storage of yarn.—The established markets for the supply of the table are nine in number, but are defective in spaciousness, regularity of plan, and means of ventilation and cleanliness. D., as regards public local markets, is lamentably inferior to Liverpool, Oxford, Bath, and almost every other English city and large town.—The residence of the lord-mayor stands in an open area a little E of the street-line of Dawson-street, and has a brick front, of a peculiarly mean and unprepossessing appearance. But its interior contains several very spacious apartments.—The Sessions' house was built in 1792-7; and presents a chief E front to Green-street. On the chief front, six three-quarter columns rise from a broad platform, and are surmounted by a pediment. The court-house within is lofty, spacious, well fitted up, and well ventilated.

Prisons.—The County-gaol is in the suburban village of Kilmainham.—Newgate is a prison for the untried criminals of the co. of the city, and for debtors committed on coroners' warrants. It stands in Green-street, on a rectangular piece of ground, 170 ft. by 130; and was built in 1773-81. Its front consists of three plain stories, with a pediment in the centre; and at each angle is a round tower with loopholes. During the year which closed in Oct. 1841, the average daily number of prisoners was 105.—Richmond Bridewell, or Dublin penitentiary, a prison for convicted male criminals of the co. of the city, and is used also for the confinement of drunkards, stands on the N outskirts of the city, a little south of the Circular road. It occupies about 5 acres of ground, and was founded in 1813, and cost about £40,000. A large and peculiarly heavy gate forms the entrance; and a barbican, like that of a feudal castle, is placed in front, connected by screen-walls with flanking towers. A wide passage intervenes between the entrance and the prison, and is fitted up as a rope-walk. Radiating wings with separate airing-yards detached from the main building, have been recently built, and are used for the solitary and unemployed confinement of persons convicted of misdemeanours and sentenced to short periods of imprisonment. The main building itself is divided into two extensive courts, entirely surrounded with the cells, work-rooms, or other accommodations of the prison. A garden of 3½ acres is attached, and supplies the prison with vegetables. The entire system observed is that of separation, silence, and employment. The

Sheriff's prison, situated in Green-street, was built in 1794. The number of rooms is 38, exclusive of those reserved for the chapels, the infirmary, and the use of the governor. The Four Courts Marshalsea is situated on high ground, and is used for the confinement of debtors who have been injured by the unwholesome air of the Sheriff's prison, and of debtors from any part of Ireland who are solicitous to obtain the benefit of the insolvent act.

Barracks.] The Royal barracks, in Barrack-street, a little E of the entrance to the Phoenix-park, contain accommodation for one regiment of cavalry, two regiments of infantry, 200 military hospital patients, numerous staff-officers, and one general. The Richmond barracks contain accommodation for two regiments of infantry, or 1,600 men; the Portobello barracks, for one regiment of cavalry and a detachment of infantry, or about 530 men; the Island-Bridge barracks, for upwards of 500 men, of the Royal Artillery; the New Depot at Beggar's Bush, for about 320 infantry; and the Pigeon-house fort, for a detachment of infantry and likewise a detachment of Royal Artillery, jointly amounting to 250 men.

Educational institutes.] The Education institutions or societies for Ireland, which have their seat in the metropolis, are the National board, the London Hibernian society, the Ladies' Hibernian Female society, the Kildare Place society, the Incorporated society, the Irish society, and Erasmus Smith's board, whose income from the estate of endowment amounted, in 1817, to upwards of £8,000. The Blue-coat hospital in Blackhall-street, cost upwards of £21,000, and is maintained by an annual income of about £4,000.

Scientific and Literary institutions.] The D. college of Physicians, incorporated in the reign of Charles II., possess the power of summoning before them for examination all practitioners of medicine, and in general wield similar authority and prosecute similar objects to those of the College of Physicians in London.—The Royal college of Surgeons was instituted and incorporated in 1784; and the building which bears their name was founded on the W side of St. Stephen's green in 1805, and erected by means of parliamentary grants amounting to about £35,000. The interior contains, exclusive of minor apartments, a splendid board-room, a library, an examination-hall, four lecture-rooms, several small dissecting-rooms, one very large dissecting-room, a laboratory, a museum attached to the anatomical lecture-room, a pathological and wax-work museum 22 ft. square and 36 ft. high with two galleries, and a very fine anatomical museum 80 ft. long, 30 wide, and 36 high.—The School of Physic is under the direction partly of the college of physicians, and partly of the board of the university.—The Royal D. society was instituted for scientific purposes by Dr. Prior, Dr. Madan, and a few other eminent men, in 1731. In 1749, it was incorporated under the name of 'the Dublin Society for Promoting Husbandry and other useful arts,' and had assigned to it an annual parliamentary grant of £500. The library measures about 64 ft. by 24, exclusive of a semicircular recess; and contains about 12,000 vols., chiefly of natural history and the fine arts. The museum forms a suite of six rooms,—the first miscellaneous; the second, zoological; the third, mineralogical; the fourth, Greenlandian; the fifth, geological; and the sixth, Hibernian. The laboratory is enriched with the most scientific apparatus, and affords resources for an annual course of lectures to 400 auditors.—The Botanic garden is noticed under the word GLASNEVIN.—The Royal Irish academy, for promoting the study of science, polite literature, and antiquities, was instituted in 1782, and incorporated in 1786. The Academy house is on the W side of Grafton-street, opposite the mansion-house; and contains spacious apartments for the meetings of the society, and a recently erected and fine library, rich in Irish manuscripts. A council of 21 members of the academy is divided into three committees of respectively science, polite literature, and antiquities. The so-

cietry give annual premiums for essays, publish volumes of Transactions, and enjoy an annual government grant of £300.—The Royal Hibernian academy, founded by charter in 1823, consists of 24 professional painters, sculptors, and architects.—A Mechanics' institute was lately established, and has apartments in the Royal exchange.—The Zoological society was organized in 1833; but challenges notice only in connection with its very fine Zoological gardens in the Phoenix park.—The Geological society is of recent institution.—The Agricultural society of Ireland was instituted in 1833. It holds an April show of cattle at Dublin, and an October show at Ballinasloe.—The Horticultural society of Ireland was instituted in 1815, and revived in 1829; and is distinguished for the rarity and brilliancy of its shows.—The Kirwanian society was instituted in 1812, for the promotion principally of chemistry and mineralogy.—The Iberno-Celtic society was instituted for philological and archaeological inquiries connected with the Erse language.—Marsh's library was instituted in 1694, by Dr. Marsh, archb. of D., and enriched by him with Dr. Stillingfleet's collection of books.—The Library-room of the D. Library society, is a neat edifice in D'Olier-street, built in 1820, at the cost of nearly £5,600. The library itself is a collection gradually accumulated during upwards of half-a-century, and is well selected.—The D. press, as compared with the contemporaneous press of British cities, was in a vigorous condition at the date of the Legislative union; but it sustained a severe shock from that event, and has only within the last few years begun to resume a steady and decidedly promising appearance.

Trade.] D., even including a wide extent of environs, has a very limited amount of manufactures. If we name a comparatively small share in the linen trade, one cotton spinning-mill, one cotton printing work, one paper-mill, six or seven distilleries, four or five breweries, and a number of artificers' workshops sufficient for the local supply of the city, we enumerate all the manufactories which fairly challenge notice.—The transfer trade, in exchanging Irish farm-stock and agricultural produce for British manufactures and British imports from the colonies, is so very great as to include in its sweep probably one-fourth of all Ireland. The direct foreign trade of the port is exceedingly affected by direct communication with the colonies and foreign ports through Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow. In 1836, 28 foreign ships of aggregately 5,052 tons, and 189 British ships of aggregately 38,058 tons, entered the port; in 1841, 297 ships entered with cargoes from foreign ports and the colonies; in 1845, 305; and in 1848, 416.—The mercantile transactions, which were formerly carried on at the Exchange, have been transferred to the Commercial buildings, in Dame-street, as being a more convenient site. A Chamber of commerce was established in 1820, and an Arbitration court for shipping cases, called the Ouzel-galley, in 1705. The banking business is carried on by the Bank of Ireland, the Hibernian, Provincial, National, Royal, and London and Dublin joint stock banks, and by 3 private banking-houses. The Meath-street savings' bank had 15,038 depositors in November, 1847. Much of the inland trade is carried on by the canals which discharge themselves into the Liffey. The chief articles conveyed by them are grain, potatoes, turf, stone, brick, and manure. The woollen, linen, cotton, and silk manufactures are all nearly extinct, notwithstanding several efforts made for their revival. Brewing, iron-casting, and cabinet-making are the principal manufactures in a thriving state.

Harbour.] D. harbour was ill-adapted for com-

merce till lately; the improvements in the bed, and at the mouth of the river, enable vessels of large burden now to unload at the quays. The depth in the bar channel at the low water of spring-tide, was, in 1751 and in 1818-19, only 8 ft. Since the completion of the North pier, or Clontarf break-water, in 1823, and by the systematic course of dredging carried on, the depth of the channel has been so much increased, that the Admiralty chart of 1838 states the least depth at low-water springs to be from 11 to 12 ft., and at high-water springs, 23 to 24 ft., with a considerable increase of breadth. The total area of the harbour at high-water spring-tides, within the piers, is 3,030 acres, or nearly 4 sq. nautical m., and at low-water 744 acres, or 1 sq. m. The quantity of water admitted every tide, according to the second Tidal report of the Harbour commissioners, is 49,000,000 cubic yards. The advantages derived from the late improvements are illustrated by the following comparative statement relative to the port in 1803 and 1844:—

Largest vessel belonging to D., in 1803, 309 tons; in 1844, 948 tons.

Largest vessel arrived in D., in 1803, 406 do.; in 1844, 948 do.

OTHER VESSELS ARRIVED.

	1803.	1844.
Between 300 and 400 tons,	4	10
— 400 and 500 —	1	10
— 500 and 600 —	0	4
— 600 and 700 —	0	1
— 700 and 800 —	0	1
Above 900,	0	1
Vessels cleared at D.,	3,985	4,492
Tonnage,	373,790	610,092
Average tonnage of vessels cleared,	90	136

The pilot-establishment of the port consists of 4 pilot cutters of 44 tons each; and 53 hands, of whom 36 are sea, and 9 river pilots. At the North quay wall there is a patent graving slip, completed in 1833, at an expense of £15,232. The river and port were vested in the corporation by charter in 1220, with Admiralty jurisdiction from Nanny water on the N, to Arklow on the S; they are now in charge of 22 commissioners, styled 'the Corporation for preserving and improving the Port of D.,' but better known as 'the Ballast Board,' formed in 1707, and remodelled in 1783, which has control over the ballastage, tonnage, wherryage, quayage, and pilotage of the port, including the harbours of Kingstown and Dalkey. The income of the board, derived from the ports of D. and Balbriggan, for the improvements of which the dues are partly disbursed, is about £33,000 per ann. Of these the receipts from tonnage in D. were, in 1820, £9,500; 1825, £10,000; 1839, 12,475; and 1844, £14,800. The total amount expended in improving the D. docks, from 1841 to 1844, was £2,200. The total receipts from 1814 to 1834 were £646,000; the expenditure, £656,000. Receipts in 1841, £36,665; 1842, £37,260; 1843, £37,174. Expenditure in 1841, £59,248; 1842, £42,325; 1843, £41,573; 1844, £53,776; 1845, £58,952.

Commerce of the Port.] The commerce of the port of D. had increased so much towards the close of the last cent. that the accommodation afforded in the river for shipping was found insufficient, and parliament granted £45,000 for forming docks on both sides of it. The docks communicating with the Grand canal, on the S side, were opened in 1796; and St. George's, the latest of the Customhouse docks, in 1821. These latter cover an area of 8 acres; have 16 ft. depth of water, and 1,200 yds. of quayage; and are capable of accommodating 40,000 tons of shipping, surrounded by stores capable of containing 8,000 casks of sugar and tobacco, and 20,000 chests of tea, with cellarage for 12,000 pipes of wine. The docks on the S side afford commodious wharfage for 100 sail of merchantmen and colliers, exclusive of that supplied by the river-quays.

The formation of the asylum-harbour at Kingstown, which was commenced in 1817, gave additional effect to the commerce of the port by the increased protection it afforded to shipping. The improvements made on the bar, in the erection of the great northern wall or breakwater, and the steam dredging of the bed of the Liffey by the Ballast board, as already noticed, by rendering the channel sufficiently deep for the navigation of vessels of 1,400 tons, have also contributed greatly to the same effect.—There are belonging to the port, including steamers, 416 vessels, of every size, from 15 to 1,200 tons; the registered burden amounts to 37,220 tons. Most of these vessels are employed in the coasing or cross-channel trade; there being only 6 or 8 in that of the West Indies; the same number in that of France and the Spanish peninsula; and 20 or 30 in the North American timber-trade. The progress of foreign trade of D. is exceedingly cheering. Four or five cargoes of tea from China have been imported, and also importations from Calcutta and the Mauritius. The importations from the West Indies have increased to 42 cargoes of sugar, against 24, the number entered in 1844. Since which one or two manufactorys have been erected in the city, for converting molasses into sugar. The impetus which has been given by the construction of railways to the North American timber-trade, is quite unprecedented; and, notwithstanding the great reduction of duties, prices are fully as high as they were some years back. So many as 14 vessels, some of them approaching 1,000 tons burden, were registered in 1845 for the port by resident owners. In 1846, 14,253 loads of timber and deals were imported direct from the North of Europe; and 10,340 loads passed for home-consumption. In the same year 19,661 loads of timber and deals were imported from North America; and 19,736 loads passed for home-consumption. [*Thom's Irish Almanac.*]

Amount of the gross produce of the customs and excise duties collected at D. in the 12 years ending 5th Jan., 1849:—

	Customs.	Excise.	Customs.	Excise.
1838	£354,299	£342,270	1844	£971,907
1839	846,601	347,874	1845	1,032,636
1840	859,447	354,322	1846	1,012,089
1841	887,870	244,340	1847	1,054,675
1842	965,623	252,253	1848	980,289
1843	958,687	279,638	1849	978,511

Steam-vessels ply between D. and Liverpool, London, Belfast, and Havre. The steamers to Liverpool always sail full, and are cargoed to nine-tenths of their capacity with live stock; but, on their return, they are on the average not half-full, and carry miscellaneous cargoes. The estimated amount of inland carriage to D. is 72,000 tons for exportation; 160,500 tons of agricultural produce for local consumption as food; 23,000 tons of agricultural produce for the use of breweries and distilleries; 2,000 tons exciseable articles not received by direct importation, and 160,500 tons of stone, lime, turf, &c.; and of inland carriage from D., 118,000 tons of imports, 12,400 tons of produce of breweries and distilleries, and 231,600 tons of coals, manure, &c.

Railways.] The Dublin and Kingstown railway commences on the E side of Westland row, at an elevation of about 20 ft. above the surrounding surface; it spans the streets E of the terminus by flat elliptical arches; crosses the quays and dock of the Grand canal by a bridge of 8 oblique arches; spans Barrow-street, the Circular-road, and Irishtown road; crosses the road from Beggar's Bush, and has there a station-house; spans the Dodder; crosses Serpentine avenue on the level of the road; after which it ceases to be bulwarked and sustained by masonry. Its path, for a long distance hence, is an earthen mound protected by wide and deep trenches along the base. From Old Merion to the quondam site of the bathing-places at Black-Rock, this mound stretches across the strand, and looks, at high water, like a long mole extending into the sea; but from Black-Rock to Kingstown it often and boldly changes in character, generally

open to the sea, and high-walled toward the land. The total length of this line is 6 m. Its cost of construction was £240,200. Trains start from the termini, for the most part, every half-hour during the day.—A continuation of the D. and Kingstown railway was several years ago projected and surveyed through Bullock and Dalkey, round the face of the Killiney cliffs, and along the coast to Bray; but the actual continuation to Dalkey is the celebrated short, atmospheric railway now completed and constituting the first work of its class in the world. See Kingstown.—The D. and Drogheda railway was opened on the 24th of May, 1844. This railway is 313 m. in length, with a double line of rails over the whole distance. In a general view, it keeps near the shore of both Dublin bay and the Irish sea, and touches the towns of Malahide and Balbriggan.—This railway is brought into connection with the Ulster railway at a point near Portadown, by a line 55 m. in length; now in progress, so as to form a connected railway communication between D. and Belfast, with a branch to Navan.—A railway from Dublin to Cashel is now executing, and lines to unite Cork, Limerick, and Waterford, with the Dublin and Cashel railway. This great line of railway has been opened to Cork, a distance of 1642 m., with a branch to Cahir, where it unites with the Irish Great-Southern, Western, and South-eastern railways.

Municipal affairs.] D. claims to be a borough by prescription; and, though it possesses no evidence of having had municipal authorities previous to the Anglo-Norman conquest, its claim to a prescriptive character has repeatedly been practically allowed. The chief magistrate was originally called 'Provost'; but, in 1665, he was, by charter, made 'Lord Mayor.' The title of the corporation is, 'The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Commons, and Citizens of the City of D.' Its officers, according to charter, were the lord mayor, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, and 144 common councilmen, consisting of 48 sheriffs' peers, and 96 representatives of the guilds; and the chief of its numerous body of other officers were a recorder, coroners, a president of court of conscience, town-clerks, and clerks of the peace. The Irish municipal bill of 1838 divided the co. of the city, as constituted by the Reform bill, or circumscribed by the Circular-road, into 15 wards; and appointed each ward to send to the common council 1 alderman and 3 councillors. The corporation of the city receive from property an annual rent of very nearly £20,000. Their total gross income was, in 1829, £30,985; in 1833, £38,346; in 1847, £32,075.

The police establishment has jurisdiction over not only the whole city, but also all the country within 8 m. of the castle. In 1835, it consisted of 4 aldermen, 4 sheriffs, 4 sheriffs' peers, 4 barristers, 1 secretary, 12 clerks, 4 chief constables, 52 peace-officers, 26 constables of the watch, 30 horse police, 170 foot patrol for city and country, and 544 watchmen. The cost of maintaining this establishment, in 1842, was estimated to amount to £76,200. In 1849, the police force consisted of 2 commissioners, 7 superintendents, 24 inspectors, 100 sergeants, 1,000 constables, and 20 supernumeraries.

Population.] A district formerly of peculiar jurisdiction, and commonly called 'the county of the city of Dublin' now constitutes the larger part of the new municipal city of D. This district was bounded on the E by D. bay, and on all other sides by the co. of Dublin. Area 1,752 acres. Pop. in 1831, 204,155. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 212; in manufactures and trade, 19,824; in other pursuits, 20,423.—The barony of D., erected by 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 96, consists wholly of rural and suburban portions of the quondam co. of the city. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. in 1841, 12,600. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 624; in manufactures and trade, 906; in other pursuits, 889. Pop. in 1851, 15,368.—The municipal city of D. comprises large portions of what constituted the extinct co. of the city of Dublin, and the extinct baronies of Donore and St. Sepulchre, and also considerable districts which formerly belonged to the existing baronies of Coolock, Newcastle, and Upper-cross. Area of the whole, 3,699.7 acres. The fol-

lowing table exhibits the area and pop. of the city, as divided into wards and parishes, in 1841.

	Area in stat. acres.	Pop.	Houses.	Families.
L. MUNICIPAL WARDS.				
1 Castle, .	67.9	15,782	1,139	3,588
2 College, .	252.6	12,774	1,217	2,694
3 Custom-house, .	630.9	18,014	2,456	3,825
4 Four-courts, .	212.1	17,218	1,406	3,241
5 Linen-hall, .	182.4	22,581	1,928	4,999
6 Merrion, .	178.8	10,253	1,170	2,100
7 Post-office, .	81.1	14,608	1,221	3,107
8 St. Andrew's, .	76.7	15,644	1,424	3,817
9 St. Audoen's, .	193.4	21,571	1,717	4,960
10 St. Catherine's, .	295.4	12,909	1,006	2,928
11 St. George's, .	336.3	15,048	1,925	3,155
12 St. James's, .	420.	15,625	1,165	2,930
13 St. Patrick's, .	238.5	21,154	1,900	4,652
14 St. Paul's, .	344.7	9,796	1,008	2,252
15 St. Stephen's, .	219.6	9,949	1,088	1,758
Total, .	3,699.7	232,726	21,771	49,511
II. PARISHES.				
1 St. Andrew's, .	45.2	7,634	785	1,619
2 St. Anne's, .	70.6	8,808	828	1,705
3 St. Audoen's, .	33.6	3,966	429	841
4 St. Bridget's, .	37.5	10,629	713	2,490
5 St. Catherine's, .	288.8	19,871	1,459	4,475
6 St. George's, .	344.4	15,048	2,011	3,212
7 St. James's, .	522.2	10,661	835	1,840
8 St. John's, .	14.2	3,931	276	872
9 St. Luke's, .	38.6	4,802	365	1,213
10 St. Mark's, .	320.	15,294	1,478	3,297
11 St. Mary's, .	154.5	23,904	2,188	5,163
12 St. Michael's, .	5.8	1,271	120	321
13 St. Michan's, .	126.2	22,793	1,514	4,667
14 St. Nicholas Within, .	5.1	1,694	95	364
15 St. Nicholas Without, .	58.3	11,955	932	2,737
16 St. Paul's, .	111.6	8,422	809	1,942
17 St. Peter's, .	501.6	30,210	3,150	6,080
18 St. Thomas's, .	663.7	22,008	2,833	4,603
19 St. Werburgh's, .	16.6	2,969	232	607
20 Grangegorman, .	326.1	4,857	618	986
Christ Church, Liberty of, 1.6	15	4	2	
St. Patrick's Dean, .	9	2,044	132	475
Glasnevin, .	4.5	
Total, .	3,699.7	232,726	21,711	49,511

In 1831, the pop. of the city inside the Circular road, and as connected with the co. of D. inside the Circular road, was 232,362; and of D. and its suburbs, outside the Circular road, and as connected with the co. inside and outside the Circular road, 265,316. In 1841, the pop. within the municipal boundary was 232,726; the pop. of those districts within the municipal boundary which formerly belonged to co. D., was 45,626; the pop. of those districts within the quondam co. of the city which now belong to co. D., was 12,662; and the pop. of the city and suburbs within the bounds of the metropolitan police, which extend from Dalkey on the S, by Stillorgan, Crumlin, Chapel-Izod, the Phoenix park, and the river Tolka to Ballybough-Bridge on the N, was 287,729. The following statistics all refer to 1841, and to the pop. within the municipal boundaries. Males, 104,630; females, 128,096; families, 49,511. Inhabited houses, 20,109; uninhabited complete houses, 1,561; houses in the course of erection, 101. Families residing in first-class houses, 27,176; in second-class houses, 20,097; in third-class houses, 2,057; in fourth-class houses, 181. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 7,333; in manufactures and trade, 27,729; in other pursuits, 14,449. Families dependent chiefly on property and professions, 4,719; on the directing of labour, 27,941; on their own manual labour, 12,982; on means not specified, 3,869. Clergymen of the Established church, 111; Methodist ministers, 9; Presbyterian ministers, 4; Independent ministers, 2; Moravian minister, 1; Roman Catholic clergymen, 102; ministers of religion whose denominational connection was not specified, 60. Pop. in 1851, 258,361.

In 1841, the number of persons committed for offences within the city was 2,147; in 1848, 1,792. In

the latter year 45,234 were taken into custody, and 29,911 summary convictions were found by magistrates, of which 9,706 were for drunkenness.—The city sends 2 members to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 12,290; in 1848, 16,614.

History.—A town exactly in the parallel of Dublin is noticed in 140 by Ptolemy, under the name of *Civitas Ebliana*; and the acknowledged Dublin, which survives and flourishes in the existing city, is called, in comparatively ancient documents, Dyflin, Dyvein, and Dubhlinn,—comparatively all corruptions, as is supposed, of the word *Dubh-linn*, signifying 'Black-pool.' But the name by which it was anciently known among the Irish, and which is still occasionally applied to it by the Celtic-speaking population, is *Ath-Ciath*, or *Bally-Ath-Ciath*,—the Ford of the Hurdles, or 'the Town of the Ford of the Hurdles,' and appears to have originated in the use of a causeway laid on hurdles for crossing the deposits of silt on the sides of the channel of the river. The earliest known inhabitants, and very probably the founders of the ancient town, were Vikings, Ostmen, or Northmen, who maintained a polity quite antagonist to that of the Milesian territories of Ireland, and closed in close alliance with the Danish colonies of England, the Isle of Man, and the N of Scotland. In 859, the Danes of D. were defeated, in the battle of Drummonoy, by Malachy, king of Ireland. In 917, the Danes, commanded by Inuar and Sitricus, fought a furious battle at D. with the Irish, and slew several of their most distinguished princes. In 946, Blascar, 1,800 of his Danes fell in the battle of D.; and two years afterwards, 6,000 of their bravest men fell in another battle. In 988, Malachy, king of Ireland, besieged D. garrison during 20 nights, obtained an unconditional surrender, and received the Danes to mercy on the ground of their becoming perpetually tributary to his Crown. In 1018, the Danes of D. plundered Kells, and carried away many captives and great spoil. In subsequent years, down to the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, the Danes of D. appear now independent, now subject to the Irish, and now under the power of the English. The history of D., from the date of the Anglo-Norman conquest of Ireland down to the present day, is almost wholly that, not of the city *per se*, but of the metropolis of modern Ireland. Henry II., while in the city, immediately after the conquest, lodged and held his court in a long pavilion, hastily constructed of smooth wattles, and resembling a large cabin; and there he received such native chieftains as came to tender submission and do homage. A community of Bristol citizens were invited by him to colonize D., and were favoured with a charter conferring on them distinguished privileges; but they appear to have very soon amalgamated with the Danes and the Irish. In 1176-7, Earl Strongbow died at D., and was interred in Christ-church. In 1190, 1282, 1283, 1301, and 1304, the city suffered severely from accidental fires. In 1405, the citizens made a descent on Wales in favour of Henry IV.; and on several other occasions they manifested strong devotion to that monarch's person and cause. In 1500, the son of the Earl of Kildare besieged the city; and in 1512, the Earl himself made an outrageous quarrel with the Earl of Ormond, in St. Patrick's cathedral. In 1534-5, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, grandson of the turbulent and powerful Earl of Kildare, rode through D. to St. Mary's abbey at the head of 140 maledom horsemen, disdainfully threw down his sword of allegiance, defied the royal authority, murdered the archbishop of D. at Artane, drew up a powerful force against the city, obtained admittance for a detachment of his troops to besiege the castle, and, on the city gates being suddenly closed and his detachment taken prisoners, made a furious but vain effort to become master of both city and castle by a *coup de main*. In 1588, a judicial combat was fought by two of the O'Connors, within the walls of the castle, in presence of the archbishop, the lords justices, and the council. In the interval between the close of Richard Cromwell's brief and spiritless protectorate and the arrival and full restoration of Charles II., the city was seized by the royalists, retaken by the parliamentarians, and again, after a siege of five days, mastered by the royalists. In 1659, the fugitive James II. made a triumphal entry into D.; and in the following year, he and his conqueror, William III., performed in the city the chief of their characteristic and very opposite acts immediately after the battle of the Boyne. In 1798, a conspiracy to seize D. at the commencement of the rebellion was frustrated by the apprehension of Lord Edward Fitzgerald and other leaders. In 1803, an insurrection, headed by the young and talented barrister Robert Emmet, broke out in the neighbourhood of Thomas-street, rolled on toward the castle, and was promptly crushed with the loss of a few lives. In 1821, D. was visited by George IV.; and in 1849 by Queen Victoria.

DUBLIN, a township of Cheshire co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 47 m. SW of Concord, on a ridge between Connecticut and Merrimac rivers, and comprising a considerable portion of Grand Monadnock mountain. It is watered by several streams which fall into the Ashuelot and Contoocook, affluents of the above named rivers, and affords good pasture. Pop. in 1840, 1,075.—Also a township of Bedford co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 25 m. E of Bedford. It has a level surface, and is drained by the Wooden Bridge and Little Augwick creeks,

and by the head-waters of Licking creek. Its soil consists of calcareous loam. Pop. 902.—Also a township of Huntingdon co., in the same state, 21 m. SE of Huntingdon. It is generally mountainous, and has a clayey soil, drained by Shade and Little Augwick creeks. Pop. 653.—Also a village of Hartford co., in the state of Maryland, 68 m. N of Annapolis, consisting of about 15 dwellings.—Also a village of Washington township, Franklin co., in the state of Ohio, 12 m. NNW of Columbus, on a rising ground on the W bank of Scioto river.—Also a township of Mercer co., in the same state, comprising the villages of Shanesville and Milan.—Also a village of Laurens co., in the state of Georgia, 29 m. SSE of Milledgeville, on the W side of Oconee river, consisting of about 40 dwellings.—Also a village of Wayne co., in the state of Indiana, 50 m. E of Indianapolis, 2 m. W of White Water river, on the National road.

DUBLIN BAY, an important indentation of the coast of co Dublin. It has proximately a semicircular outline, and measures 5 m. in width at the entrance between Howth-head and Dalkey island, and 64 m. in length from the line of entrance to the mouth of the Liffey at Ringsend point. On the N side, from the entrance inward, tower the bold crags and escarpments of the peninsula of Howth, interspersed with variously-tinted heaths; but soon the shore slopes down to a low and level strand, allowing a view of the picturesque precipices of Ireland's Eye, and of the ampler and more distant mass of Lambay island; thence to the head of the bay it continues to glide softly and flatly into the water, but is screened by a hanging ornate plain, variegated by swells and undulations, and covered with villas. On the S side are the rocky island of Dalkey,—the triple summit of the Rochestown hills, rising several hundred feet above sea-level,—an unbroken sweep of rocky and dangerous coast, richly ornamented with crowded villages,—a middle-ground of villas, woods, pastures, and undulated surface rising in easy and gradual ascent,—and a grand and imposing perspective of the Sugar-loaf mountain and the other frontier alps of Wicklow.—There is good anchorage in the mouth of D. bay when the wind does not blow hard from the E and SE; with these winds a great sea sets in when it blows hard, and vessels are obliged to run for some place of safety; with NE winds, small vessels run for Kingstown or George IV.'s harbour, which lies on the S side of the bay. Within the quay there are 12 ft. water at high-water spring-tides, and 9 ft. water at neap-tides. The best anchorage in the bay is on the S side.—The harbour light is placed on the E extremity of the pier of D., on the larboard hand in entering the harbour. This light is stationary, and is lighted through the night. It is seen at a distance of 2 or 3 leagues.—Howth harbour light is erected on the E pier-head of that harbour, in the co. of D., in N lat. 53° 24', W long. 6° 4'. This light is stationary, and exhibits a brilliant red colour throughout the night.—Howth Baily light is situated on the N side of the entrance of the bay of D., in N lat. 53° 21' 40", W long. 6° 3' 5", and is stationary, appearing like a star of the first magnitude at the distance of 4 leagues.—Kingstown harbour light, on the E pier, on the larboard hand in entering the harbour of Dunleary or Kingstown, on the S side of D. bay, is in N lat. 53° 18', W long. 6° 8'. This light revolves, and is lighted throughout the night, and is seen at the distance of 9 m. There is a fixed light on the W pier.

DUBNICZ, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 8 m. NE of Trentschen, near the r. bank of the Waag. It has a church, and a fine castle. Fairs are held four times a-year.

DUBNIK, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Bulgaria, sauzjak and 35 m. SW of Nikopolis, and 15 m. WSW of Plevna.

DUBOIS, county of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 432 sq. m., bounded on the N by the E fork of White river, and intersected by Patoka and Huntley's creeks, Strait river, and other minor streams. Its surface is hilly, and its soil generally good. Pop. in 1830, 1,778; in 1840, 3,632. Its cap. is Jasper.

DUBOVA, a village in the regiment of Walachio-Ilyrian Banat, on the l. bank of the Danube, 30 m. ESE of New Moldova. It is celebrated for its grotto.

DUBRAVA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanjak and 16 m. NW of Srebernik, on an affluent of the Save.

DUBRAWA, a village of Dalmatia, in the circle and 11 m. E of Spalato, 3 m. from the sea. It is the chief place of a small district named Poglizza

DUBRAWNIK, or **DAUBRAWNICK**, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, on the Schwarzawa. Cloth is extensively manufactured here.

DUBREVTZI, a town of Turkey, in Bulgaria, in the sanjak and 50 m. NE of Sophia, on the l. bank of the Iskar.

DUBRIN, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 50 m. NE of Valona, on the r. bank of the Samana or Ergent, and 24 m. E of Berat.

DUBROVA, a thriving village in Russia, in the gov. and 60 m. SSW of Perm, at an alt. of 456 ft. above sea-level.

DUBUQUE, a county of the state of Iowa, U. S., bounded on the NE by the Mississippi, and watered by Turkey river on the N; by the N fork of Macquetais river on the S; and in the centre by several small creeks which flow into the Mississippi. Pop. in 1840, 3,059. Its capital, a village of the same name, is situated on a plateau on the W bank of the Mississippi, 1,605 m. above New Orleans, and 424 m. above St. Louis. It is well and regularly built, and is the commercial centre of the mineral region. Pop. 1,300.

DUCALE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, 25 m. WNW of Aquila, on the r. bank of the Velino. Pop. 3,000.

DUCATO (CAPE), a headland at the SW extremity of the island of St. Maura, Ionian sea, in N lat. 38° 33' 3", E long. 20° 32' 45". It is the celebrated *Leucate Promontorium* of the ancients.

DUCEY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, arrond. of Avranches. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,131; in 1841, 10,196. The town is 6 m. SSE of Avranches, on the r. bank of the Sélune. Pop. in 1846, 1,822. It has a considerable trade in horses, cattle, fowls, trees, clover-seed, lint, and iron. Fairs are held three times a year.

DUCHANYNET, a township of Allen co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 709.

DUCHE (CAPE), a promontory of the E coast of Manchuria, in the gulf of Tartary, in N lat. 50° 45'.

DU CHENE, or **POINT-DU-CHENE**, a river of Lower Canada, in the township of Grenville, which rises in a small lake, runs S, and falls into the Ottawa.

DU CHENE (GRAND), or **BELLE-RIVIERE**, a river of Lower Canada, which rises in the S of the seignory of Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes; enters the seignory of Riviere du Chene and discharges itself into the Ottawa at the village of St. Eustache.

DU CHENE, or **PETITE-RIVIERE-DU-CHENE**, a river of Lower Canada, which has its source in the seignory of Lac-des-Deux-Montagnes; runs NE; receives the Riviere au Prince; and joins the greater river of the same name.—Also a river which rises in the township of Blandford; runs N and NE through the seignory of Livrad; and entering that of Deschaillons, falls into the St. Lawrence. It is to some extent navigable for canoes.

DUCHESSA (LA), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Citra, 26 m. ESE of Salerno; on the road which runs from that town to the S. Pop. 1,000.

DUCHRAY, a small river in the W of Stirlingshire, which rises on the N side of Ben Lomond, and falls into the Forth a little below the lake of Mensteth.

DUCIE ISLAND, a small island in the S. Pacific, to the ESE of the Low Archipelago, in S lat. 24° 40' 20", and W long. 124° 45' 38". It is of coral formation, and does not exceed 26 ft. in alt. above the level of the sea. It was first visited by European navigators in 1792.

DUCINO, or **DUSINO**, a town of Piedmont, in the

prov. of Turin, mandamento and 14 m. ENE of Carmagnola.

DUCK CREEK, a hundred of Kent co., in the state of Delaware, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 3,839.

DUCK RIVER, a river of the state of Tennessee, U. S., which has its source in a branch of the Cumberland mountains, on the N confines of the co. of Bedford, runs WNW through the counties of Bedford, Maury, Hickman, Perry, and Humphries, and discharges itself into the Tennessee, 15 m. SSE of Reynoldsburg, after a total course of 180 m., of which about 90 are navigable. Its principal affluent is the Buffalo, which it receives on the l.

DUCKINGTON, a parish of Oxfordshire. Area 2,440 acres. Pop. 571.—Also a township in the p. of Malpas, Cheshire. Area 666 acres. Pop. 81.

DUCLAIR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine Inferieure, arrond. of Rouen.—The cant. comprises 19 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,334; in 1841, 13,576.—The town is pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Seine, 14 m. WNW of Rouen. Pop. in 1846, 1,837. It has a small port, and extensive grain and poultry markets. Fairs are held three times a year for horses, cattle, leather, furniture, hardware, and woollen stuffs.

DUDCOTT, or **DUDCOTE**, a parish of Berks, 6 m. NW of Wallingford, intersected by the Great Western railway. Area 1,094 acres. Pop. 241.

DUDDEN, a township of Cheshire, in the p. of Tarvin, 3 m. WNW of Tarporley, on the post road from Chester to Nantwich. Area 661 acres. Pop. 191.

DUDDINGSTON, a parish of Edinburghshire, of very irregular outline, stretching from the E base of Arthur's seat to the sea. Pop. in 1801, 1,003; in 1851, 4,401. D. loch, spread out at the SE base of Arthur's seat, and measuring about 1½ m. in circumf., in winter allures crowds of skaters from the neighbouring city. A little eminence, surmounted by the parish-church, and overlooking the lake, commands a wide expanse of beautiful and picturesque scenery. Though this p. in its present state, is not excelled in cultivation by any district in Scotland, it was so late as 150 years ago an unclaimed moor, covered with sand, and variegated only by rank shrubbery and weeds. Coal of excellent quality abounds in the p. The strata of limestone and ironstone which run NE through Edinburghshire, traverse the parish, dip into the sea near the E extremity, and are said to look up again from the surface on the opposite coast of Fife. The Fifegetwines, formerly a forest, stretching over a considerable territory, sold in 1762 or 1763 for only £1,500, are now in part the opulent tract around Portobello, and in part the site of that extensive and smiling suburb of the metropolis. The p. is cut through its W wing or stripe by the Edinburgh, Dalkeith and Hawick railway, and is intersected from W to E near the shore, by the Leith branch. It contains the parliamentary burgh of Portobello, the vs. of Joppa and Easter and Wester D., and the hamlets of D.-mill and D. Salt-pans.—Easter D. is situated on the E angle of the parish, on a rising ground near the sea, and consists of a few plain cottages inhabited by labourers. Pop. in 1851, 163. Wester D., situated on the N side of the loch, was once populous, and contained 30 looms; but contained only 167 inhabitants in 1851.

DUDDINGTON, or **DODDINGTON**, a parish of Northamptonshire, 6 m. NW of Wandsford, on the E bank of the Welland. Area 1,400 acres. Pop. 401.

DUDDO, a township in the p. of Norham, co. of Durham, 10½ m. WNW of Wooler. Area 1,650 acres. Pop. 286.

DUDDON, a river, rising near the shire stones marking the union of the cos. of Cumberland, Lan-

cashire, and Westmoreland; flowing S, and forming the boundary between Cumberland and Lancashire from its source to its confluence with the sea—a distance of about 20 m. Its whole course, till it reaches the tide mark, is through a narrow dell skirted by mountains and elevated grounds. The tide flows nearly 9 m. up its channel. Its estuary contains about 13,000 acres of sand which are dry at low water. One of the projected lines of railway communication with Scotland, it was intended, should cross this estuary and Morecombe bay, whereby 52,000 acres of land would have been reclaimed. The D. sands, being composed almost entirely of calcareous matter washed from the surrounding limestone, are capable of being formed into a fertile soil for agriculture. It was observed by the authorities appointed by government to decide upon the most eligible of the projected lines in this quarter, that such a scheme might stand on a separate foundation, and be carried into effect on its own merits, even though no line of railway should be executed.—The Whitehaven and Furness railway crosses the D. sands on a fine wooden viaduct 400 yds. in length, with 49 openings.

DUDELDORF, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 18 m. N of Treves, and circle of Rüttberg. Pop. 900.

DUDELSHEIM, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the prov. of Ober-Hessen, 4 m. E of Büdingen, on the Seemenbach. Pop. 1,258. Hosiery forms the chief branch of local manufacture.

DUERSTADT, an amt and town of Hanover, in the landr. of Hildesheim, 15 m. ESE of Göttingen, and 1½ m. S of Osterode, situated at the confluence of the Hahle and Bréne, in a fertile valley. It has 4 suburbs, 26 streets, and a public square. Its ramparts have been converted into public walks. It contains a Catholic and a Lutheran church, a gymnasium, an Ursuline convent, an orphan asylum, and several other charitable and educational institutions, and possesses a considerable trade in iron, grain, beer, brandy, woollen and linen fabrics, sail-cloth, cordage, thread, &c. Fairs are held seven times a year.—The amt or bail. contains 6,837 inhabitants.

DUDIGHAT, a village of India, in the Punjab, on the r. bank of the Chenab, 5 m. NW of Multan.

DUDINGEN, DUDINGEN, or THUDINGEN, an amt, parish, and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 3 m. NNE of Friburg. Pop. Cath., 2,342. It is noted for its hermitage.

DUDIPTA, a river of Siberia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, Samoiedes district, which unites with the Piasina, in N lat. 71° 20', E long. 93°.

DUDLESTON, a chapelry in the p. of Ellesmere, Salop. Pop., inclusive of that of the townships of Coedraeth and Pentrecoed, 1,030.

DUDLEY, a borough, market-town, and parish in the hund. of Halfshire, co. of Worcester, though locally situated in Staffordshire; 119 m. NW of London; 26 m. NNE of Worcester; and 8½ m. WNW of Birmingham. Area of p. 3,930 acres. Pop. in 1801, 10,107; in 1831, 23,043; in 1851, 37,962. The town was originally comprised in one long street, with a church at each end; but several other wide and well-paved streets have been added. On an elevated hill to the N, are the remains of an ancient castle, from the top of the lofty tower of which, the prospect on a clear day embraces parts of the cos. of Worcester, Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Warwick, Salop, Hereford, and part of Wales. The hills of Malvern, though at the distance of about 40 m., bound the horizon towards the S; and those of Cleint, Abberley, the Cleys, and the Wrekin, are also visible. To the W of the castle stand the venerable ruins of Dudley-priory.—D. was a borough, and sent mem-

bers to parliament in the reign of Edward I; but had lost the privilege till it was restored by the Reform act. It now returns one member. The limits of the parliamentary borough and those of the p. are coincident. The number of electors registered for the year 1836-7 was 844; for 1846-7, 916.—The manufactures of D. are iron, nails, chains, chain-cables, fire irons, &c., and glass. In 1831 there were 570 men employed in this p. as nailers. The vicinity abounds with coal, iron-stone, and limestone; and extensive collieries, mines, and quarries furnish employment to a large proportion of the inhabitants of D. and of the dense pop. in the vicinity. The Woodside iron-works, about 1½ m. S of D., produce daily, under ordinary circumstances, 100 tons of castings, from minerals raised on the spot, and employ 1,200 hands. The mineral riches of this vicinity are indeed remarkable. D. may be considered as forming the centre of two ranges of hills, of which one runs towards the N to Wolverhampton, and consists of limestone; the other takes a S course from Dudley, through Rowley towards Birmingham, and consists of basalt. On the last of the former chain is situated part of the town of D., and the ruins of its castle, which are undermined by immense quarries of admirable limestone, forming rude caverns of vast extent, the great entrance to which is half-a-mile to the N of the castle. Here an enormous scene of subterraneous excavation discovers itself, consisting of lime quarries worked into the rock; and one of the canal tunnels perforates it entirely, and opens again into day-light at the distance of nearly 2 m. from its entrance. This tunnel is 13 ft. high, and 9 wide, and, at one point, is 64 ft. below the surface of the earth. It was begun and made navigable in about the space of 4 years.—The D. canal proceeds from the Worcester and Birmingham canal, about 4 m. S of Birmingham, and joins the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal a little W of Stourbridge. Its whole course is 13 m.; in which short distance it passes under 3 tunnels, the aggregate length of which is considerably more than 4 m. About 1 m. N of Stourbridge, a branch is led off towards that town. D. seems to have derived its name from a Saxon prince Dudo, to whom it belonged at the time of the heptarchy. The castle was garrisoned by the royalists at the commencement of the parliamentary war; and, in 1644, Col. Beaumont successfully defended it against the parliamentarians. It was destroyed by fire in 1750. Lord Dudley and Ward, some time since, restored part of the keep to its original state, and raised the mutilated tower to the height and form of its corresponding one.

DUDLEY, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 58 m. SW of Boston, watered by Quinebaug and French rivers, and in the S by a pond nearly 5 m. in length. Pop. in 1840, 1,352.—Also a township of Hardin co., in the state of Ohio, 66 m. NNW of Columbus. It has a generally fertile soil. Pop. 349.—Also a township of Henry co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 1,650.

DUDLEYVILLE, a village of Tallapoosa co., in the state of Alabama, U. S., 152 m. ESE of Tuscaloosa, and 5 m. SE of Tallapoosa river.

DUDNA, a river of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, which flows ESE to the Ghark Poorna, which it joins 12 m. WNW of their united confluence with the Godavery.

DUDON, a river of Asia Minor, which has its source in the mountains which run WNW from the gulf of Adalia, makes a considerable circuit, passes a town of the same name, and flows thence S to the gulf of Adalia, which it enters 5 m. ESE of

the town of that name. This river is the *Catarractes* of the ancients.

DUDSTON, a township in the p. of Chirbury, Salop. Pop. 70.

DUDVAG, a river of Hungary, in the comitat of Presburg, which descends from the chain of the Little Carpathian mountains, runs SSE, receives the Neu Danube on the r., and discharges itself into the Waag at Guta, 13 m. NNW of the confluence of that river with the Danube.

DUDZEELE, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of West Flanders, arrond. and 5 m. N of Bruges. Pop. 1,709.

DUENAS, an ancient town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 10 m. S of Palencia, on the slope of a hill, at the confluence of the four rivers Carrion, Pisuerga, Arlanza, and Arlanzon. Pop. 2,490. On the summit of the hill are the ruins of a castle, supposed to be of Moorish origin, and close to the town is the recently built suspension-bridge de la Union. There are a parish church, several convents, and an hospital; but the town contains but little architectural ornament, and tanneries and flour-mills form its chief branches of industry.

DUERNE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Saint-Symphorien-sur-Coise. Pop. 693.

DUERO. See DOURO.

DUFEL, a commune and town of Belgium, chief town of a cant. in the prov. and 11 m. SSE of Antwerp, on the r. bank of the Nethe, and near the railroad from Antwerp to Brussels. Pop. 4,048. It has extensive manufactories of linen, breweries, distilleries of gin, vinegar manufactories, &c., and a well-frequented fair.

DUFFIELD, a parish in the co. of Derby, 4½ m. N of Derby, comprising the chapelries of Belper and Turnideth, with the townships of Hazlewood, Heage, Holbrook, Shottle and Postern, and Windley; besides the beautiful village of D., situated on the W bank of the Derwent, and close upon the Great North Midland railway. Area 17,390 acres. Pop. in 1831, 14,683; in 1851, 17,749. Lace-making is carried on to some extent here, and many of the working-class obtain employment in the neighbouring collieries and quarries.

DUFFIELD (NORTH), a township in the p. of Skipwith, E. R. of Yorkshire, 5½ m. NE of Selby. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. 422.

DUFFIELD (SOUTH), a township in the p. of Hemingbrough, E. R. of Yorkshire, 4½ m. E by N of Selby. Area 1,280 acres. Pop. 186.

DUFF'S FORKS, a small village of Madison township, Fayette co., in the state of Ohio, 36 m. SW of Columbus.

DUFF'S ISLANDS. See GAMBIER ISLANDS.

DUFFRYN, a hamlet in the p. of Bassaleg, Monmouthshire. Pop. 274.

DUFFTOWN, a village in the p. of Mortlach, Banffshire. Pop. 770.

DUFFU, or DUFU, a town of Youriba in Central Africa, said to contain a pop. of 15,000. It lies between Bendekka and Weza, in a mountainous country, the valleys of which are liberally productive of cotton, corn, and yams. The inhabitants appear to be industrious and opulent.

DUFFUS, a parish in Morayshire, bounded on the N by the Moray frith, 5 m. in length from E to W, and 3 m. in average breadth. Pop. 2,983.

DUFFUS (NEW), a village in the p. of Duffus, Banffshire. Pop. 159.

DUFTON, a parish and township of Westmoreland. Area of p. 18,129 acres. Pop. 488.—Pop. of township, 441.

DUG, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malwa,

52 m. N of Ougein. In 1820 it contained 2,000 houses.

DUGGA, a village of Tunis, 2 m. SW of Tuber-suk, on the declivity of a hill overlooking a wide and fertile plain, and in the midst of the ruins of the ancient *Thugga*.

DUGGLEBY, a township in the p. of Kirby-Grindalby, E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. ESE of New Malton. Area 1,706 acres. Pop. 294.

DUGHADEH (WADY), a valley in the peninsula of Akabah, running W from Mount Sinai, in N lat. 28° 38', and E long. 33° 33'.

DUGLIANA, or DOGLIANA, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 26 m. SE of Janini, at the N extremity of Mount Agrafa or Pin-dus, and on an affluent of the Aspropotamo.

DUGNY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. and on the l. bank of the Meuse, cant. and 4 m. S of Verdun. Pop. 950.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Saint Denis, 12 m. N of Paris. Pop. 463. Wax candles, locks, and tulle are manufactured here.

DUGOED, a township in the p. of Mallwyd, Merionethshire. Pop. 185.

DUGO SZELLO, a town of Austria, in Hungarian Croatia, in the subdivision and 8 m. E of Agram.

DUGUWA, a town of Sudan, in the kingdom of Bornou, near the r. bank of the Yeoou, an affluent of Lake Tchad, and 50 m. NNW of Kouka.

DUHORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. of Aire-sur-l'Adour, 14 m. E of Saint-Sever, on the l. bank of the Orden. Pop. 1,188.

DUIDA, a lofty granitic summit in the highland of Guayana, opposite the celebrated bifurcation of the Orinoco. It has an alt. of 7,770 ft. Its S and W sides are perpendicular, bare, and stony to the summit; its less steep declivities are clothed with vast forests. Its ascent has not been accomplished. At its foot is the solitary mission of Esmeraldo.

DUING, DUING-D'HE'SE', or DHAINEY, a mandamento and village of Savoy, in the prov. of Genevois, on the SW bank of Lake Annecy, 6 m. SSE of the lake of that name. Pop. 347. In the environs are the ruins of an ancient tower, and of a castle formerly inhabited by St. Francois-de-Sales.

DUINO, or TIBERI, a village of Austria, 12 m. NW of Trieste, circle and 12 m. S of Gorizia, on the gulf of Trieste. Pop. 218. It has a small port, and a castle. The environs are noted for their wines and olive-oil, and the shore abounds with shell-fish. A fine species of black marble is quarried in the locality. This village occupies the site of the *Pucinum* of the Romans.

DUIRNISH, or DURINISH, a parish in Inverness-shire, in the island of Skye. Area about 55,000 Scotch acres. Pop. 5,330.

DUISBURG, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 18 m. WNW of Dusseldorf, on the Ruhr, at the confluence of the Agger. Pop. 5,800. It has 7 Protestant churches, a gymnasium, a commercial and several elementary schools, a library, a botanic garden, an hospital, an orphan's asylum, and an observatory; and possesses extensive manufactories of woollen and cotton fabrics, velvet, leather, tobacco, soap, glue, and porcelain. In the environs are extensive iron-forges and manufactories of iron ware. Trading vessels depart hence for Dordrecht, Arnheim, and other ports, several times a-week.

DUIVELAND, an island of Holland, in the prov. of Zeeland, separated on the ESE by a canal from the island of Schouwen; from that of Over Flakke on the N by the Krammers; from Tholen by a strait; and on the SE by the East Schelde from North Beveland. It is 9 m. in length, and about 6 m. in

breadth, and is surrounded by strong dykes, which were constructed after the great inundation of this island in 1580. The name is derived from the number of pigeons which formerly frequented the island.

DUKA. a village of Greece, in the Morea, prov. of Arcadia, 6 m. NNE of Lalla, and on the NE side of the mountain of that name.

DUKA. or **DAKA**, a village of Afghanistan, at the W extremity of the Khyber pass, on the r. bank of the Cabul, at an alt. of 1,404 ft. above sea-level.

DUKE OF CLARENCE ISLAND, a small island of the South Pacific, to the N of the Navigator's archipelago, in S lat. $9^{\circ} 10'$, W long. $171^{\circ} 30'$.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER ISLAND. See **GLOUCESTER ISLAND**.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLAND, an island of the South Pacific, to the N of the Navigator's archipelago, in S. lat. $8^{\circ} 41'$, W long. 172° . It is about 33 m. in circumf., is low and woody, and appears to be uninhabited. In the centre is an extensive lake. It was discovered by Commodore Byron in 1765.

DUKE OF YORK'S ISLANDS, a group of islands off the coast of Russian America, between 55° and $56^{\circ} 34'$ N lat., separated on the W by Clarence strait from the Prince of Wales archipelago. They were discovered by and received their present designation from Vancouver.—Also an archipelago of islands in the Arctic ocean, which fringe the coast from the mouth of Coppermine river to Point Turnagain. They were so named by Capt. Franklin in 1821.

DUKELLA, or **DUKAILA**, a maritime district of Barbary, in the empire and prov. of Morocco, between the districts of Abda on the SW, and Shawiya on the NE, from the latter of which it is separated by the Wad Oum-er-begh. It produces grain, fruit, honey, and wax, in great abundance. Goats are reared in large numbers, and their skins form one of the chief articles of export. The inhabitants are industrious, and carry on a considerable trade. The pop. is estimated at 960,000.

DUKES, a county of the state of Massachusetts, U. S., comprising the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Chappaquiddie, Elizabeth islands, and No Man's land, lying SE of Buzzard bay. The first, which is the largest, is divided into 3 townships. Pop. of co. in 1830, 1,768; in 1840, 3,958. Its cap. is Edgartown.

DUKE'S TOWN, or **OLD CALABAR**, a town of Upper Guinea, cap. of Calabar, on the l. bank of the Old Calabar river, 24 leagues from the sea, in N lat. $5^{\circ} 20'$, W long. $8^{\circ} 30'$. Pop. 2,000. It is divided into several districts, each under the jurisdiction of a distinct magistracy. The principal houses are constructed of wood, imported from Liverpool, and roofed with bamboo. The trade consists in the productions of the soil, chiefly palm-oil and bar-wood, of which large quantities are annually exported. Many of the natives write English, schools having been established for the education of the principal inhabitants. The surrounding district is elevated, dry, and comparatively salubrious. The site of the old town lies a little to the N.

DUKHUN. See **DECCAN**.

DUKINFIELD, or **DUCKENFIELD**, a township and chapelry in the p. of Stockport, in Cheshire, 6½ m. NE by N of Stockport, on an eminence commanding a fine prospect of a populous and fruitful country. It is 1½ m. SW of Stalybridge, and has a station on the Manchester and Stalybridge railway. The Manchester and Sheffield railway crosses the valley of the Tame, and the river itself, a little to the S of D.; and the Peak-forest and Macclesfield canal is carried under the public road in this vicinity. Area 1,690 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,737; in 1831,

14,681; in 1851, 26,418. Here are extensive collieries and cotton factories.

DUKKA. See **DUGGA**.

DUKKA JEUNG, a town of Bhotan, on an affluent of the Tehin-tchieu, 18 m. SW of Tassisdon.

DUKLA, a town of Galicia, in the gov. of Lemberg, circle and 19 m. SE of Jaslo, and 26 m. W. of Sanok, on the r. bank of the Jasielka. Pop. 2,200. It possesses an active trade in wine from Hungary, truffles, &c.; and has manufactories of common cloth, linen, and flannel.

DUKORA, a village of Russia, in the gov. and 21 m. SSE of Minsk.

DUKOVCHINA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 30 m. NNE of Smolensk.

DUKOWAN, or **DUKOVANY**, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Brünn, and 27 m. N of Znaim. Pop. in 1834, 534. In the environs is the fine castle of Tuleschitz.

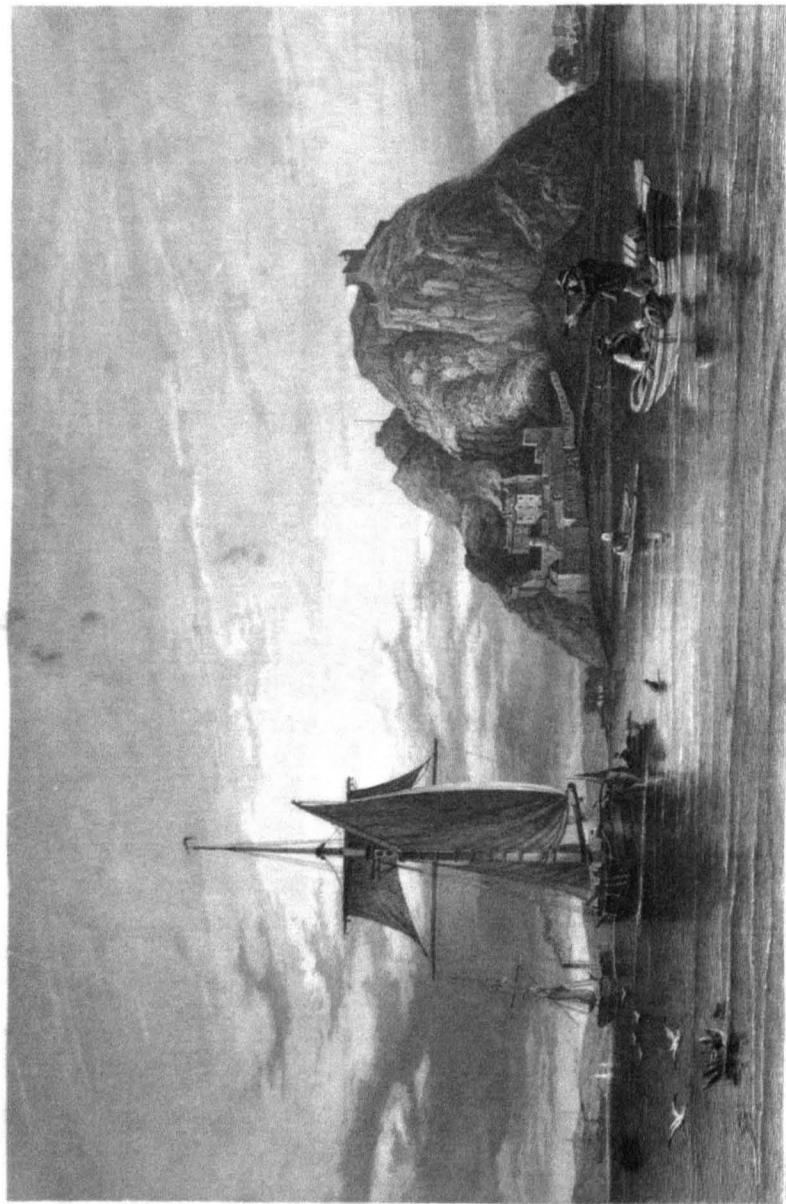
DULALGUNI, a fertile jurisdiction in the Puran-nya district of Bengal, intersected by the Mahananda river. Its cap., of the same name, is a small town of 150 houses, on the r. bank of the Mahananda, 25 m. SSE of Araria.

DULAS, a parish of Herefordshire, 12 m. SSW of Hereford, on a branch of the Monnow, and near the Abergavenny and Hereford railway. Area 845 acres. Pop. 74.—Also a hamlet and small seaport in the p. of Llanwenllwyd, co. of Anglesea, 4 m. SSE of Amlwch, on a river of the same name, which flows into the Irish sea opposite Mica island.—Also a river in Montgomeryshire, which falls into the sea below Llandiloes.—Also a river in the same co., which unites with the Severn at Newton.—Also a river of the same co., which falls into the Towy.—Also a river of Carmarthenshire, which unites with the Towy at Druson-street.

DULAS, or **DYLAS** (UPPER and LOWER), two hamlets in the p. of Cadoxton, Glamorganshire, 9 m. SE of Cowbridge. Pop. respectively 824 and 356.

DULCE (GOLFO), or LAKE YSABAL, a gulf, or more properly a fresh-water lake of Guatemala, 57 m. in length, from NE to SW, and 22 m. in its greatest breadth from NW to SE. It receives numerous rivers, of which the principal, the Polochie, which rising in the table-land of Salama, flows into its SW extremity by 5 mouths. The lake discharges itself by the San Felipe on the NE into Honduras bay. On the SE side of the lake is the little town of Ysabal, at the mouth of a small stream of the same name, descending from the Sierra-del-Mico, across which a road leads from Ysabal in a S direction to Encuentro on the Rio Montagua. At the point where the Felipe leaves the lake, on its N or l. side, is the castle of San Felipe, 6 m. below which, under the parallel of $15^{\circ} 43'$ N, the stream expands into a considerable lake called the Gofete, which has an even depth of 12 or 14 ft. all over, and from the NE end of which it emerges, and runs by a short but irregular course into the bay of Honduras. The creeks and rivers of the Golfo abound with alligators. The inhabitants on its shores are a mixture of Spaniards, Indians, Negroes, and German colonists.—The Rio Dulce rises to the W of Coban, and flows into the lake on the NW side.—Also a gulf on the S coast of Costa Rica, between Points Gorda and Burica, on the former of which is a small fort. It receives on the N a river of the same name, which has its source in the mountains which intersect the interior of the state; passes St. Laurent de Buricas; and has a total course of about 75 m.

DULCE (RIO), a river of La Plata, formed by the union of the Tala and Medinas, in the prov. of Tucuman, and 40 m. SSE of the town of that name. Thence it makes a considerable circuit under the ap-



8 - 1921

W. H. Dall

1921

pellation of Hondo, and on passing Santiago-del-Es-
tero takes the name of that town. It then directs its
course SSE, and divides into three branches. On
their reunion it takes the name of Dulce, and ultimately
loses itself in the lagunes of Porongos, 120 m.
NNW of Santa Fe, after a total course of 300 m.

DULCIGNO, a small district, town, and port of
Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanj. and 22 m.
SW of Scutari, on the shore of the Adriatic. It is de-
fended by a castle, and contains upwards of 7,000
inhabitants, called Dulcignotti, who are notoriously
addicted to piracy. The district is 24 m. in length
from N to S, and from 18 to 21 in average breadth,
and is bounded on the N by the mountains of Mont-
enegro, and on the E by lake Scutari. Towards the
S it is comparatively level, and contains the lakes of
Sfaccia and Sogagni.

DULEEK, a parish and market town in co.
Meath. Area of p., 16,554 acres. Pop. in 1851,
3,787. The town is on Nanny Water, 5 m. SW of
Drogheda, and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Dublin. Area 81
acres. Pop. 374.

DULEEK ABBEY, a parish of co. Meath, eccl-
esiastically included in the p. of Duleek. Area 1,030
acres. Pop. 101.

DULEEN, or DULANE, a parish of co. Meath, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
m. NW of Kells. Area 4,242 acres. Pop. 809.

DULGALAK, a river of Siberia, in the gov. of
Jakutsk, which has its source in the Tukuluk moun-
tains, runs NNE, and unites with the Jana.

DULINKEABU, a town of Soudan, in the king-
dom of Bambarra, 35 m. NNW of Sego, visited by
Park in 1796.

DULKEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the
Rhine, circle and 10 m. SSW of Kempen, at the
source of the Nette. Pop. 2,100. It has a lunatic
asylum, possesses considerable manufactories of cot-
ton and linen fabrics, silk and velvet ribbon, hats
and clocks, several spinning-mills, tanneries and dis-
tilleries, and has an extensive trade in horses. Fairs
are held three times a-year.

DULL, a parish of Perthshire, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Aber-
feldy, 20 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in
breadth. Pop. 3,342.

DULLINGHAM, a parish of Cambridgeshire, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
m. SSW of Newmarket. Area 3,240 acres. Pop. 809.

DULLN, DILLN, DULLEN, or BELA-BANGA, a
free town of Hungary, in the comitat of Honth, 2 m.
NE of Schemnitz, and 9 m. SW of Altsohl. Pop.,
Germans and Slaves, 1,680. In the environs are
mines of auriferous silver. This town was a flourishing
one in the reign of Bela III., but was ruined by
the incursions of the Tartars.

DULMEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of
Westphalia, and 21 m. SW of Munster, and circle of
Koesfeld. Pop. 2,500. It has a castle, 3 churches,
and 2 hospitals, and possesses several manufactories
of linen. In the vicinity is the castle of the prince
of Croy-Dulmen.

DULNAN, a river of Inverness-shire, which de-
scends from the heights of Badenoch, and unites
with the Spey below Tullochgorum, nearly opposite
Abernethy church.

DULVERTON, a parish and market town in
Somersetshire, 13 m. E of S. Molton. Area of p.,
8,337 acres. Pop. 1,497.—The town, which is plea-
santly situated on an affluent of the Exe, consists
principally of two neat streets. Coarse woollen
cloths and blankets are woven here; and lead is
mined in the vicinity.

DULWICH, a pleasant secluded village in the
p. of Camberwell, Surrey, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSE of St. Paul's,
London. Pop. 1,632.—D. college, as it is called,
was founded by Edward Alleyn or Allen, a distin-
guished actor in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.,

for the sustenance of a master, warden, 4 fellows, 6
poor brethren, 6 poor sisters, and 12 poor scholars.
Alleyn became a fortunate theatrical proprietor, and
built the Fortune playhouse; but his most profitable
speculation was a bear-garden at Bankside. With
the wealth thus amassed he commenced building the
college in 1614, from a design by Inigo Jones, and
finished it in 1617; but few of the old buildings re-
main. The gates, bearing the founder's arms, crest,
and motto, 'God's gift,' lead into the outer court or
green. The college stands in the inner court; the
W wing being the most ancient. The front is
divided in the centre by a porch, over which is the
treasury-chamber. E of the porch is the chapel,
with a noble copy of Raphael's 'Transfiguration,' by
his pupil, Julio Romano. W of the porch is the
college-hall, where the elections are held, and the
scholar-dine; and adjoining it is the dining-room of
the master, warden, and fellows. Above are the
library and the apartments of the master and warden.
The original revenues of the college amounted
only to £800, but have since greatly increased.—D.
college has, from its foundation, been celebrated for
its collection of pictures. Alleyn left it some; and
Cartwright, the comedian, many more. But the
most valuable accession has been from the bequest
of the late Sir Francis Burgeois, in 1810. For this
noble collection—consisting of nearly 400 pieces—a
new gallery has been built, to which the public are
admitted gratuitously, by tickets, which may be
easily obtained.—There are numerous handsome
villas in the neighbourhood of D., chiefly belonging
to citizens of London.

DUMAJI, a village of Sind, 60 m. NE of
Kurachi, on an affluent of the Dhurwal.

DUMBA, a river of Sind, rising 20 m. NE of
Kurachi, and flowing in a S course of 18 m. to the
Mulari.

DUMARAN, one of the Philippine group, NE of
Palawan, in N lat. 10° 29' 12". It is about 20 m. in
length, and has a town of the same name on its SW
coast, with a pop. of about 1,200.

DUMARESQ, a river of E. Australia, descending
from a granitic range of the same name [alt.
2,970 ft.] under the parallel of 29° S, and flowing
first SSW and then WNW to the Darling river.

DUMBARTON, a parish and royal burgh in
Dumbartonshire; bounded on the S by the p. of
West Kilpatrick and the frith of Clyde; on the W
by the river Leven, which separates it from the p.
of Cardross. The S part of the p. near the Clyde
is—with the exception of the singular rock on which
the castle stands—nearly a dead level; but as we
recede from the coast it becomes quickly more hilly,
and towards the N extremity it is almost entirely
composed of hill and moor. Its superficial extent is
6,522 Scots, or 8,155 English acres. There are
several printfields and bleachfields on the banks of
the Leven, and in the town of D.; and glass-making,
tanning, and ship-building are carried on to some
extent. Pop. in 1801, 2,541; in 1831, 3,623; in
1841, 3,828; in 1851, 4,766.

DUMBARTON, a royal burgh and the cap. of
Dumbartonshire, is situated on a low flat piece of
ground on the coast of the frith of Clyde, at the
mouth of the river Leven; 15 m. NW of Glasgow,
and 57 m. W of Edinburgh; in N lat. 55° 57', and
W long. 4° 35'. The original name of Dumbarton
appears to have been *Alcluid* or *Alchlyth*, that is,
'the Rock upon the Clyde,' and under this appella-
tion it was in the time of the Venerable Bede the
capital of the kingdom of Strathclyde. The origin
of the present name is involved in some uncer-
tainty. *Dunbarton*, according to Chalmers, signifies
'the town of the Castle' on the summit; but it so

happens that the more common orthography of the name at an early period seems to have been *Dumbriton*, which would signify 'the fort or castle of the Britons.' Both names are correctly descriptive, the one of the physical features, the other of the historical character of the place. In writing *Dumbarton*, we have given way to the prevailing though probably incorrect orthography. Though the castle of D. has borne its share in the vicissitudes of the Scottish story, we do not find that the town itself occupies any considerable place in history. It is built principally on a sort of peninsula, or promontory, on the E bank of the Leven, a little above the point where the latter joins the Clyde. The principal street forms a kind of semicircle nearly concentric with the course of the river, and at a short distance from the water edge. A suburb, called Renton, is situated on the W side of the river, being united with the town by a good stone bridge of 5 arches, built about the middle of last cent. Pop. 3,782. The principal manufacture in D. is that of glass, which, however, has considerably fallen off within the last few years, though it is understood to be again reviving. In 1792, it employed 130 hands, and the manufacturers paid £3,800 of duties. At a later period the business of the company was greatly extended: not less than 300 people were employed at it, and upwards of 16,000 tons of coal were consumed annually. In 1818, the duties paid to government amounted to £119,000 a-year. The other branches of industry carried on in the town are rope-making, tanning, and ship-building: the last, in particular, is carried on to a very considerable extent. The fishings on the Leven and Clyde produce a revenue of about £385 a-year to the town. The trade of D., however, is very inconsiderable. The shipping belonging to the port does not exceed 40 vessels = 1,212 tons burthen; and the harbour-dues produce, on an average, only about £70 per annum. D. joins with Kilmarnock, Port-Glasgow, Renfrew, and Rutherglen in sending a member to parliament. The parliamentary constituency in 1848 was 164.—The castle of D. is situated to the S of the town, from which it is separated by a bend of the Leven, at the point of junction between that river and the Clyde. The rock on which the old fortress stands projects considerably into the channel of the Clyde. It has an alt. of 206 ft. above the low tide level of the river; and is a prominent as well as a picturesque object in the beautiful scenery of that river. It shoots up abruptly from a flat level, and stands completely isolated from any other elevations. Its form is somewhat like that of a mitre, the rock dividing about the middle, and forming two summits on which the batteries and other parts of the castle are erected. The geological character of the rock is basaltic; and it is remarkable for possessing, in particular parts, a strong magnetic property. D. rock was, in all probability, occupied as a stronghold in the time of the Romans. It is mentioned by Bede, at the beginning of the 8th cent., as one of the strongest fortifications possessed by the Britons. The castle is a royal fortress, and occupied by a small garrison.

DUMBARTONSHIRE, a small county in the W of Scotland, forming what was anciently known as the Lennox. It is bounded on the W by Loch-Long and Argyleshire; on the N by Perthshire; on the E by Stirlingshire and Lanark; and by the river Clyde on the S. Its length from Kelvin river on the SE to Aldernan rivulet in Arrochar on the N, is about 36 m.; its breadth varies from 2 to 13 m. Its general outline is that of a crescent; the convex line being determined by the E coast of Loch-Long, and the N coast of the frith of Clyde, from the junc-

tion of Loch-Long, up to within a few miles of Glasgow. The shire contains in whole, according to one admeasurement, 147,300, and, according to another, about 167,040 English acres, of which about a third part is under cultivation. About 20,000 acres are occupied with lakes.—Pop. in 1801, 20,710; in 1831, 38,200; in 1841, 44,295; being an increase of 33.3 per cent. on that of 1831; and the largest increase, within the period, of any co. in Scotland, with the exception of Lanarkshire, which amounted to 34.8 per cent. Assessed property in 1815, £71,587; in 1843, £140,752. Rental in 1820, £56,000; in 1843, £72,041. Pop. in 1851, 45,103.

Physical features.] For beautiful and varied scenery, this co. is scarcely surpassed in Scotland. It is indeed, mountainous and uneven, but enriched with many fruitful valleys, and watered by numerous streams, among which the Leven glides calmly along until it falls into the Clyde at Dumbarton. The other streams are the Falloch, the water of Luss, the Finlass, and the Fruin, all flowing into Loch-Lomond, with numerous smaller rivulets. The Endrick skirts the N borders of Kilmarnock parish; and the Kelvin runs along the E boundary of East Kilpatrick. The three large lochs, Loch-Long, the Gairloch, and Loch-Lomond, are described under their respective heads. The lofty mountain of Benvoirlach is in this shire.

Climate.] The climate has a considerable share of moisture. The prevalent winds blow from the W and SW, if we except the months of March, April, and May, at which period of the year the cold E wind is a too frequent visitant.

Soil and agriculture.] The soil and surface of D. may be classified as follows: deep black loam; clay on a subsoil of till; gravel or gravelly loam; green hill-pasture; mountain, moor, and bog. A very large portion of the shire is comprehended in Loch-Lomond, and the many islands interspersed on its expansive and varied surface.—Oats are raised in greater quantities than any other species of grain, and also a considerable quantity of wheat. Pease are little sown; but the culture of beans is becoming more general. Potatoes are cultivated in great quantities, and a good deal of flax is grown. Copse-wood is at once highly ornamental, and a considerable branch of revenue here; and no small degree of care is taken in its management. Most of the black cattle with which the farms are stocked are brought from the West Highlands; very few are bred in the co. The sheep fed in the co. yield annually from £5,000 to £6,000. The breed is said to have been first introduced from Moffat-dale, and the higher districts of Dumfries-shire and Lanarkshire. Red deer—once plenteous in the mountainous districts of the co.—have long since been extirpated; a few roes remain among the rugged and woody spots on the banks of Loch-Lomond and Loch-Long.

Roads, Traffic, &c.] D. now possesses excellent means of land-communication, though previous to 1790, the only turnpike road was that from D. to Glasgow, while the country roads were of the very worst description. The bridge, built at the expense of government, across the Leven at Dumbarton, is upwards of 300 ft. in length, and consists of 5 arches, the largest of which is 62 ft. in span. The Forth and Clyde canal, begun in 1768, and finished in 1790, has, as a water communication, been of great service to the commercial and manufacturing interests of D. A railway, 8½ m. in length, has been executed from Bowling-bay, on the Clyde, to Balloch ferry on Loch-Lomond, where a jetty has been carried out 300 ft. from the shore, so as to enable the lake steamers to approach at all times. The expense of this line was £220,000.—The vicinity of Glasgow

History.] D. appears to have originally grown up around a strong castle or border-fortress, which was of great importance during the 12th cent. In 1305, Robert Bruce had, in the chapel of this monastery, an angry altercation with the Red Comyn. Hesitating about asserting his title to the crown, and irritated by opposition from Comyn, he polluted the latter before the altar. Bruce, by this event, was committed to open warfare; and, unfurling his standard against the opponents of his claims, led them on to Bannockburn, and there trod over their bodies to the throne. D. was frequently, in spite of the brave resistance of its citizens, plundered and burned. In 1570, Lord Scrop, acting under the Earl of Essex, made a devastating inroad, and, in spite of a brave resistance, took and plundered the recently erected castle, and set fire to the town. On the 20th of November, 1706, 200 Cameronians entered the burgh, published a manifesto against the impending union of the two kingdoms, and burnt the articles of union at the cross. During the insurrection of 1745, a part of the citizens cut off at Lockerby a detachment of the Highlanders' baggage, and, in consequence, drew upon their town severer treatment from Prince Charles.—D. gives the title of Earl in the Scottish peerage, to the ancient family of Crichton of Sanquhar. In 1633, William, 7th Lord Crichton, was created Earl of Dumfries. By royal licence the Bute family, the present proprietors of the earldom, have assumed the name of Crichton.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, a large and important co. in the S of Scotland, deriving its name from the town just described; bounded on the N by the cos. of Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh; on the E by Cumberland; on the S by the Solway frith; on the SW by Kirkcudbrightshire; on the W by Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire; and on the NW by Ayrshire. In lat. it extends from $55^{\circ} 2'$; to $55^{\circ} 31'$; and in long. from $2^{\circ} 39'$; to $3^{\circ} 53'$; W of London. Its figure is irregularly ellipsoidal: the greater diam. from the mountain of Corsonecon on the border of Ayrshire, to Liddel-mount on the border of Roxburghshire, in a direction nearly SE by E, measures about 50 m.; and the lesser diam., from Loch-Craig on the confines of Peeblesshire, to the Solway-frith at Caerlaverock-castle, in a direction W of S, about 32 m. Its ellipsoidal form, besides undulating in every part of the circumference, is indented to the depth of 10 m. by the S point of Lanarkshire. Its circumf., drawing the line across the waters at the mouth of the estuaries of Nith and Annan, is about 174 m., extending round a mountain-line of 120 m., a champaign line on the E of 18 m., a line of sea-shore from the Sark to the Nith of 21 m., and a champaign line along the Nith and the Cluden on the SW of 15 m. The surface of the co. contains an area of 1,006 sq. m., or 644,385 English acres, according to the measurements of Dr. Singer; other measurements, however, assign to the co. 1,228 sq. m., or 785,920 acres.

Physical features.] All the N part of this co. is very mountainous. Along the boundary from W to E are Black Larg, 2,890 ft. above sea-level; Lowther, 3,130; Queensberry, 2,140; Hartfell, 3,300, the highest mountain in the S of Scotland; White-coomb, nearly of equal alt.; Ettrick-pen, 2,220; Wisp-hill, 1,836; and Tinnis-hill, 1,846 ft. Of the interior mountains, the most remarkable are Cairnkinna and Glenquharren in Penpont, the former 2,080 ft., and the latter 1,000 ft. above sea-level; Langholm-hill, between the Esk and the Tarras, 1,204; and Bruns-wark-hill, in the parish of Hoddam, 740 ft. Almost all the mountains, whether on the boundary or in the interior, have an inconsiderable basis, a rapid acclivity, and summits, in some instances, rounded-backed or flattened; in others, conical; and, in a few, tabular or flat. The peaked and towering summits, or summits of rugged and craggy outline, so common in the Highland counties, are here unknown.—From the configuration of the co., no streams might be expected to flow into it from adjacent districts, and none to flow out except to the sea: the headwaters of the Nith, however, pass into the co. through gorges or openings on the W. The Nith, from the very point of entering it, and the Annan and the Esk, from a short distance S of their source, begin

to draw toward them nearly all the other streams, so as to form the co. into three great valleys or basins. All these three rivers pursue a course to the E of S, —the Nith on the W, the Annan in the middle, and the Esk on the E; and, with the exception of some small curvings, they flow parallel to one another, at an average distance of about 12 m., imposing upon their own and their tributaries' basins the names respectively of Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale. The streams which flow into them, though very numerous, are, for the most part, of short course. The chief of those which enter the Nith are, from the W, the Kello, the Euchan, the Scaur, the Cavern, and the Cluden; and from the E, the Cravick, the Minnick, the Enterkin, the Carron, the Cample, and the Dunow. The chief which enter the Annan are, from the W, the Evan, and the Ae; and from the E, the Moffat, the Wamphray, the Dryfe, and the Milk. The chief which enter the Esk are, on the W, the Black Esk; and on the E, the Stennis, the Ewes, the Tarras, and the Liddel. In addition to these streams, but independent of the three great rivers of the co., four rivulets, each 10 m. or more in length, flow S, and fall into the Solway,—the Lochar and the Pow in the space between the Nith and the Annan, and the Kirtle and the Sark in the space between the Annan and the Esk.—D. possesses very few lakes, and these of but small extent. The most remarkable are those in the vicinity of Lochmaben, nine in number, the largest fully 3 m. in circumf. Loch-Skene, at the source of Moffat water, is notable in connection with its furnishing the stream which forms the magnificent cataract called the 'Grey Mare's Tail.' Salmon, herlings, parr or samlet, and sea-trout, are found in the larger rivers; and pike, perch, trout, and eels, in the smaller.—Of mineral waters in the co., the chalybeate are most frequent. The most celebrated are a chalybeate near Annan; another at the Brow, in the p. of Ruthwell; a sulphure-spring at Closeburn-house; a chalybeate in a ravine of Hartfell mountain; and particularly two springs, one sulphureous, and the other chalybeate, near Moffat.

Climate.] Most of D. basks, with a S exposure, under the genial rays of the meridian sun. The high mountain-range which over so considerable a distance environ it, softens the acerbity of blasts from the NW, N, and NE. Its S or lowland division is warmed by the vicinity of the Solway, and hardly ever retains snow for a week. Most of the rain which falls in the co. is accompanied with mild winds from the S or W. Moisture, however, is somewhat abundant, coming more freely from the Atlantic than, on the E coast, it does from the German ocean. Rains prevail most towards the beginning of August and the end of September. The prevailing winds blow, in summer and autumn, from the W and the S; and in spring and winter, from the E and the N. The heat often rises in summer above 70° , and has been known to raise the therm. to 92° in the shade; but in the average of the year, it is believed to be about 45° .

Natural history.] Hares, in many districts, are very abundant; rabbits also are found, but are few in number. The red deer and the capercailzie, which formerly were met with in D., are now extinct. Pheasants, grouse, black game, partridges, and other game birds, and also the woodcock, the curlew, the plover, the snipe, and the lapwing, are plentiful.

Geology.] A brown or reddish coloured sandstone, dipping generally toward the Solway, and supposed to be a continuation of the red marl formation of Cumberland, stretches athwart the S part of D.; and proceeding N, merges in a reddish coloured limestone, succeeded first by blue limestone and coarse white sandstone, and next by mandlestone rock, and

primitive formations containing metallic ores. In each of the three great divisions of the co., limestone is worked in large quantities for sale. At Kelhead the lime rock, which is of the first quality, is from 12 to 24 ft. thick, and is said to yield 95 parts out of 100 of carbonate of lime. Ironstone has been found associated with limestone. Marble has been worked at Springkell, Kelhead, and other places. Veins of slate are found in Evandale and the p. of Moffat. Coal is found in a workable state only in the ps. of Sanquhar and Canobie, at the extremities of the co. The coal of Sanquhar is probably connected with the coal-field of Ayrshire; that of Canobie affords a supply of about 25,000 tons per annum. Extensive lead-mines, the most productive in Britain, are worked at Wanlock-head on the NE boundary of the p. of Sanquhar. The galena or ore yields from 74 to 80 per cent.; is contained in veins of from a few inches to 15 ft. thick; and, during a period of 50 years, yielded 47,420 tons. Silver is extracted from this ore in the proportion of from 6 to 12 ounces in the ton. Gold occurs in the mountains around Wanlockhead, either in veins of quartz, or in the sand washed down by the rivulets. In the reign of James V. 300 men are said to have been employed there during several summers, and to have collected gold to the value of £100,000 sterling. An antimony-mine—the only one in Great Britain—was discovered in 1760 at Glendinning, in the p. of Westkirk; and from 1793 till 1798, produced 100 tons of the regulus of antimony, worth £8,400 sterling. The ore, which is a sulphuret, and yields about 50 per cent., forms a vein seldom exceeding 20 inches in thickness. Manganese occurs in small quantities; gypsum in thin veins. Loose blocks of stenite are found all over the low part of the co. Greenstone, greywacke, and greywacke slate, compose the rocks of many of the hills. Floetz-trap is found, generally in the shape of mountain-caps, on the summits of the mountains. Basaltic or whinstone rocks occur in various localities.

Soil and agriculture.] The soil, in the lower parts of D., is in general light, and underlaid with rock, gravel, or sand. In Nithsdale and Annandale it is for the most part dry, but in Eskdale it is in general wet. Muir soil abounds in the mountain-districts, and wherever there is white-stone land; but when its subsoil is dry, it is capable of gradual transmutation into loam. A loamy soil, rich in vegetable mould, covers considerable tracts in the lower S district. Alluvial soils—called in other parts of Scotland haugh-land, but here called holm-land—abound along the margins of the streams. Clay, as a soil, seldom occurs. Peat-moss exists, in great fields, both on the hills and in the vales. Sleech, or the saline and muddy deposition of the waters of the Solway, spreads extensively out from the estuary of the Loochar.—Farms of arable land are generally let on leases of 15, 19, or 21 years; those of sheep-pasture, on leases of 9 or 13. Sheep-farms vary in size from 300 to 3,000 acres, and pay, on the average, about 4s. per acre of rent. Arable farms vary from 50 to 600 acres, a large proportion of them being from 100 to 150; and they pay from £1 to £5 per acre.—The average for good land being about £3 10s. The mountainous division of D. is employed in pasturage; and is stocked, partly with black cattle, but principally with sheep. The mountain-flocks consist either of Cheviots, or of black faces with short wool; but most of the sheep are of mixed breed.—A peculiarity in the store-farming of D. is its rearing an enormous number of pigs. The pork is excellently cured, and sent off in bacon to most of the leading markets of England.

Trade and manufactures.] D., though conducting

an extensive export trade in oxen, sheep, pigs, corn, wool, and skins, is not strictly a commercial, much less a manufacturing co. Its ports are the scenes of a sea-ward traffic small in proportion to its intrinsic importance and productive capacities. Woollen and linen manufactures, though frequently tried, have but recently been naturalized, and are still very limitedly successful. At Sanquhar, and the vicinity, ginghams, Tibets, and tartans are woven. At Dumfries and at Annan, coarse ginghams are largely manufactured, chiefly for the Carlisle market.

Roads.] The co. is intersected in every direction with excellent roads. The two Carlisle and Glasgow turnpikes traverse it from Kirkcudbright respectively through Annan, Dumfries, Thornhill, and Sanquhar,—and through Ecclefechan, Lockerby, Dinswoldie-Green, and Beattock; the Dumfries and Edinburgh turnpike, northward by way of Moffat; the Carlisle and Edinburgh turnpike, along the vales of the Eak and the Ewes; and the Dumfries and Ayr turnpike, NW through Dunscore and Glencairn. A line of railway from the great lines along the W of England is just completed, and will add incalculably to the facilities of communication, and the relative value of produce in this co. It commences at the Carlisle terminus of the Newcastle and Carlisle railway. After crossing the Eden, it takes a N direction towards the Eak, which it crosses below the iron bridge; it then bends round to the W, keeping parallel to the Solway firth, and passes Annan water a little to the S of the present bridge; thence it approaches Comlongon castle, and skirting the N side of Lochar moor, reaches Dumfries. In this distance the gradients are of a very easy character. From Dumfries, the line keeps the valley of the Nith up to New Cumnock. Shortly after leaving Dumfries it crosses the river, which it recrosses at Aldgirth bridge; it then skirts the N side of the v. of Thornhill, and keeps along the E side of the Nith to half-way between that place and Sanquhar, where the ravine widens. From Sanquhar to Kirkconnel the line still keeps on the E side of the Nith; but, a little beyond the latter town, it twice crosses the river. The line is on the E side of the stream up to New Cumnock, where it leaves the valley of the Nith. Between Old and New Cumnock it keeps parallel to the turnpike-road, and here crosses the summit of the pass through this part of the country. At Auchinleck, a little beyond Old Cumnock, it crosses the turnpike-road, which it recrosses near Bourgton, and it then keeps on the E side till it intersects Cessnock water. It passes the Irvine water a little below Hurleford bridge; is afterwards carried over the turnpike-road; and enters the N suburb of Kilmarnock, crossing, by a viaduct, Kilmarnock water. It here curves to the W, and joins the Kilmarnock branch of the Glasgow and Ayr railway. Hence the line passes by Dalry, Beith, Lochwinnoch, Johnstone, and Paisley, to Glasgow.

Divisions.] D. originally comprehended, in addition to its own ample territory, the stewardry of Kirkcudbright; and, in the reign of William I., was placed under a sheriff. From the reign of David I. till that of Robert Bruce, both Annandale and Eskdale were under independent baronial jurisdiction; the county then consisted strictly of the sheriffship of Nithsdale, the stewardry of Annandale and the regality of Eskdale. By an act passed 20th of George II., D. assumed the status and the jurisdiction which it has since maintained.—The co. sends one member to parliament: constituency in 1839, 1,927; in 1848, 2,149.—Its 4 royal burghs, Dumfries, Annan, Lochmaben, and Sanquhar, also unite with Kirkcudbright to send a member.—The county contains 6 burghs-of-barony, Moffat, Lockerby, Langholm, Ecclefechan, Thornhill, and Minnyhive; the villages of Springfield or Gretna green, Glencaple, Tortherwald, Tintwald, Penpont, and Kirkconnel; and a swarm of hamlets. The co. and burgh prison is in the town of Dumfries. Pop. in 1801, 54,597; in 1831, 73,770; in 1841, 72,825; being a decrease of 1·3 per cent. within ten years. Pop. in 1851, 78,123. Assessed property, in 1815, £295,621; in 1848, £319,750. The valued rental, in 1808, was £219,037 10s. 8d.; or nearly sixteen-fold that of the land-rent in 1656.—The total number of parishes in D. is 42.—The number of parochial schools in 1834 was 65, under 69 teachers; of schools not parochial, 129, under 143 teachers. The total number of scholars, 11,437.—The total number of convicted criminal offenders, in 1841, was 63.

History.] D., in common with a large part of Galloway, was, at the period of the Roman invasion A. D. 80, inhabited by the

tribe called the *Sepeos*. The Romans included it in the prov. of *Valentia*. In the wars of Bruce and Balliol, D. was peculiarly exposed to suffering. Located as the baronial possessions of Bruce were in Annandale, and those of Balliol in Nithsdale, this co. was necessarily the scene, if not of the most decisive, at least of the earliest and the most harassing struggles of the belligerents. Nor did it suffer less in degree, while it suffered longer in duration under the proceedings of the rebellious Douglasses, who, after being introduced to it by Robert Bruce, grew, by various ramifications of descent and acquisition, to be its most potent barons. On the attainder of this family in 1455, their authority and possessions reverted to the Crown, and were in part bestowed on the Earl of March. In 1484, the co. was invaded by the exiled Earl of Douglas and the Duke of Albany; and during a century and a half it appears never to have enjoyed a few years of continuous repose. So late as 1607, the private forces of Lord Maxwell and the Earl of Morton were led out to battle on its soil, and were with difficulty prevented from tracking it with blood. In the rebellions of 1715 and 1745—especially in the latter—it was the scene of numerous disasters. The Maxwells, in particular, were utterly destroyed by the attainder of the Earl of Nithsdale in 1715; and, at the era of both rebellions, several other families of note became, as to their possessions and influence, extinct. In more recent times, the Douglasses of Queensberry, and the Johnstons of Annandale, have merged into other families. At present, the noble house of Buccleuch is the ascendant family of the county.

DUMMER, a parish in Hants, 4½ m. SSW of Basingstoke. Area, 2,180 acres. Pop. 412.

DUMMER, a township in Coos co., in New Hampshire, U. S., on the Ammonoosuc river, an affluent of the Connecticut.

DUMMERSTON, a township in Windham co., in the state of Vermont, 115 m. S by E of Montpelier. Pop. 1,263.

DUN. See **Dox**.

DUN, a parish in Forfarshire, 4 m. NW of Montrose. Pop. 737.

DUN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Ariège, cant. of Mirepoix. Pop. 1,015.

DUN-SUR-AURON, or **DUN-LE-ROU**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cher, arrond. of Saint-Amand-Montrond. —The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,760; in 1841, 9,294.—The town is 13 m. N of Saint-Amand-Montrond, on the r. bank of the Auron. Pop. in 1846, 4,617. It is of great antiquity, and in the 12th cent. was one of the three principal towns of Aquitaine. In the reign of Charles VII. its suburbs were destroyed by the English. Fairs for horses, asses, pigs, &c., are held here 6 times a-year. Iron is found in small quantities in the environs. Grain and oleaginous plants form the chief articles of culture in the locality.

DUN-SUR-MEUSE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, arrond. of Montmedy.—The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,556; in 1841, 9,523.—The town, which was formerly fortified, is 14 m. SSW of Montmedy, and 47 m. N of Bar-le-Duc, on the r. bank of the Mense. Pop. in 1846, 950. It has several tanneries, wax-bleacheries, and breweries, a sawing and an oil-mill, &c. The manufacture and sale of matches form also a considerable branch of local industry. Fairs for horses, cattle, pottery, hardware, mercury, &c., are held three times a-year. This town was ceded to France in 1633 by the Duke of Lorrain.

DUN-LE-PALLETEAU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, arrond. of Guéret. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,520; in 1841, 16,170. The town, which is very ancient, is 15 m. NW of Guéret. Pop. in 1846, 1,421. Fairs for cattle, hardware, mercury, &c., are held here 6 times a-year.

DUN-LES-PLACES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, arrond. and 26 m. ESE of Clamecy, cant. of Lormes. Pop. 1,652.

DUNA, or **DVINA**, [in LIVONIAN, *Da-Ugava*; in RUSSIAN, *Zapadula*] sometimes distinguished as the Southern or Western Duna, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source near the W confines of

the gov. of Tver, in the district of Ostachkov, 16 m. W of the source of the Volga; runs through the W extremity of Lake Okhvat; pursues its course along the confines of the gov. of Tver, separating it from that of Pskov; crosses the NW point of the gov. of Smolensk, and makes a sweep of about 20 m. into the gov. of Pskov; then forms the line of separation between that gov. and those of Smolensk and Vitebsk; enters the latter, and passes Velij, Souraj, and Vitebsk, skirts the N extremity of the gov. of Mogilev; thence takes a NW direction, waters Polotsk, and forms the boundary line between Vitebsk and the gov. of Minsk and Courland, passing in its course Disna, Drissa, Drouia, Dinasburg, Jakobstadt; then runs along the S confines of the gov. of Livonia, separating it from the gov. of Courland; and, entering the former gov., throws itself, after a total course of 510 m., into the gulf of Riga, under the walls of Dünamünde, and 6 m. below Riga. The basin of the Dvina, which is of comparatively limited extent, is bounded on the NE by the Volkonski mountains; and on the S and SE by a range of low hills, forming ramifications of the great ridge by which Europe is intersected. On the N and SW the water-shed approaches near to the course of the river. The principal affluents of the D. are the Toropca, which is navigable from Toropetz to its mouth, a distance of 60 m., the Obol, the Drissa, the Evt, and the Ogher on the r.; and the Meja, the Kasplia, the Oula, and the Disma on the l. Its stream is unequal in breadth; its depth varies from 10 to 25 ft. Its waters, although dark-coloured, are clear, and abound with fish. It becomes navigable for flat-bottomed boats on issuing from lake Okhvat, but the rocks and shallows which occur at all parts of its course render its navigation, during the greater part of the year, extremely difficult. It is generally frozen over from November to April, and its opening is often attended with disastrous inundations. Timber is at this period floated down in immense quantities from Livonia, Lithuania, and the interior governments, for export from the port of Riga.

DUNAGHY, a parish in co. Antrim, 5½ m. N of Ballymena. Area 13,743 acres. Pop. 3,839.

DUNAMANAGH, a village in the p. of Donaghadey, co. Tyrone, 6 m. NE of Strabane. Pop. 193.

DUNAMASE, a celebrated rock and natural fortress, in Queen's co., 4 m. ENE of Maryborough. Its name means 'the Fort of the Plain.' The rock is in the line of the series of hillocks and low hills which extend from the vicinity of Athy toward Abbeyleix, immediately SW of a flat and extensive pastoral plain usually called 'the Great heath,' and it rises isolatedly and precipitously up from the bosom of the flat surface, and is an elliptical conoid, accessible only on the l. side, which was defended by the barbican. At the period of the Anglo-Norman invasion, it was held by MacMurrough, king of Leinster, and was regarded as the principal fortress of Hy-Kinsella. In 1641, it was taken from the insurgents by Sir Charles Coote; immediately after, and till 1646, it was garrisoned by the royal troops; in 1646, it fell into the hands of Owen Roe O'Neill; and, in 1650, it was seized and finally dismantled by Cromwell's forces.

DUNAMON. See **DONAMON**.

DUNANY, a parish in co. Louth, 5 m. ENE of Dunleer. Area 1,662 acres. Pop. 618.

DUNBAR, a parish in Haddingtonshire, at the mouth of the frith of Forth, along which its coast extends, in a sinuous line, upwards of 10 m. Its average breadth is 2 m. The highest ground, Brunthill, in the extreme SE point of the p., rises to an alt. of about 700 ft. above sea-level. A little to the N of it is Doon hill, which is about 120 ft. lower.

Pop. in 1801, 3,951; in 1831, 4,735; in 1851, 4,415. The vs. of Belhaven and West Barns are situated on the great post-road from Edinburgh to Berwick, which runs through the whole length of this p.—The royal burgh and seaport of D. is situated on the great post-road, 28 m. from Edinburgh, 11 m. from Haddington, and 30 m. from Berwick. It chiefly consists of one spacious street called the High-street. The harbour projects a little into the bay, on the SE; and the bold rocks which are crowned by the ruins of D. castle rise within 300 yards of it. There are a few neat villas in the neighbourhood. The church, a handsome edifice, is on the SE outskirts of the town. The North British railway skirts the town and has a station here. The registered vessels belonging to this port, in 1839, were 30, = 1,495 tons burthen. Ship-building, the manufacture of sail-cloth and cordage, and the curing of herrings both by salt and smoke, afford employment to a considerable number of hands. There are also a soap-work, an iron-foundry, a steam-engine manufactory, and several breweries and distilleries, in the neighbourhood. The revenue of the burgh in 1838-9, was £1,282; in 1844, £1,662. D. joins with Haddington, North Berwick, Lauder, and Jedburgh, in returning a member to parliament. The boundaries of the parl. borough include the village of Belhaven. The pop., within the parliamentary boundaries, in 1841, was 2,987. Electors in 1839, 131; in 1848, 149.—In 1650, Cromwell, at the head of 16,000 men, entered Scotland; and, after some marching and countermarching, engaged the Scotch army under General Leslie, in the neighbourhood of D. Leslie's position on Doon-hill was admirable, and his force was nearly double that of his opponent; but rashly quitting his position, and descending into the plain, they exposed themselves to a fatal charge from Cromwell's van-brigade, which threw them into confusion, and decided the fortune of the day in a brief space.

DUNBAR, a township in Fayette co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 8 m. NE of Union. Pop. 2,070.

DUNBARNIE, a parish in the SE of Perthshire, intersected by the Earn. Pop. in 1801, 1,066; in 1851, 1,066.

DUNBARTON. See DUMBARTON.

DUNBARTON, a township in Merrimac co., in New Hampshire, 10 m. S by W of Concord. Pop. 950.—Also a v. in Adam's co., in Ohio, 96 m. S by W of Columbus.

DUNBEG, a bay and a village in co. Clare. The bay opens 9 m. S of Hagg's-head. It is 2½ m. wide at the entrance, indents the land to the extent of rather more than 2 m., and has pretty nearly a semi-circular outline. The v. is about 6½ m. N of Kilrush. Pop. returned with the parish.

DUNBELL, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, in co. Kilkenny. Area 2,578 acres. Pop. 493.

DUNBIN, or DUNBYN, a parish 2½ m. SW of Dundalk, in co. Louth. Area 2,169 acres. Pop. 856.

DUNBLANE, a parish in the S of Perthshire, comprehending the principal part of Strathallan. Its figure is nearly triangular; and it is about 9 m. in length, and 6 m. in greatest breadth. The most interesting physical feature of the p. is the Water-of-Allan, which, below the town of D., flows through a deep and finely wooded glen. The general aspect to the N of the town of D. is bleak and dreary; and towards the E and NW, it is composed of heaths, moors, and swamps. Pop. in 1801, 2,619; in 1831, 3,228; in 1851, 3,213.—The town of D. having formerly been the seat of a bishopric, sometimes lays claim to the designation of city. Its external appearance, however, is very far indeed from supporting its right to any such title. Its situation, however, is pleasing,—a great part of it being built on

the sloping banks of the Allan, and close upon the river; while the venerable cathedral, with its high square tower, and its long line of arched windows, relieves at least, if not redeems, the paltriness and poverty which surround it. The cathedral is said to have been founded in 1142. It was restored or rather rebuilt by Clemens, bishop of Dunblane, about 1240. The greater part of it has been unroofed, and is otherwise in a ruinous state; the choir, however, is still used as the parish-church, and is tolerably entire. The length of the cathedral is 216 ft., its breadth 56 ft., and the height of the wall to the battlements 50 ft. The tower, which is placed alongside the building, is 128 ft. in height. The see of D. comprehended portions of Perth and Stirling shires. Robert Leighton, afterwards archbishop of Glasgow, was bishop of D. from 1662 to 1670. His library, which he bequeathed for the use of the dio., is still preserved in a small building erected for the purpose in the main street, near the cathedral.—The town has no charter nor constitution of any kind, nor any property or common good. The Scottish Central railway passes D., and has a station here 28 m. from Perth, 5 m. from Stirling, and 47 m. from Edinburgh. It contains about 1,800 inhabitants.—At Cromlix, the property of the Earl of Kinoul, 1½ m. N of D., and 7 m. from Stirling, are two mineral springs. The only historical event of importance with which D. is connected is the battle of Sheriff-muir, or, as it is sometimes called, of D., in 1715. Sheriff-muir is a boggy, uncultivated tract, on the lower part of the declivity of the Ochils, a little to the NE of D.

DUNBOE, a parish, 5 m. WNW of Coleraine, in co. Londonderry. Area 14,811 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,018; in 1851, 3,784.

DUNBOG, a small parish in Fifeshire, 5 m. WNW of Cupar, bounded on the N by the Tay. Area 1,900 acres. Pop. 219.

DUNBOYNE, a parish in co. Meath, containing the vs. of Dunboyne and Clonee. Area 13,686 acres. Pop. 2,245. The v. of D. is 3 m. N by E of Leixlip. Pop. 524.

DUNBRODY, a parish in co. Wexford, Leinster. It lies along the estuary of the Suir, from the influx of the Barrow, and is so thoroughly incorporated with the ps. of St. James and Rathroe, that both its civil and its ecclesiastical statistics are mixed up with theirs. Area 3,400 acres.—D. abbey, situated on the shore of the Suir, about a ½ m. S of Ballyhack, and nearly opposite Passage, is the noblest monument of antiquity in the co., and seems to have been one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the kingdom. Its length from E to W is nearly 200 ft.; and its breadth, from end to end of the transepts, 140 ft. Two rows of pointed arches, each 18 ft. wide, 30 ft. high, supported by square piers, divide the body of the nave from its side aisles. Ware asserts that the greater part of the church was erected by De Marisco, bishop of Leighlin, shortly before 1216; but the chaste and simple variety of the pointed style which prevails in the interior, indicates an origin of at least an age or two later.

DUNCAMMI, a town of Houssa, in Central Africa, 40 m. S of Kashma. It has an overflowing pop., and is a neat and moderately-sized walled town.

DUNCAN, a village in Wood co., in Virginia, U. S., 331 m. WNW of Richmond.—Also a v. in Linn co., in Missouri. Pop. 198.

DUNCAN ISLAND, one of the Galapagos group in 0° 27' S lat. There is good anchorage in a bay on its NW end.—Also an island in the Paracels group in the Chinese sea, in N lat. 16° 30'.

DUNCANNON, a village in the p. of St. James

co. Wexford, on the shore of Waterford harbour, 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW of Fethard. Pop. 460. A fort adjoining the v., on the tabular summit of a high rock at the entrance of the creek, and overlooking Waterford harbour, long served as the key to the Suir and the Barrow; and is still kept in repair for the occupancy of a small garrison. James II. embarked here on his final flight from his *quondam* dominion; and William III. became master of the place in 1690. Dun-cannon gives the title of Viscount to the Ponsonby family, Earls of Besborough.

DUNCANSBY, a promontory on the coast of Caithness, in N lat. 58° 38', W long. 3° 2'.

DUNCANVILLE, a township in Huntingdon co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 120 m. W of Harrisburg.—Also a township in Barnwell district, S. Carolina, 80 m. SSW of Columbia.—Also a village in Thomas co., in Georgia, 227 m. SSW of Milledgeville.

DUNCARD, a township in Greene co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,292.

DUNCHIDEOCK, a parish in Devon, 5 m. SW of Exeter. Area 950 acres. Pop. in 1851, 178.

DUNCHOW, a town of Houssa, in Central Africa, 50 m. SSW of Kano.

DUNCHURCH, a parish and town in Warwickshire, 16 m. ENE of Warwick. Area of p. 4,846 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,422. The town is one of the polling-places for the N division of the co.

DUNCORMACK, a parish, containing the v. of the same name, on the coast of co. Wexford. Area 5,710 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,591; in 1851, 1,829. The v. is 43 m. E by N of Rathmines. Pop. 140.

DUNCOW, a village in the p. of Kirkmahoe, in Dumfries-shire, 5 m N of Dumfries. Pop. 121.

DUNCTON, a parish in Sussex, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S by W of Petworth. Area 1,324 acres. Pop. in 1851, 272.

DUNDAFF, a village in Susquehanna co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 166 m. NNE of Harrisburg. Pop. 304.

DUNDALK, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Louth. Area 6,201 acres. Pop. in 1831, 18,278; in 1851, 12,346. The surface lies along the Castletown river, and round D. bay.

The market, port town, and borough of D., the cap. of the co. of Louth, stands at the head of the estuary of the Castletown or D. river, on the great north road from Dublin to Belfast, 10 m. S of Newry, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Drogheda, 40 m. SSW of Belfast, and 40 N of Dublin. It contains some good shops, and many good or tolerable houses; yet is far from having an attractive interior. The parish-church is a large old building, surmounted by a plain but well-proportioned spire. The Roman Catholic chapel is a handsome modern structure. The co. infirmary is a brick building in the Elizabethan style, capable of containing 50 beds. The court-house is an elegant modern structure of cut stone.—A large distillery in the town disposes of its produce in no fewer than 10 cos. Two breweries supply the local demand. Flour is ground partly by steam-power, and is sent to many towns in the N of Ireland. Tobacco and bricks are made for local use. Soap to some extent, and leather to a large amount, are made for transmission to the interior. A pin manufactory was established in 1836. The cambric manufacture of Ireland was commenced at D. in 1737; but it seems to have forsaken the town. The corn trade of D. is very extensive; and draws wheat and barley from Louth and Monaghan, and oats principally from Monaghan, Cavan, and Fermanagh. Timber, iron, slates, and coals, are sent from the port to Cavan and Monaghan; and articles of general merchandise to most of the inland towns in the districts whence land produce is brought. Two steam-vessels, each about 200 tons register, regularly ply be-

tween the port and Liverpool. The harbour has now 16 ft. depth of water. Its income in 1845 amounted to £2,017. In 1848 the registered tonnage of the port was 27 sailing vessels = 2,307 tons, and 3 steamers = 1,023 tons. The customs in 1848 produced £44,393. In 1835, the exports were valued at £452,813. A railway to connect the W and NW cos. with the port of D. has been completed between D. and Drogheda; and from Drogheda pushed on to Castleblaney, whence it will be carried forward to join the Newry and Enniskillen railway at Clones. The assizes for the co., and a court of quarter-sessions, are held in the town twice a-year. Two members, nominated by "the patron of the borough," were sent by the corporation to the Irish parliament; 1 member is now sent by a constituency, in 1840-1, of 423, in 1848, of 426, to the imperial parliament. Pop. in 1831, 10,078; in 1851, 9,841. Families employed chiefly in agriculture, 688; in manufactures and trade, 1,052; in other pursuits, 530.

History.—D. claims a high antiquity, and is alleged by some fond antiquaries to have been the Dundalgan of the Ossianic bards, the residence of their hero Cuchullin. The Anglo-Normans, on their march N, under De Courcy, fought here a stoutly-contested battle with the Irish. Edward Bruce, soon after his descent on Ireland, in 1315, inflicted on D. all the cruelties of fire and sword; but he afterwards made it his chosen residence, and was solemnly crowned either in the town itself, or at a place about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. beyond its walls. In 1641 it was held by the Irish, and after an obstinate resistance, was captured by Sir Henry Tichborne. In 1689 it was strongly garrisoned for James II.; but was abandoned on the approach of the army of William III. under the Duke of Schomberg. The ground immediately N. of the town was adopted, on Sept. 7, as the site of the Duke's camp; and there, within sight of an antagonist force of much superior number, his army lay entrenched during upwards of two months, suffering probably greater loss from the inundations of the marshes, and other causes of pestilence, than would have followed an immediate and fierce encounter with the enemy.

DUNDALK BAY, a large but shallow indentation of the Irish sea, on the coast of co. Louth. The bay enters between Cooley point on the N, and Dunany-point on the S; and measures about 7 m. across the entrance, and about the same distance thence to the head. Three small rivers, the Castletown, the Annagassan, and the Fane, preserve in some degree their channels across the strand; that of the Castletown is regularly perched, and conducts shipping to 12 ft. of water in neap tides, and 17 ft. in spring tides, at Soldier's-point, below Dundalk; that of the Annagassan admits sloops, but conducts to no quay; that of the Fane is impracticable for sea-borne vessels.

DUNDAS, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Flamborough West, 5 m. from Hamilton. Pop. 1,700. It is connected with Burlington-bay, in Lake Ontario, by a canal 5 m. in length.—Also a co. in the Eastern district of Upper Canada.

DUNDAS GROUP, a group of hills in S. Australia, to the E of Victoria Range, in S lat. 37° 25', E long. 142° 15'.

DUNDAS ISLES, a group of islets off the coast of Zanguebar, in S lat. 1° 45'.

DUNDAS RIVER, a river of Delagoa, which joins English river, on the L. bank, opposite Refuge island with a breadth of 960 ft.; but 8 m. above its junction with that river is only 80 ft. broad, with a depth of 8 ft. Its banks are low, and its stream is sluggish. It abounds with hippopotami.

DUNDAS STRAIT, a channel on the N coast of Australia, leading into Van Diemen's gulf, betwixt Victoria peninsula on the E, and Melville island on the W. It is intersected by the meridian of 131° 40' E.

DUNDEE, a parish in the S of Forfarshire, lying along the Tay. The surface rises with an easy ascent from the Tay; behind the burgh it swells somewhat suddenly up, and forms the conspicuous hill called D. law, whose summit is 523 ft. above the level of the river. The Tay varies here in width from 1 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.; and is marred by a shifting sandbank, upwards of 1 m. in length, parallel with the channel of the river.—Along the coast stretches the D. and Arbroath section of the great northern railroad

from Edinburgh to Aberdeen by way of Perth; and a railway leaves D. on the N, passes through a side of the law, in a tunnel 340 yds. in length, and stretches away toward Newtyle, opening a communication between Strathmore and the navigation of the Tay.

DUNDEE, a royal burgh, an extensive seaport, and the fifth town of Scotland in point of pop., pleasantly situated on the N side of the estuary of the Tay, about 10 m. above Buddon-ness, at the embouchure of the river; in $56^{\circ} 27' 33''$ N lat., and $2^{\circ} 2' 55''$ W long., 22 m. E of Perth, 14 m. S of Forfar, and 42 m., by way of Cupar, from Edinburgh. It occupies chiefly a stripe of ground along the base of an acclivity, and seems pent up by D.-law and Balgay-hill, but has at both ends crept along the Tay, and has also begun to tread, in spacious streets, upon the lower acclivities in its rear.—The pop. within the royalty in 1851 was 61,449; inhabited houses, 13,236. Within the parliamentary boundaries the pop. was 78,931; houses, 13,753.—The town stretches from W to E near and along the shore, under the names of Perth-road, Nethergate, High-street, Seagate, and the Crofts, nearly 13 m. In another great line it stretches N and NW from the shore, through Castle-street, Murray-gate, Wellgate, and Bonnet-hill, upwards of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. But while covering an extensive area, it possesses little regularity of plan. In a military point of view it is accessible on all sides, and is entirely commanded by the neighbouring heights; but as regards commerce, comfort, and beauty, it is enriched by its singularly advantageous position on the Tay, and sheltered and adorned by the eminences among which it is cradled. The most bustling and important part of the town is the High-street, an oblong square, or rectangle, 360 ft. long and 100 ft. broad. On the S side, projecting several feet from the line of the other buildings, stands the town-hall, a fine Roman structure, erected in 1734. The Cowgate, more remarkable for business than any of the other thoroughfares, and virtually the exchange of the town, has some handsome buildings, most of which are devoted to commerce, and is adorned at its E end with a venerable archway, originally one of the town gates. At the SE corner of Castle-street stands the exchange coffee-room,—a commodious building, erected by a body of subscribers at an expense of £9,000. Opposite to the town-hall, a handsome street, recently built, has its appearance greatly enhanced by the new public seminaries, which close it up on the N, and look down along its area. This edifice is in the Doric style of architecture. The barracks occupy a commanding eminence at the foot of the law, and enclose the remains of Dudhope castle, formerly the residence of the constables of D. New public buildings, creditable to the character of the burgh, adapted to the multiplied exigencies of its social condition, and consisting of jail, bridewell, and police-office, have recently been completed, at the SW corner of the town's gardens, at a cost of £26,000.—The lunatic asylum is a well-arranged edifice, situated about a $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of the town.—The Watt institution is an elegant Grecian structure, consisting of a front building and an attached back-building of two floors, and commodiously distributed in the interior into a library, a laboratory, apparatus-room, lecture-hall, and museum.—At the entrance to the Middle quay, a handsome triumphal arch has been erected, to commemorate the landing of Queen Victoria at the port in September 1844. It is in the Anglo-Saxon style. Its breadth is 82 ft.; height of central arch 22 ft.; of central towers 84 ft.—D. is rich in charitable, literary, and public institutions.

Harbour.—At the extreme W of the harbour, and nearly opposite Union-street, is Craig-pier, exclusively used by the large

steam-vessels which ply at brief intervals on the ferry to the Fife coast. From this pier on the W, to the ship-building yards opposite Trades'-land on the E, stretch a series of docks which are at once the boast of D., the chief means of its wealth, and the best evidence of its enterprise and taste. Previous to 1815, the only accommodations for shipping were a small pier and a few ill-constructed erections which could not be reached by vessels of any considerable draught of water. But between 1815 and 1830, a wet-dock, with a graving-dock attached to it, was constructed, —the tide harbour deepened and extended,—sea-walls and additional quays built,—and various other improvements made, at the munificent cost of £162,800. The wet-dock, then constructed, and called William IV.'s, covers an area of nearly 8 acres, and has its adjoining graving-dock in corresponding proportion. Since 1830 a large part of the tide-harbour has been converted into another wet-dock, called Earl Grey's dock. Still further improvements, on magnificent scale, have been made or are in progress; and render the harbour of D. one of the finest, safest, and most convenient in Britain. The estuary of the Tay, where it washes the town, is about 2 m. broad, and is pent up by banks which in general have a sufficiently rapid declination to leave little of the beach bare at low water. Most vessels, especially steam-boats, can, in consequence, enter the harbour at even the unfavourable epochs of the tide. Various sand-banks, indeed, at the mouth of the estuary, opposite the town, offer obstructions to the navigation; but they are now, by the appliances of lighthouses, beacons, and accurate charts, rendered nearly harmless, and fail to impede the rapidly increasing progress of the commerce of the river. In 1731, the entire shipping belonging to D., Perth, Broughty-ferry, Ferry-Port-on-Craig, and St. Andrew's, amounted to 70 vessels = 2,300 tons. In 1792, the number of vessels belonging to D. alone was 116 = 8,550 tons. In 1815, a grand impulse began to be given to commerce by the vast improvements which were commenced upon the harbour. In the years 1824, 1829, 1833, 1836, 1840, and 1847, the vessels and tonnage were as follows:

Vessels.	Tonnage.
1824	165
1829	225
1833	284
1836	302
1840	324
1847	320

Several of the larger vessels belonging to companies are employed in whale-fishing. The amount of produce brought home by these vessels in 1833 was 2,020 tons of oil, and 100 tons of whale-bone; jointly about £54,000 in value. The vessels next in size trade to the Baltic, the West Indies, North and South America, and other foreign markets, for the manufactures of the town. Many vessels are employed by various shipping companies, in maintaining regular and frequent communication with London, Hull, Newcastle, Leith, Aberdeen, and Glasgow. Numerous small vessels also are employed in the coasting trade, carrying lime and coal, and other bulky cargoes. But the most brilliant and stirring movements in the port are those of steam-navigation. With the coast of Fife a communication is maintained hourly during a large portion of the day. The vessel employed on this ferry performs the trip in 20 minutes, allowing 10 minutes at each side for disembarkation and embarkation. The length on the deck is 92 ft., and the breadth about 34 ft. One end, for 22 ft., is 2 ft. lower than the rest of the deck, and railed in for carriages and cattle, and has its side-doors fitted with a drawbridge by which easy egress is afforded to the quay. The vessel consists of 2 hulls, with a canal between, and is worked by 2 engines of 15 horse-power each, driving a paddle in the intervening canal. The machinery is so constructed that either end may be the stern; allowing the vessel to land and start again without turning. About 100,000 persons are annually conveyed across the estuary by it, besides carriages, horses, and vast numbers of cattle. Steam-boat communication is maintained daily with Newburgh and Perth; and in summer this communication is extended to Broughty-ferry, and Ferry-Port-on-Craig. An excellent steam-navigation is maintained between D. and Leith; and three splendid steam-ships maintain communication with London. The actual and comparative property of the port from the commencement of the improvements on the harbour in 1815, till May 1845, will be shown by the following table of the net amount of harbour-revenue derived from the shore-dues:

From July 1815, to July 1816,	£4,096.
From May 1820, to May 1821,	5,910
From May 1825, to May 1826,	8,055
From May 1827, to May 1828,	9,236
From May 1844, to May 1845,	24,660

The amount of customs duties received at the port in 1833 was £48,608; in 1838, £78,028; in 1840, £63,346; and in 1843, £40,471.

Manufactures.—D. is remarkable for failure, perseverance, and eventual success in attempts at manufacture. Coarse woollens, under the name of 'plaiding,' dyed in Holland, and exported throughout Europe,—bonnets, so extensively manufactured as to employ a large proportion of the population,—coloured sewing thread, made by seven different companies, maintaining 66 twisting-mills, and em-

ploying 1,340 spinners,—the tanning of leather, in at least 9 tan-yards, and to the annual value of £14,200,—glass in two factories, one for window and the other for bottle-glass,—the spinning of cotton undertaken, and, for a time, spiritedly conducted by 7 different companies,—these, and the making of buckles and other minor manufactures, all flourished for a season, and, in the end, went utterly to ruin; bequeathing, in some instances, their names to streets, and in others the vestiges of their factory walls to the inspection of the commercial antiquary, as memorials of the instability of trade. The making of soap, the brewing of ale, and the manufacture of cordage, are ancient, but the first is extinct, and the second in a declining state, while the third is in an increasingly prosperous condition. Linen of various kinds is at present the most extensive and prosperous manufacture, and gives an impulse to all other departments of trade. Brown linen, since the period, considerably remote, when the manufacture was introduced, has always been the largest article; and while of various sorts, consists largely of Osnaburghs, for clothing to the West Indian negroes. Bleached linen, in imitation of the sheeting and duck of Russia, and made from yarn which is bleached by a skilful chemical process before being woven, is also a large article. Another fabric is sailcloth, exported in considerable quantity to America and the East Indies. Another is bagging for packing cotton, made indifferently of hemp or of flax, and sent to the West Indies and America. Coarse linens for household purposes, though formerly manufactured, are now nearly superseded by the cheaper linens of Ireland. All these goods, till a recent date, were manufactured by the hand, and employed vast numbers of persons in the towns and villages of Forfarshire. Machinery, however, has been introduced to a vast extent, and has not only increased to a prodigious extent the quantity of the manufacture, but so considerably improved its quality, and lessened the cost of its production, as to enable it successfully to hold its way in the face of the menacing competition of Germany and Russia. In the town and its immediate vicinity, there were, in 1832, 36 flax spinning-mills, employing a steam-power equal to that of 600 horses, and annually consuming 15,600 tons of flax, and producing 7,488,000 spindles of yarn. In 1844 the flax spinning-mills were 44 in number. The mills are in general large buildings, from 4 to 6 stories high, having on each flat a vast number of spindles or carding machines, and attended by about 3,000 individuals, considerably the larger proportion of whom are children and youths. According to the census of 1831, the number of linen manufacturers was 363; and the number of persons employed in the linen manufacture, 6,828. So greatly has this manufacture increased, that while Dundee imported, in 1745, only 74 tons of flax, it imported in 1791, 2,444 tons of flax, and 299 of hemp; and in 1833, 15,010 tons of flax and 3,082 of hemp; and exported proportionally of manufactured fabrics.—On a general view of the trade of D. during the three years ending 31st May, 1838, it appears that the value of the articles imported, and principally used in the manufactures of the town, amounted to £3,284,585, and that the value of the articles exported in the same period was £4,108,970.

During the year ending April, 1840, the export of manufactured goods was as under:—

	1839.	1840.	Inc.	Dec.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
Osnaburghs,	6,355	6,049	...	306
Sheetings,	17,062	16,116	...	946
Cotton bagging,	4,313	4,828	515	...
Canvas,	12,555	12,063	492	...
Dowies,	5,275	6,868	1,593	...

Sacking,	7,420	8,618	1,193	...
Sundries bagging,	1,620	1,273	...	247
Sundries,	2,285	2,533	248	...
Total,	56,785	58,343	1,558	...

Other manufactures than those already mentioned, are the making of 'Dundee kid' gloves, famed over the whole country, chiefly on account of the superior manner in which they are sewed, and made of a fine leather principally imported from England;—sugar-refining, conducted in one sugar-house,—the making of candles and snuff,—the working of iron,—the constructing of machinery,—and the making of hand-cards, and cards for cotton, wool, silk, and tow.

Railways.] Two railways leading from D. have been constructed respectively to Newtyle, and to Arbroath and Forfar.—The Newtyle railway—for which the first act passed in May 1826, and which was opened in 1831—opens a communication with Strathmore, and was projected under an apprehension that the commerce of that far-extending and populous and fertile country, as well as that of Perth, might be diverted to Arbroath. This railroad is a single track line, 11 m. in length, and cost upwards of £100,000. Starting from the N side of D., it ascends an inclined plane over a distance of 800 yds., rising 1 in 10; it then, proceeding in a N course, passes through a shoulder of Dundee-law, in a tunnel of 340 yds. in length; and it afterwards passes along two other inclined planes before reaching Newtyle. There are branch lines from Newtyle to Cupar-Angus, 5½ m. in length; and to Glamis, 7½ m. in length.—D. is connected with Arbroath and Forfar by two distinct lines, the D. and Arbroath, and the Arbroath and Forfar line. The distance from D. harbour to Arbroath is 16½ m., and is nearly level throughout; from Arbroath to Forfar the distance is 15½ m., with a rise of 220 ft. The summit-level of the D. and Newtyle railway is 544 ft. above the level of the sea, though it crosses the Sidlaw ridge at the lowest point to be found for 10 m. E.; whereas the summit-level of the Arbroath and Forfar railway is 280 ft. lower, and this height is attained without expense and delay by stationary engines.—The Scottish Midland Junction line, running from Perth to Forfar, with a total length of 38 m. 22 chains through the vale of Strathmore, along the r. bank of the Tay, and the l. bank of the Isay, employs about 4 m. of the present Cupar-Angus branch of the Newtyle railway; and after a short deviation, about 4½ m. of the branch to Glamis; and at Forfar effects a junction with the D. Arbroath, and Forfar lines. From this line, before it reaches Cupar-Angus, the Aberdeen coast-line branches off at Flockheim. The length of the line from Flockheim to Aberdeen is 49 m. 930 yds.—The D. and Perth railway runs direct from Perth to D., by the valley of the Tay, a distance of 23½ m., joining the terminus of the D. and Arbroath railway at the docks of D.; and besides these lines, D. is connected with the Edinburgh and Northern line running from Burntisland, through Fife, to Perth, by a branch from Cupar, by Guard-bridge, to Ferry-Port-on-Craig opposite to D.

D. is excellently accommodated with flesh and fish markets. Its fuel consists of coal, brought chiefly from England. The town, in its streets, shops, and public buildings, is lighted with gas. Altogether, D. is behind no town of Scotland in the race of social and civic improvement; and, for a considerable series of years, it has outstripped most in commercial enterprise. "In population," says a writer in the New Statistical Account of Scotland, under date December 1833,—"In population, manufactures, and trade, in the luxury and comfort which prevail, D. has perhaps advanced faster than any similar town in the kingdom. There are men alive in it who remember when its pop. was only one-fifth of what it is now,—when its harbour was a crooked wall, often enclosing but a few fishing or smuggling craft,—when its spinning-mills were unknown and unthought of, and its trade hardly worthy of the name. And curious would it be could we anticipate the future, and tell what will be its state when another generation shall have passed away, and other hands shall perhaps be called to prepare a record of its progress or decline."

By act of 3rd and 4th William IV. the town-council of Dundee is fixed at 20, exclusive of the dean-of-guild, who has a seat ex officio. All the councillors retire in a cycle of 3 years. The magistrates are a provost and 4 baileys. The revenue, in 1838-9, was £7,936; in 1843, £3,055.—D. formerly united with Perth, Cupar-Fife, St. Andrews, and Forfar, in

sending one member to parliament; but under the reform act it returns a member for itself and suburbs. In 1839, the parliamentary constituency was 2,740; in 1848, 2,727.—Previous to the act of assembly in 1834, the whole burgh of D., with a considerable landward territory, formed only one parish. This, for convenience, was divided into several districts, over each of which a minister and his elders presided. Since then the original parish has been divided *quoad sacra* into 12 separate parishes.

History.—D. was at an early period a royal burgh. In the 12th cent. David, prince of Scotland, Earl of Huntingdon, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's graphic and exciting story of the "Talisman," landed at D. on his return from the crusades; and, in fulfilment of some vows which he had made in the spirit of the period, he built a gorgeous church, and surmounted it with the magnificent tower which still forms the most striking feature in a scenic picture of the burgh. D. was twice taken by Edward I., pillaged of its records, robbed of its property, defaced in its churches, and even burned to the ground; and was burned a third time during the inroad made to Scotland, in 1385, by the Duke of Lancaster. At the period of the Reformation it was the first town in Scotland which publicly renounced popery; and it became so noted for the energetic and uncompromising spirit of its protestantism as to acquire the title of the "Second Geneva." General Monk encountered a stubborn, prolonged, and sanguinary resistance beneath the walls of D.; and when, at length, he took the town by assault, he repaid the bravery of its burghers and of numerous strangers who had fled to it for refuge, by abandoning it to pillage. D. has at two periods given noble titles. Sir John Scrymseour, of the family who were long constables of the town, and standard-bearers to the King of Scotland, was created Viscount Dundee in 1641; his second successor, the third Viscount, was created Earl of Dundee in 1661. In 1686, the estates were bestowed by James VII. on John Graham of Claverhouse, a man of infamous memory in the history of the persecution of Scotland's Worthies, who, in 1688, created Viscount Dundee.

DUNDELCHACK, a lake in the p. of Daviot, Inverness-shire. It is about 6 m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. It pours its waters, by a small stream, into the Nairn, forming in its course several beautiful lochlets.

DUNDERROW, a parish, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. NW of Kinsale, in co. Cork. Area 6,435 acres. Pop. of the whole, in 1831, 2,498; in 1851, 1,454.

DUNDERRY, a village, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. N of Trim, in co. Meath.

DUNDONALD, a parish on the coast of Ayrshire. The promontory of Troon, protruding $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. into the sea, and not $\frac{1}{4}$ m. of average breadth, breaks the coast-line of this p., which is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. in extent. On a rising ground, near the v. of Dundonald, stands the ruin of D. castle. Shewalton moss, in this p., nearly 4 m. in circumf., affords an inexhaustible supply of peat; coal likewise abounds, and is worked in large quantities for exportation. The p. is traversed by the railway from Kilmarnock to Troon, and along the coast by the railway between Glasgow and Ayr. Its villages are Troon, D., Fairlie, Shewalton, Loans, and Halfway. The last is a suburb of Irvine. In 1836, Troon had a pop. of 1,088; Fairlie and Shewalton, of 505, chiefly colliers; D. and Loans, of 505, consisting principally of handloom weavers and handicraftsmen; and Halfway, of 2,571, consisting chiefly of seamen, ship-carpenters, and persons employed about the harbour. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 1,240; in 1831, 5,579; in 1851, 7,299.

DUNDONALD, a parish, containing a v. of the same name, $3\frac{1}{4}$ m. NNW of Comber, in co. Down. Area 4,635 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,669; in 1851, 1,297.

DUNDONNEL, a parish, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Rathkeale, in co. Limerick. Area 1,394 acres. Pop. in 1831, 476; in 1851, 354.

DUNDRAW, a township in the p. of Broomfield, Cumberland, 3 m. WNW of Wigton. Pop. 332.

DUNDRENNAN, a hamlet in the p. of Rerwick, in Kirkcudbrightshire, famous for the remains of its once beautiful abbey, situated on the Abbey burn $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. above its influx into the Solway.

DUNDROICH, a mountain on the boundary-line

between Peebles-shire and Edinburghshire, but chiefly within the limits of the p. of Eddleston in the former co. It rises 2,100 ft. above the level of the sea; and commands a view, on one side, of Lanarkshire; on another, of Annandale; on a third, of Teviotdale; and on a fourth, of the three Lothians and Fife-shire.

DUNDRUM, a village in the p. of Kilmegan, co. Down, on the W side of the inner-harbour of Dundrum, and on the road from Kilkeel to Downpatrick, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Clough, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Downpatrick. The Marquis of Downshire, its proprietor, has built at it a good inn for visitors, and has otherwise much improved it. A considerable number of families frequent it as a watering-place. On a high rock adjacent to the v., and on the margin of the estuary, stand the picturesque ruins of D.-castle.—Also a village in the p. of Taney, co. Dublin, on a tributary of the Dodder, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 680; in 1851, 594.—Also a village in the p. of Balintemple, co. Tipperary, 7 m. NE of Tipperary.

DUNDRUM BAY, a bay on the E coast of co. Down: open between St. John's point on the NE, and an obtuse headland $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Newcastle on the SW. It measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. across the entrance, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. thence to the head. An inner harbour, constituting the joint estuary of the Blackstaff and Slidderford rivulets, is connected with the head of the bay by a strait or narrow passage, and is prolonged $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. to the N. A heavy swell sweeps the whole bay in S and SE winds. A vast extent of rabbit-warren round the shores of the bay, gives it an arid and dreary appearance.

DUNDRY, a parish in Somersetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Pensford. Area 2,799 acres. Pop. 592.

DUNEAN, a parish in co. Antrim, 9 m. WNW of the town of Antrim. Area 11,000 acres, exclusive of 2,127 acres in Loughs Neagh and Beg, and in the river Bann. Pop. in 1831, 6,812; in 1851, 5,859.

DUNEDIN, the newly founded capital of Otago settlement in New Zealand, situated at the head of Otago harbour, about 6 m. SSW from Port-Chalmers, and 60 m. N of the mouth of the Clutha, or Molyneux, which forms the S boundary of the Otago settlement. See OTAGO. The present number of houses (1850) is about 110, and of inhabitants in the town and vicinity, 700.

DUNES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Auvillars. Pop. 1,512.

DUNFANAGHY, a market and post town in the p. of Clondegorky, co. Donegal, on the S side and near the head of D. harbour, an arm of Sheephaven, 14 m. NW by N of Kilmacrenan. A bar on the mouth of the harbour has about 13 ft. of water in spring-tides, but becomes nearly dry at low water.

DUNFEENEY, a parish on the coast of co. Mayo, 9 m. NW by W of Killala. It contains the v. of Ballycastle. Area 31,251 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,110; in 1851, 2,720.

DUNFERMLINE, a parish in Fife-shire, bounded on the S by the frith of Forth, and containing the town of D., and the vs. of Limekilns, Charleston, Crossford, Patiemoor, Mastertown, Crossgates, and Halbeath. The coal-works in this p. are very extensive; and a large quantity of it is exported to France. Limestone is found and wrought for sale, and iron-stone pervades much of the coal-field, in thin bands and balls, and was once wrought to the extent of 4,000 to 5,000 tons per annum. Pop. in 1801, 9,980; in 1841, 21,687. The ruins of the ancient abbey of D. which still remain, are sufficient to afford a glimpse of what must have been its former grandeur, yet they are but a trifling portion of the extensive conventional buildings which once existed here. The W portion, or nave of the abbey-church, is still in tolerably good preservation; and is a fine specimen of the architecture of the age in which it was erected. The abbey-church was long the place of sepulture of the Scottish kings. In digging for the foundation of the new parish-church in February, 1818,

the tomb of Robert Bruce was discovered, and his skeleton found wrapt in lead. A cast of the skull having been taken, the stone-coffin in which the remains lay was filled with melted pitch; it was then built over with mason-work, and the pulpit of the new church now marks the spot.—The town of D. stands on an eminence of considerable extent, about 270 ft. above the level of the sea, from which it is 3 m. distant. It is about 16 m. NW of Edinburgh; 13 m. from Kirkcaldy; and 30 m. from Cupar. The houses along the principal thoroughfares are generally well-built.—At the commencement even of the 18th cent. D. was almost without trade; but in 1718 a small factory for the weaving of table-linen was established, since which time the increase of its manufactures and of its wealth has been gradual and progressive. Table-linen is still the chief manufacture; but table-covers, either wholly of cotton, or of worsted on cotton, and a few counterpanes, are also made. The annual value of this description of goods manufactured has been estimated at £374,000 sterling. The number of looms employed by the manufacturers of D. in 1836, was 3,519; of which 2,273 were employed in weaving table-linen, 462 in table-covers and counterpanes, 13 in woollen goods, and of 771 it was not ascertained how they were employed. There are several mills for spinning linen-yarn in the p. The yarns are of various qualities from tow and flax, and are used in the manufacture of table-linen, diapers, tickings, sheetings, toweling, and plain linens. There are also an iron and brass foundry, candle and soap works, a tan-work, rope-work, tobacco manufactories, and brick-works.—The annual revenue of the burgh is about £870. D., in conjunction with the burghs of Inverkeithing, Culross, South Queensferry, and Stirling, sends a member to parliament. Registered voters in 1839-40, 550; in 1848, 564.—There are railroads in this p. betwixt Charleston harbour and the Elgin and Wellwood collieries; and from Inverkeithing to the Halbeath and Townhill collieries. A railway has been recently opened from Stirling to D. This line starts from the terminus of the Scottish Central railway at Stirling; passes Alloa on the N side; and proceeds by the N side of Clackmannan, and by Kennet, Brucefield, and Oakley, to the N side of D., where it terminates near the new jail, by a junction with the Edinburgh and Perth line.

DUNFORTH, a parish 5 m. W of Kilcock, in co. Kildare. Area 5,548 acres. Pop. in 1831, 900; in 1851, 744.

DUNGANNON, a borough, and the virtual metropolis of the E half of co. Tyrone, in the p. of Drumglass, 43 m. NW of Moy, and 72½ m. N by W of Dublin. The town is situated at the E base of the great expanse of hill-country which fills most of Tyrone, Londonderry, and Donegal; it is environed broadly on three sides, and narrowly on the fourth, with a fertile, well-cultivated, and densely peopled district, the busy seats of the linen manufacture, or of mining operations, and a diffusive inland trade. The town itself is more extensively edified with large and good houses, than the majority of Irish towns of its size. Pop. in 1831, 3,515; in 1851, 3,835.—A college or Royal school was erected here in 1786, and is endowed with an annual income of about £1,500. The master of the school has a salary of £600, and is appointed by the lord-lieutenant.—In the town, or adjacent to it, are a large distillery, a brewery, and several corn-mills; and in its vicinity are small manufactories of coarse earthen ware, and important collieries. The trade in linen and in grain is the most important.—D. was the ancient patrimony of the O'Neills of Tyrone, the greatest toparchs of Ulster. Its castle experienced

the vicissitudes of turbulent ages; frequently changing masters, and occasionally undergoing dismantlement and re-edification. The town gives the name of Viscount in the peerage of Ireland, to the noble family of Hill-Trevor.

DUNGANSTOWN, a parish, 4½ m. S by W of Wicklow, co. Wicklow. Area 14,287 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,798; in 1851, 2,662.

DUNGARVAN, a parish, 2½ m. S of the town of Gowran, in co. Kilkenny. Area 5,381 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,784; in 1851, 1,307.—Also a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Waterford. Area 9,413 acres. It contains the town of Abbeyside. Pop. in 1831, 12,450; in 1851, 11,194.—Also a post and market town, in the p. of the same name, co. Waterford, 8½ m. ESE of Cappoquin, and 97½ m. SSW of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 6,527; in 1851, 6,311. The town, as seen from the summit of Cusheen, looks as if rising out of the sea; and combines with its chequered bay and broken sea-strand, to form, from various points of view, a good subject for the pencil. A bridge and causeway connecting D. with the suburb of Abbeyside, and carrying across the high road to Waterford, are jointly 1,120 ft. in length; and the bridge itself consists of one beautiful arch of 75 ft. in span.—Almost the whole trade of D. is dependent on the fisheries, on the exports and imports of the port, and on the interchange of agricultural produce and general merchandise in the markets. In 1834, the exports amounted, in estimated value, to £69,486; and the chief items were £25,860 of corn, £20,000 copper ore, £18,811 of provisions, and £3,000 of swine. The borough boundaries, under the Reform bill, include all D. Proper and Abbeyside. One member is sent to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1841, 434; in 1848, 442.—The town gives the title of Viscount to the eldest son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

DUNGEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 3 m. S of Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,100.

DUNGENESS, a tongue of land towards the SW extremity of the coast-line of Kent, 19 m. SW of the S Foreland. The lighthouse on this point is in N lat. 50° 54' 59", E long. 58°. The cape of D. is protected by a fort erected near the extremity, behind the lighthouse, and by 4 batteries at the sides, 2 to the E, and 2 to the W. This cape presents a singular conformation of shingles spread over a space of several miles, stretching out into the British channel, and terminated by deep water close to both its extremities. This bank in front of D. has considerably advanced into the sea since 1792. At that period, at low water, the sea was at no more than 100 yds. from the tower, whereas it now is at 190 yds. The two bays to the E and W of this cape afford excellent anchorage. More than 300 sail of shipping have ridden at anchor at the same time in the E bay; and more than 100 in the W bay, as the winds caused the one or the other to be selected for a place of refuge. The only inconvenience attendant on such a good anchorage is not to have at hand—as at Dover, Seaford, and Portsmouth—the advantage of an inner port.

DUNGENESS, a headland at the E entrance to the strait of Magalhaens, in S lat. 52° 22' 40", W long. 68° 21' 50".

DUNGIVEN, a parish in co. Londonderry, containing the town of D. and the v. of Carn. Area 29,327 acres. Pop. in 1831, 5,886; in 1851, 4,435. At least one-half of the area is loftily and wildly mountainous. Benbradagh, which marks the frontier of the great and lofty expanse of basaltic region which stretches to the sea-board, and fills so large a portion of co. Antrim, has an alt. of 1,551 ft. above sea-level. It presents a W face of naked and almost perpendicular rock.

totally incapable of cultivation. The other chief mountains are Slieveban, Carntocher, and the Thunderbolts.—The town of D. stands on the road from Armagh to Londonderry, 7 m. S of Newtownlimavaddy. Pop. in 1851, 917. The ruins of the abbey-church of D., supposed to have been founded in 1100, crown a perpendicular rock of 200 ft. in height above the river Roe.

DUNGLOE, or CLOGHANLEA, a village in co. Donegal, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. ESE of the island of Rutland, $10\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Glenties. Pop. 484.

DUNGOURNEY, a parish $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Castle-Martyr, in co. Cork. Area 8,231 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,636; in 1851, 1,531.

DUNHAM, a township in the p. of Thornton, Cheshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Frodsham. The Duke of Bridgewater's canal passes through this place; and the extension line of the Birkenhead and Cheshire junction railway has a station here, and in the vicinity is carried upon piles through Helsby-bog. Area of t. 1,458 acres. Pop. in 1801, 261; in 1851, 332.—Also a parish in the co. of Nottingham, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Tuxford, on the W bank of the Trent. Area 2,030 acres. Pop. in 1801, 313; in 1851, 581. Until a bridge was thrown across the river at this place, there was not one across the Trent between Newark and Gainsborough; and in times of flood it was not unusual for travellers to go out of their way, to cross the Trent by Newark or Gainsborough. The bridge now erected here is of cast-iron; and consists of 4 arches of 118 ft. span each; its total length being 536 ft.

DUNHAM (GREAT), a parish in the co. of Norfolk, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE by N of Swaffham. Area 1,968 acres. Pop. in 1841, 520; in 1851, 480.

DUNHAM (LITTLE), a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 4 m. NE by N of Swaffham. Area 1,835 acres. Pop. in 1801, 210; in 1851, 354.

DUNHAM-MASSEY, a township in the p. of Bowden, Cheshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Newhall-Knutsford. Area 3,470 acres. Pop. in 1801, 872; in 1851, 1,255.

DUNHOLME, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. NNE of Lincoln, near the source of the Lugworth. Area 2,190 acres. Pop. in 1801, 140; in 1851, 411.

DUNIERES, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Loire, cant. of Montfaucon, 10 m. NE of Yssingeaux. Pop. 2,400.

DUNINO, or DENINO, a parish in the SE of Fife-shire, 4 m. S of St. Andrew's. Area 3,275 acres. Pop. in 1801, 326; in 1841, 471; in 1851, 289.

DUNIPACE, a parish and village of Stirlingshire. The p., which has been conjoined with Larbert, skirts the Carron. Pop. in 1801, 948; in 1851, 1,472.

DUNISKEY, a parish 4 m. SSE of Macroom, in co. Cork. Area 1,187 acres. Pop. in 1851, 277.

DUNKANELY, a village in the p. of Killalgie, co. Donegal, 3 m. W by S of Inver. Pop. 385.

DUNKAT, or DOUMGAT, a town of Arabia, in Hadramaut, on the S coast, 130 m. WSW of Dafar.

DUNKELD-AND-DOWALLY, a conjunct parish in the NE of Perthshire. It consists of the town of Dunkeld and the landward parish of Dowally. The greatest length of the p. is 7 m.; its greatest breadth 3 m. Its superficial extent is about 14 sq. m. The surface stretches along the banks of the Tay, which waters the W boundary; from that river it rises into steep and barren mountains. Pop. of the p. in 1801, 1,857; in 1831, 2,037; in 1851, 1,662.—The town of Old Dunkeld is delightfully situated on the N bank of the Tay, close on the river side. It consists of one principal street, intersected by several smaller streets or lanes. It is a place of great antiquity, but it is not a trading place in a comprehensive sense, nor has it any manufactures.—The cathedral stands apart from the town, and is surrounded by fine old trees. Though now much dilapidated, it is still a fine building. The

tower, the two side-aisles, and the nave alone remain.—The Tay is crossed at Dunkeld by a magnificent bridge, of which the middle arch is 90 ft. wide; the two next 84 ft. each; and the two next 74 ft. each; with two land-arches, each 20 ft. wide. Total water-way 446 ft. This bridge was built in 1807-8, at an expense of £14,054. The scenery in the neighbourhood, particularly in the grounds of the duke of Athole, is extremely beautiful.

DUNKELD (LITTLE), a parish in Perthshire, adjoining that described in the last article. It contains about 31,000 acres; and consists of three distinct and populous districts, which are all separated from each other by high hills: viz, the Bishopric, which extends from the Brae along the W bank of the Tay to the N boundary of the parish; Strathbran, or the valley of the Brae, along the S confines of the parish; and Murthly, a long, narrow stripe of land stretching from the town of Little D. along the banks of the Tay to the SE. The district called 'the Bishopric' is about 10 m. in length from Invar to Grandtully. It derives its name from the greater part of it having formerly been the property of the see of D.; and forms the W side of a beautiful valley through which the Tay flows in a wide smooth stream. Pop. in 1801, 2,977; in 1851, 2,155. The town of Little D. is situated close on the banks of the Tay, in the SE part of the p., and may not improperly be regarded as a suburb of Old D., being, in fact, united with it by the bridge over the river.

DUNKERRIN, a parish, containing a village of the same name, in King's co. Area 7,769 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,448; in 1851, 1,713.

DUNKERTON, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. SW by S of Bath. Area 1,233 acres. Pop. 1,111.

DUNKESWELL, a parish of Devonshire, 5 m. NW of Honiton. Area 5,160 acres. Pop. 579.

DUNKESWICK, a township in the p. of Harewood, W. R. of Yorkshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Wetherby. Area 1,230 acres. Pop. in 1851, 249.

DUNKIRK, [FRENCH, *Dunkerque*.] an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Nord.—The arrond. has an area of 71,997 hect., and comprises the 6 cants. of Bergues, Bourbourg, D., Gravelines, Hondschoote, and Wormhoudt. Pop. in 1831, 94,571; in 1841, 102,468.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1841, 36,024.

The town of D., which is the capital of the dep., is situated in N lat. $51^{\circ} 2' 9''$, E long. $2^{\circ} 22' 37''$, 150 m. N of Paris in a direct line, or 165 m. by Amiens, St. Pol, and Bergues; 40 m. NW of Lille, and 45 m. E of Dover. It is separated from the sea by a strip of downs, at the foot of which is a dry sandy beach. On the S, or land side, three canals communicate between the town and the interior. Its defences consist of a rampart and ditch, a citadel, and an advanced fort. It is a well-built town, with wide streets, the paved perhaps in all France, several good squares, and many handsome houses; but being ill-supplied with water, it is unhealthy, particularly in summer. Among the principal buildings are the church of St. Eloi, the town-hall, the naval storehouses, and the barracks. D. possesses an hospital, a hydrographical school, an orphan asylum, military prison, courthouse, theatre, and a library of 18,000 vols. There are manufactories of starch, soap, cordage, and leather, also distilleries, sugar-refineries, and salt-works, within the town. The harbour is spacious, and has both an inner and an outer roadstead; but there are dangerous sand-banks at its mouth. The arrivals in 1849 were 1,740 vessels = 134,828 tons, of which 1,110 were French. The Newfoundland, Iceland, and Dogger-bank cod-fisheries, and the herring-fishery, together with the exportation of wines to Belgium, and the importation of colonial produce, are the

principal branches of commerce. Two annual fairs are held, for woollen cloth, linen, pottery, hardware, and jewellery. The pop. in 1789 was 28,548; in 1831, 24,937; in 1846, 24,562.—This town was built in the 10th cent. by Beaudouin-le-jeune, count of Flanders, and speedily ranked amongst the first in importance and privileges. The name is of Flemish origin, and signifies 'Church of the Downs,' or 'Church of the Sand-banks.' The coasts of ancient Flanders between D. and Nieuport are covered with small hillocks of sand, which are called in French *dunes*. In 1388 it was burned by the English, from whom it was retaken by the counts of Flanders. The English again got possession of it in 1558, but were driven out by the French, and in the following year it surrendered to the Spaniards. In 1646 it again changed masters, falling into the hands of the French under the great Condé, but was soon restored to Spain. In 1658 it was ceded to England. By the treaty of Utrecht, Louis XIV. had engaged to demolish the fortifications and fill up the port, which being but partially effected, the whole works were speedily restored to more than their original strength by Louis XV. In 1793 an English force under the duke of York invested D., but without success. The government of the Restoration, and especially the government of Charles X., spent considerable sums in the improvement of the port and harbour; and sluices were constructed with a view to clear away the shifting-sands at the mouth of the harbour, forming as they did a bar preventing the entrance of vessels of the smallest tonnage. This useful work was supposed to be accomplished so long back as September 1827, when Charles X. was present at the opening of the sluices; but the sand has since considerably accumulated. Workmen have, however, been engaged since 1832 in the improvement of the port, and in the finishing of a dock commenced by Napoleon; but there is still much to accomplish in reference to both these operations.

DUNKIRK, a town in Pomfret township, in Chautauque co., in the state of New York, U. S., 326 m. W of Albany, at the terminus of the New York and Erie railroad on Lake Erie, by which it is distant from New York 470 m. D. was incorporated only in 1837, but its progress has been rapid; and when the great railroad extending from the Hudson river to Lake Erie is finished—which it is expected will be the case early in 1851—it will receive a fresh impulse. The railroad has a wide gauge, and is already in successful operation for 277 m. At Cleveland on Ohio, the railroad now in progress from D. to Buffalo will be connected with the Cleveland and Columbus railroad which is now in operation for a considerable distance, extending W from Cleveland, nearly parallel with the lake shore, about 35 m. Two different companies are organized, and are preparing for the immediate construction of the remaining link from the Cleveland and Columbus road to Toledo,—the one adopting an interior route, by way of Wellington and Norfolk,—and the other a line nearer the lake shore, and by way of Sandusky. The speedy completion of the entire line from New York to Toledo is thus doubly secured. From Toledo to Adrian,—a distance of 33 m.—the Erie and Kalamazoo railroad is built. At Adrian the continuous line from New York will connect with the Michigan Southern railroad, which is now in operation to Jonesville, and by the spring of 1851, it will have been extended to the St. Joseph's river and the State-line of Indiana. There it will connect the Northern Indiana railroad, extending to Michigan city. West of Michigan city, to the state-line of Illinois, the construction of the road has been commenced, and is under contract to be completed

within a year from the present time; the only remaining link of 14 m. from the E line of Illinois to Chicago, will be constructed by a company organised under the general railroad law of the state. From Chicago, westerly, the Galena and Chicago Union railroad is built, and in successful operation for 42 m., and is to be immediately extended 54 m. further. Here is a continuous chain of railroad reaching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, a distance of nearly 1,200 m., the various links of which are so far advanced as to render it almost certain that the entire line will be completed within the next two or three years. This line of railroad will have an important bearing on the settlement of the public lands. It will be the great emigrant route to the West.

DUNKITT, or DUNKELD, a parish in co. Killenny, 4½ m. N by W of Waterford. Area 6,773 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,959; in 1851, 2,562.

DUNKWA, a Fanti krum or village in Western Africa, 12 m. from Domonasi and 10 m. from Abakampra. It is situated on elevated ground; and is surrounded by plantain and banana plantations. The Wesleyan missionaries have a station here.

DUNLAP, a village in Hamilton co., in the state of Ohio, 111 m. SW by W of Columbus.

DUNLAPSVILLE, a village in Union co., in the state of Iowa, 69 m. E of Indianapolis.

DUNLAVAN, a parish and town in co. Wicklow. Area 5,852 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,741.—The town is 5 m. S by E of Kilcullen-bridge. Pop. 757.

DUNLECKNEY, a parish in co. Carlow. Area 7,936 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,217; in 1851, 4,272.

DUNLEER, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Louth, Leinster. Area 2,389 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,603; in 1851, 1,095.—The town stands on the Dublin and Belfast road, 6½ m. N of Drogheda. Pop. in 1831, 710; in 1851, 505.

DUNLEWY, a lake in co. Donegal, Ulster. It and the larger lake Nacuny, jointly about 4 m. long and a ½ m. broad, stretch along the S base of Arrigal mountain.

DUNLOE, a castle and a mountain pass in the p. of Knockane, co. Kerry, Munster. The castle stands near the bridge which crosses the Laune after it quits the Lower lake of Killarney; and seems to have been erected for the purpose of guarding both the defile through the mountains and the passage of the river.—The pass or defile lies between the mountains of Tomies and Macgillicuddy's Reeks, and is approached by a well-constructed mountain-road. At the entrance into the gap the mountains close into a narrow fissure. On penetrating a little way, the eye rests on a romantic glen, with a small lake in its centre. As the visitor proceeds, the valley contracts, and he attains a pass so confined that there is scarcely room for the scanty pathway which leads him through it. The entire glen, about 4 m. in length from the entrance to the vale of Coomaduff, opens into a long-extended tract of lowland, surrounded by elevated grounds. "The rocks on either side of the pass of D.," says Mr. Kohl, "arose to a height of at least 1,500 ft.; and it presented, in its various windings, many wildly picturesque points. This wildness of effect is not a little increased by the dark colour of the bog-stuff, which covers even the highest points of the rocks and mountains. Not only do large masses of it lie on their broad surfaces and rounded promontories, but every little projection, every little chink and crevice, even of almost perpendicular wall of rock, is filled and overgrown by it. I would not believe this until I had myself climbed many of the rocks to ascertain it, and even taken out pieces of the turf which had assumed the exact form of the rocky clefts they had filled. It is as if the bog-stuff had been floating in the atmo-

sphere, and had been precipitated upon the rocks, or as if it had been poured over them like sauce, and, after running into and filling all the holes and crevices, had flowed down into the valleys."

DUNLOP, a parish in Ayrshire, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Irvine. The surface, for the most part, is agreeably undulating, nowhere rising into a greater elevation above the beds of the local streams than 150 ft.; yet the whole is more than 300 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1801, 808; in 1851, 1,115. This district has long been celebrated for its cheese, which even Cobbett himself pronounced "equal in quality to any cheese from Cheshire, Gloucestershire, or Wiltshire." About 25,000 stones are now produced annually in the p. The v. of D. is situated near the centre of the parish; 8 m. N of Stewarton; and 9 m. NE of Irvine.

DUNLOY, a village in the p. of Fenvoy, co. Antrim, 4 m. SSE of Ballymoney, near the base of the highest of the Dunloy hills, whose alt. is 707 ft. above sea-level.

DUNLUCE, a parish in co. Antrim, $1\frac{3}{4}$ m. W of Bushmills. Area 9,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 8,606; in 1851, 2,669.—The great object of local attraction, and one of the most interesting ruins in Ireland, is D.-castle. Its site is an insulated rock, 4 m. WSW of the Giant's Causeway, about 100 ft. in height, falling sheer down on every side to the sea, crested round its summit-edge with the exterior walls of the castle, and perforated at the water-line of its base by large and curious caverns, formed by the incessant action of the billows, capable of containing a number of boats, and exhibiting numerous spars, crystallizations, and other features which challenge notice. A chasm, of 20 ft. in width and 100 ft. in depth, separates the rock from the mainland; and is spanned by a kind of self-supported arch or wall about $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide, which, jointly with a quondam parallel arch or wall, supported temporary layers of boards to form an occasional bridge. The castle occupied the entire summit of the rock.

DUNMANOGUE, or MONMOHENNOCK, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Castle-Dermot, co. Kildare. Area 2,961 acres. Pop. in 1831, 680; in 1851, 514.

DUNMANUS, a bay or sea-lough in co. Cork. It enters between Sheep's head on the N, and Three Castle-point on the S; and is separated from Bantry bay by a rugged upland peninsula of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in breadth. It measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. across the entrance; has from 10 to 30 fath. water; penetrates the interior to the ENE, to the extent of 11 m.; receives at its head the rivulet called the Four-mile water; and embosoms the islets of Carbery and Furze, and a number of isolated rocks. It forms an important fishery-ground.

DUNMANWAY, a town in the p. of Fanlobbus, co. Cork, $13\frac{1}{2}$ m. W of Bandon. Its site is on a level tract of land, watered by three head-streams of the Bandon, and surrounded by lofty hills. Pop. in 1831, 2,738; in 1851, 2,212.

DUNMOW, or DUNMOW, a parish, 2 m. NNE of Navan, in co. Meath, Leinster. Area 976 acres. Pop. in 1831, 112; in 1851, 121.

DUNMORE, a large parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Galway. Area 34,938 acres. Pop. in 1831, 11,283; in 1851, 8,603. The Clare river effects the drainage; and flows at an elevation of from 215 to 172 ft. above sea-level. The highest ground within the p. lies only 210 ft. above the level of the lowest part or exit of the river.—The town stands on the Tuam and Castlereagh road, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Tuam. Pop. in 1831, 847; in 1851, 880.—Also a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N by W of Kilkenny. Area 2,380 acres. Pop. in 1831, 875; in 1851, 501.—Also a v. in the p. of Airth, in Stirlingshire, 7 m. SE of Stirling. Pop. 150.

DUNMORE, or DUNMORE-EAST, a town and seaport, in the p. of Killea, co. Waterford, 9 m. SE of Waterford, and $84\frac{1}{4}$ m. S by W of Dublin. It was

formerly a mere fishing-village; but is now both a fashionable watering-place, and the post-office packet station for connecting the S of Ireland with Wales and England. The v. is in a sheltered bay, divided by various boldly projecting headlands, which are again broken into numerous recesses, coves, impeding cliffs, and deep caverns, by the ceaseless action of the heavy-swelling waves against the permeable alternations of conglomerate and sandstone which compose this bold and picturesque coast. The strand is good, and bathing can be enjoyed at all times. An artificial harbour, for the shelter of the mail steam-packets, was estimated, in 1814, before commencement, to cost £19,385; but it occasioned an actual expenditure, up to a very incomplete state, in 1824, of £85,000; and it has eventually been completed at the cost, we believe, of upwards of £100,000. It consists of a mole 800 ft. in length, and a pier or quay 600 ft. in length. It has a depth at low water of respectively 25 and 18 ft. at the point and the head of the pier; and it is sheltered all round by jointly the artificial works, the headlands and inner screen of the small bay, and the opposite peninsula on which stands the Hook lighthouse. Four mail steam-packets of from 180 to 250 tons burthen, and each 80 horse-power, ply regularly between this harbour and Milford, usually performing the voyage in 18 hours. Pop. in 1831, 631; in 1851, 313.

DUNMOW, or GREAT DUNMOW, a market-town and parish in Essex. The town stands on an eminence on the W bank of the Chelmer, 38 m. NE by N of London, and 12 m. NNW of Chelmsford. It consists principally of two good streets, with a market-cross in the centre of the town. Area of p. 6,746 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,828; in 1831, 2,462; in 1851, 3,235. The manufacture of baize and blankets was at one time extensively carried on; but the principal employment has latterly been the manufacture of coarse cloth and sacking.

DUNMOW (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 2 m. ESE of Great Dunmow. Area 1,715 acres. Pop. in 1801, 272; in 1851, 379.

DUNMOYLAN, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. WSW of Askeaton, co. Limerick. Area 6,190 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,740; in 1851, 1,144.

DUNMURGHILL, a parish $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Clane, co. Kildare. Pop. in 1831, 234; in 1851, 151.

DUNMURRY, a village in the p. of Drumbeg, co. Antrim, on the Malone road from Lisburn to Belfast, and nearly midway between these towns. Here are some large flour-mills and extensive bleachgreens. The Ulster railway touches the v., and has here a station. Pop. in 1831, 479; in 1851, 241.—Also a parish 2 m. N of Kildare, co. Kildare. Area 1,101 acres. Pop. in 1831, 155; in 1851, 161.

DUNN, a township of Upper Canada, in Niagara district, containing the settlements of Port Maitland on the Grand river, and Haldimand. Pop. in 1841, 345.

DUNNERDALE, a township in the p. of Kirkby-Ireleth, Lancashire, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. W by S of Hawkeshead. Area 3,940 acres. Pop. in 1821, 143; in 1851, 155.

DUNNET, a parish in Caithness. It is the most northerly parish in Great Britain; the extremity of Dunnet-head being found by the latest observations to be farther N than Duncansby-head, or John-o'-Groats. Except the Head, there is scarcely an eminence in the p.; but the coast is in most places bold and rocky. Though D.-bay runs far into the land, it affords no shelter for any vessels upon the N side of it, which is contiguous to the Head, as it is exposed to the W. But to the E of the Head, there are several secure havens for boats or small craft. Pop. in 1801, 1,366; in 1851, 1,868.

DUNNET-HEAD, an extensive promontory, running into the

Pentland frith, on the NW point of the p. of Dunnet, in N lat. 58° 40', and W long. 3° 22'. Through its whole extent, it presents a front of broken rocks to the sea, the height of which varies from 100 to 400 ft. It is joined to the land by a narrow isthmus, about 14 m. broad. A lighthouse was erected on this headland in 1831. It shows a fixed light, visible at the distance of 23 m. in clear weather, and elevated 340 ft. above high water. A great variety of fowls frequent the rocks; one called the 'layer', or puffin, is found in no other place of the British Isles, except Holyhead in Orkney, and the cliffs of Dover. The current in the Pentland frith of this coast is exceedingly strong during spring-tides. The flood-tide runs from W to E, at the rate of 10 m. an hour, with new and full moon. As the water begins to fall upon shore, the current immediately turns to the W., but the strength of the flood is as great in the middle of the tide, that it continues to run E till about noon. These contiguous currents, running in opposite directions, have a strange appearance from the land in a day favourable for observing them. With a gentle breeze of westerly wind, about 8 o'clock in the morning, the whole frith seems as smooth as a sheet of glass, from D.-head to Hoy-head, in Orkney. About 9 the sea begins to be in a rage, for about 100 yds. to appearance off the Head, while all without that continues smooth as before. This appearance gradually advances towards the frith, and along the shore to the E.; though the effects of it are, not much felt upon shore, till it reaches Scarferry-head, which is about 3 m. distant from D.-head, as the land between these two points forms a considerable bay. By 2 o'clock the whole frith seems boiling. About 3 in the afternoon, it is low water on the shore, when all the former phenomena are reversed; the smooth water beginning to appear on the land, and advancing gradually till it reaches the middle of the frith.

DUNNICHEN. a parish near the centre of Forfarshire. Area 4,024 Scotch acres. The hill of D., whose summit forms the N. boundary-line, and which stretches about 3 m. in a SE direction, is the highest ground; and at its loftiest point rises 520 ft. above the level of a stream on a neighbouring plain, and 720 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. in 1801, 1,643; in 1851, 1,884.

DUNNING. a parish in the S. of Perthshire, at the N. extremity of the Ochill chain. The village of D., near the centre of the p., is 5 m. ENE of Auchterarder. Pop. in 1801, 1,504; in 1851, 2,206.

DUNNINGTON, a township in the p. of Besford, E. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. ESE of Great Driffield. Area 841 acres. Pop. in 1851, 69.—Also a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E of York. Area 2,199 acres. Pop. in 1801, 481; in 1851, 850.

DUNMORE, a headland on the SE. coast of the isle of Wight, in N lat. 50° 37' 7", W. long. 1° 11' 36".

DUNNOTTAR, a parish in Kincardineshire, bounded on the E. by the German ocean. Area 8,156 acres. The sea-coast, especially that part of it called Fowlsheugh, is very bold, and formed of alternate strata of freestone and plum pudding-stone. At the NE corner, where the rivulet Carron runs into the sea, is the town of Stonehaven, the cap. of the co., having a fine natural harbour: See STONEHAVEN. The fishing-v. of Cratown is situated on the SE boundary of the parish. Pop. of the p., in 1801, 1,973; in 1851, 1,949.—D. Castle stands on the coast about 1½ m. S of Stonehaven, on a stupendous perpendicular rock, 160 ft. above sea-level. The whole mass somewhat resembles, in form, the rock on which Edinburgh castle is built, projects into the sea, and is almost separated from the land by a deep chasm, which served as a kind of natural fosse or ditch; the adjacent rock having been scarped and rendered inaccessible by art. The castle ruins consist of a series of stately towers and other buildings occupying an extensive area. From its situation and its extent this celebrated castle forms one of the most majestic ruins in Scotland; and, before the era of artillery, must have been impregnable. During the Commonwealth, D. castle was selected, by order of the privy-council, as the strongest place in the kingdom for the preservation of the regalia. The castle, though faithfully defended, was at length under the necessity of surrendering; being the last strong place in Britain on which the royal flag floated in these times; but the regalia had meantime been conveyed away,

and are now deposited in the crown-room in Edinburgh castle. The castle was dismantled soon after the rebellion of 1715, on the attainder of James Earl Marischal.

DUNNY, a fishing v., on the W. side of Clonakilty bay, in co. Cork, 5½ m. S of Clonakilty.

DUNNOON, a parish in Argyleshire, on the W side of the frith of Clyde. It is about 24 m. in length, and on an average 3 m. in breadth, but has in some places a breadth of 9 m. In the 13th cent. the village of D. was a place of resort on account of a ferry which was the principal inlet to the district; but a new road being opened by Loch Lomond, round the head of Loch Long, contributed to its decay, and it sunk into insignificance until its recent creation as a watering-place, by the citizens of Glasgow, many of whom have built handsome residences here. The old village has, in fact, nearly disappeared, and the whole shore is thickly planted with cottage and marine villas. A timber quay has also been erected for the accommodation of the numerous steamers which touch here. Pop. in 1801, 1,750; in 1831, 2,416; in 1851, 4,518.

DUNREGGAN, a small village in the p. of Glencairn, Dumfries-shire, 16½ m. NW of Dumfries. It is situated on Dalwhatt-water, on the opposite bank from Minnyhive, and communicates with that v. by a stone bridge.

DUNROSSNESS, a parish in Shetland, forming the S. extremity of the mainland. On Sumburgh-head, a bold high rock, composed of indurated sandstone, in N lat. 59° 51', and W long. 1° 16', the extreme S point of the peninsula, there is a lighthouse, showing a fixed light elevated 300 ft. above high water, and seen at the distance of 24 m. in clear weather. Pop. in 1801, 3,201; in 1851, 4,605.

DUNSANY, a parish in co. Meath, 3 m. NW of Dunshaughlin. Area 964 acres. Pop. 131.

DUNSBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4½ m. N by E of Bourne. Area 2,695 acres. Pop. 203.

DUNSCORE, a parish in Nithsdale, Dumfries-shire, 9 m. NW of Dumfries. The village of Cottack is in the E. district of the p. Pop. in 1801, 1,174; in 1851, 1,578.

DUNSE, a parish at the N. limit of the district of Mersse in Berwickshire. Superficial area, about 21 sq. m. The N. division, comprising about one-third of the area, is clothed in a heathy dress, and running up the acclivity of the Lammermoor hills, rises near the boundary into the conspicuous cone of Cockburnlaw, alt. 912 ft. above sea-level. The S. and larger division undulates along the valley of the Mersse. D.-law, N. of the town of D., stands on a base of between 2 and 3 m. in circumf., and rises in a gradual ascent on all sides, till it terminates in a plain of nearly 30 acres, 630 ft. above the level of the sea. Pop. of the p., including the town, in 1801, 3,157; in 1831, 3,469; in 1851, 3,407.

DUNSE, the most important town in Berwickshire, stands on a fine plain at the S. base of Dunse-law, 7½ m. from Greenlaw, 15 m. from Berwick-upon-Tweed, and 44 m. by way of Haddington from Edinburgh. Situated in the centre of the county, and unrivalled in marketing importance, it is the virtual though not the civil cap. of Berwickshire. It is neat and modern in its edifices, spacious and tidy in its streets, and pleasing in its general burghal appearance. A weekly market on Wednesday, 3 annual fairs for cattle, and quarterly markets for sheep, draw down upon it the stir and traffic by which it mainly subsists. The inhabitants of D. are a private association, who manage the police and the common good, and are called the 'feuars of Dunse,' in the same way that the inhabitants of royal burghs are called burgesses. During 120 years after the session

of Berwick-upon-Tweed to England, D. shared with Lauder the privilege of being the co-town; and not even in favour of Greenlaw, was it wholly deprived of that privilege till the year 1696. Pop. in 1841, 2,656.—D. is rich in the fame of distinguished natives; and boasts names of no less eclat among scholars and divines than those of John Duns Scotus, —Thomas Boston, the well-known author of 'The Fourfold State,' —Dr. Thomas M'Crie, the biographer of Knox and Melville, —and Dr. Abraham Robertson, Savilian professor of Astronomy at Oxford.

DUNSFOLD, a parish in Surrey, 5½ m. SSE of Godalming, in the line of the Arun and Wey canal. Area 4,393 acres. Pop. in 1801, 549; in 1851, 669.

DUNSFORD, a parish in Devon, 8 m. W by S of Exeter. Area 5,948 acres. Pop. in 1801, 661; in 1841, 925; in 1851, 977.

DUNSPORT, or DUNSPORT, a parish, 5½ m. E by S of Downpatrick, co. Down. Area 4,238 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,450; in 1851, 1,220.

DUNSFORTH (UPPER), a township and chapelry in the p. of Aldborough, W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. SSE of Aldborough. Area 900 acres. Pop. in 1801, 110; in 1851, 163.

DUNSFORTH (LOWER), a township in the same p., 2½ m. ESE of Aldborough, on the W bank of the Ure. Area 960 acres. Pop. in 1851, 138.

DUNSHAUGHLIN, a parish, containing a town of the same name, in co. Meath. Area 3,263 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,548; in 1851, 1,820.—The town stands on the great NW road from Dublin, 9 m. SE by S of Navan. It seems to have been anciently a place of considerable importance; but has so greatly decayed as to have become a mere village. Pop. in 1831, 912; in 1851, 422.

DUNNSINK, a pleasant village, on the N side of the Ballybough river, 4 m. NW by W of Dublin-castle, co. Dublin. D. hill has an alt. of about 210 ft. above sea-level, and is the site of Trinity-college observatory. The range of view is very extensive; and, except where the Wicklow mountains, at the distance of 12 m., rise about 1½ degree above the plane of the horizon, it is quite uninterrupted. The observatory was built in 1774. It is a handsome structure of two wings and a projecting centre, crowned by a dome; and, in addition to apartments appropriated to the professor, contains an equatorial room and a meridian room.

DUNNINNAN, or DUNNINANE, one of the Sidlaw hills, in the p. of Collace, co. of Perth, 8 m. NE of Perth. It rises in a conical form, with a flat and verdant summit, to the height of 1,114 ft. above sea-level, and 800 ft. from its base, and commands a fine view of Strathmore and Blairgowrie.

DUNSTABLE, a market-town and parish in the co. of Bedford, 33 m. NW by N of London, and 20 m. S by W of Bedford. Area of p. 390 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,293; in 1831, 2,117; in 1851, 3,589.—The town is situated E of the Chiltern hills, at the foot of the range, in the centre of the D. chalk-downs, and 10 m. ENE of the Boxmoor station on the Birmingham and London railway. Most of the houses are built of brick, and many of them have an antiquated appearance. The four principal streets take the direction of the four cardinal points. The parish-church, a fragment of the once magnificent priory of D., is an interesting structure. D. is celebrated for its extensive manufacture of various articles in straw, in which a great many females are engaged; children are taught to plait the straw at a very early age. The district to which the straw-plait may be said to be confined is within a circle of about 12 or 14 m. round D.; and within that area the whole labouring pop. may be said to be employed upon the straw-plait. If you enter the cottage of

one of the labourers, you are almost certain to see every individual present, from the youngest to the oldest, busily employed in straw-plaiting. Some of the more experienced members of the family plait with almost inconceivable rapidity, —each individual straw appears, as it were, to know the exact place assigned for it in the plait. [Morning Chronicle.]—There is a large export of D. straw bonnets, especially to the United States. From the facility with which the art is learnt, and the universal employment of the pop. in plaiting, the sum earned by each person is very small, seldom reaching 1s. a-day. D. is also celebrated for its extensive manufacture of whiting; and it is proverbial for its larks, which are of a large size, and are sent to the London market in great quantities. According to Bingley, 4,000 of these birds have been caught in the neighbourhood of D. between September and February.

DUNSTABLE, a township in Middlesex co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 31 m. NW of Boston. Pop. 603.—Also a township in Clinton co., Pennsylvania, 30 m. W of Williamsport. Pop. 841.

DUNSTALL, a township in the p. of Tattonhill, co. of Stafford, 5 m. WSW of Burton-upon-Trent. Pop. in 1801, 177; in 1851, 187.

DUNSTAN (St.), a parish in Kent, ¼ m. W of Canterbury, on the river Stour, and intersected by the Canterbury and Whitstable railway. Pop. in 1801, 707; in 1851, 1,283.

DUNSTER, a market-town and parish in the co. of Somerset, 36 m. WNW of Somerton. Area 3,455 acres. Pop. in 1801, 772; in 1851, 1,184. The town is situated on the margin of a rich and fertile vale opening towards the Bristol channel, and enclosed on every other side by lofty hills, which rise in rapid succession behind each other.

DUNSTEW, a parish in the co. of Oxford, 2½ m. SSW of Deddington. Area 1,370 acres. Pop. in 1801, 315; in 1851, 452.

DUNSTON, a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 8 m. SE by S of Lincoln, on a branch of the Witham. Area 4,620 acres. Pop. in 1801, 279; in 1851, 594.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. S of Norwich, on the river Yare. Area 616 acres. Pop. in 1801, 86; in 1851, 126.—Also a township in the p. of Embleton, Northumberland, 6 m. NE of Alnwick, on the coast. Pop. in 1801, 177; in 1851, 256.—Also a township and chapelry in the p. of Penkridge, Stafford, 2½ m. N by E of Penkridge, near a branch of the Trente, and intersected by the Birmingham and Liverpool railway. Area 1,480 acres. Pop. in 1801, 208; in 1851, 259.

DUNSYRE, a parish in the upper ward of Lanarkshire, 7 m. NNE of Biggar. Area 11,071 acres. Pop. in 1801, 290; in 1851, 312. It is a high-lying district: the greater part of the surface having an alt. of 700 ft. above sea-level.

DUNTERTON, a parish in Devonshire, 5 m. SE

DUNTON-WITH-DOUGHTON, a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. W by N of Fakenham. Area 1,721 acres. Pop. in 1801, 121; in 1851, 134.

by S of Launceston, on the E bank of the Tamar. Area 1,161 acres. Pop. in 1801, 129; in 1851, 170.

DUNTON-WITH-MILLO, a parish in the co. of Bedford, 3½ m. E by S of Biggleswade. Area 2,840 acres. Pop. in 1801, 330; in 1851, 467.—Also a parish in Bucks, 4 m. SE by E of Winslow. Area 1,550 acres. Pop. in 1801, 85; in 1851, 98.—Also a parish in Essex, 3½ m. NNW of Horndon-on-the-Hill. Area 2,333 acres. Pop. in 1801, 121; in 1851, 178.

DUNTON-BASSETT, a parish in the co. of Leicester, 4 m. N of Lutterworth. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1801, 407; in 1851, 528.

DUNTSBORNE-ABBOTS, a parish in Gloucesters-

tershire, 3 m. NW of Cirencester. Area 3,290 acres. Pop. in 1801, 245; in 1851, 207.

DUNTSBOURN-ROUSE, a parish in Gloucester-shire, 4 m. SSW. of Cirencester. Area 1,720 acres. Pop. in 1801, 93; in 1851, 160.

DUNVEGAN (Four), a station on the Peace river, in North America, in N lat. $56^{\circ} 14'$, W long. $117^{\circ} 30'$.

DUNWICH, a borough and parish in Suffolk, 98 m. NE of London, and 29 m. NE of Ipswich, on the coast. Pop. in 1801, 184; in 1851, 294. D. sent two members to parliament till disfranchised by the reform act. The privilege of returning the members was vested in 82 electors; and these even devoid of any other local interest in the borough. The greater part of the land of this borough is either heath or little value or sea-beach. Its extent, which is stated in the pop. return of 1831, to be 3,240 statute acres, is, according to the corporate authorities, only 1,340 acres; one quarter of which is heath land, and more than another quarter sea-beach. The sea is perpetually gaining upon the land in this quarter. In the time of Henry II. D. had a mint; and under Richard I. its importance was denoted by a fine of 1,000 merks, whilst Ipswich paid only 200, for supplying the king's enemies with corn. In the reign of Edward I. it had 11 ships of war, 16 fair ships, 20 barks or vessels, and 24 small boats for the home fishery. The primary cause of its decay was the opening of a port at Blithborough. The harbour has disappeared, with several miles of land to the E, and the sea continues its steady course of encroachment on the shore.

DUNWICH, a township in the London district of Upper Canada, lying between the Thames river on the NW, and Lake Erie on the SE. Pop. in 1842, 712.

DUPAUD, a district and town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Balaghat, division of Cuddapah. It is watered by the Gundlagama and Thigulair, and contains mines of excellent copper. The town lies at some distance from the L. bank of the Thigulair, 61 m. NW of Oagle.

DUPHONET, an island of the Red sea, in N lat. $16^{\circ} 25'$, E long. $39^{\circ} 27'$.

DUPLIN, a county of the state of North Carolina, U. S., comprising an area, generally level and fertile, of 600 sq. m., drained by NE. Cape Fear river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 11,182. Its cap. is Keensville.

DUPLIN. See ABERDALIE.

DUPPAU, or TUPPAC, town of Bohemia, in the circle and 19 m. ENE of Elbogen, and 27 m. WSW of Saatz, in a deep valley on the L. bank of the Auhach. Pop. 1,243. It contains the seigniorial castle of the princes of Colloredo-Mansfield, a college, a gymnasium, and a convent; and has some cloth manufacturers.

DUPPIGHHEIM, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. of Geispolsheim, 9 m. from Strasburg. Pop. 1,053.

DUPUY (CAPE), a headland of Barrow island, NW. Australia, to the NNE of Cape Malonet, in S lat. $20^{\circ} 40'$, E long. $115^{\circ} 15'$.

DUQUESCO, a river of Chili, which descends from the Andes, to the S of the volcano of Antuco; runs W; passes Fort Carlo; and joins the Biobio on the r. bank, after a course of about 60 m.

DUQUESNE, a river of the island of Grenada, which flows NW between the parishes of St. Patrick and St. Mark, and falls into the sea at a point of the same name.

DURA-I-ZUNDAN, a town of Budakshan, on the L. bank of the Kulum, 5 m. SSE of Heibuk.

DURA-YUSUF, a district of Afghanistan, extending along the E bank of the Dehas.

DURALI, a village of Northern Hindostan, 68 m. N of Serinagur, near the source of the Ganges.

DURANAKI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, sanjak of Silistra, E of Hadji Oglu Bazarjuk.

DURANCE, a river of France, which has its source in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, in Mont Genevre, in the chain of the Cottian Alps, at an alt. of 7,200 ft. above sea-level, and 3 m. E of Briancon; passes that town, Mont Dauphin, and Embrun; and runs along the S confines of the dep., separating it from that of the Basses-Alpes. At Sisteron it enters the latter dep.; runs SSW; thence directs its course to the W between the dep. of Vaucluse and Bouches-du-Rhone; waters Cavaillon; and falls into the Rhone on the L. bank, about 3 m. below Avignon, after a total course of 225 m. Its principal affluents are the Guisane, Gironde, Buech, and Calavon, on the r.; and on the l. the Gui, Ubaye, Asse, Bleone, Asse, and Verdon. The rapidity of its current, and the number of islands with which it is obstructed, render it unnavigable; but large quantities of timber are floated in rafts upon it from the forests of Riscandon, Moignane, &c.—The city of Marseilles will shortly command a supply of 11 tons of water per second from this river. An aqueduct has been conducted across highways, water-courses, ravines, and valleys, by a route 51 m. in length, in which are comprised 78 tunnels, whose united length is from 12 to 15 m., and 500 artificial constructions, such as embankments, cuttings, bridge-aqueducts, and syphons. After traversing 14 communes, the canal strikes the boundary of the basin of Marseilles—a district of desolating aridity—at a height of nearly 500 ft. above the level of the sea. From this point it may be made to irrigate a surface of about 25,000 acres, limited on one side by the sea, and on the other by the crest of the amphitheatre whose centre is occupied by the city. The most important works occur along the upper portion of the canal. There are three tunnels, each nearly a league in length; the first, called the tunnel Des Taillades, is excavated through a mass of compact calcareous rock, pierced from above vertically by 15 shafts, each more than 100 yds. deep. The difficulties of this portion of the work were greatly increased by streams of water issuing from the fissures of the rock; five steam-engines, of from 50 to 100 horses' power, discharging 5,000 galls. per hour, were necessary to keep the excavation free from the inpouring flood. The cutting away of hard rock, which in ordinary cases costs from 12 to 15 francs the cubic yard, in this instance rose to 30 or 40 francs, and added 2,000,000 francs to the original estimates. The two other great tunnels, traversing the mounts known as the Assassin and Notre-Dame, are mostly lined throughout with masonry. Bridges are numerous along this canal. One over the Tonlouvre at Yalmouze consists of a single row of arches, each 84 ft. high, and 26 ft. span, extending over a length of 552 ft. But the grand work of this sort is the bridge of Roquefavour, about 5 m. from Aix, across the valley of the Arc, which is 1,300 ft. long, and 270 ft. high, from the surface of the river to the parapet wall. It is constructed with three rows of arches, resembling three bridges one above the other. The piers of the two lower rows are built entirely of cut stone, with a length of 48 ft., and breadth of 20 ft. The lowest row contains 12 arches; the next 15; the upper, which carries the aqueduct, 49; including with the foundations, a total of 7,500 cubic yds. of masonry. The appearance of the Roquefavour aqueduct is most imposing, and competes successfully with that of the famous Pont-du-Gard. The total excavations of rock and earth on the line of this stupendous work amount to about

4,000,000 cubic yds.; masonry 250,000 yds.; and 50,000 yds. of facings. The estimated cost was 14,500,000 francs, or about £600,000; but unforeseen difficulties have already augmented this to nearly £1,000,000. The work has been vigorously progressing since 1838. The canal is 30 ft. wide at the top, 10 ft. wide at the bottom, and 7 ft. deep. From its source in the D. to the Marseilles basin, the fall is 125 ft.

DURANGO, a town of Spain, cap. of a judicial partido, in the prov. of Biscay, 15 m. SE of Bilbao, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, near the confluence of the Manaria. Pop. 2,446. It contains 4 churches, several convents, 4 public schools, an hospital, &c.; and has manufactures of steel and iron ware. This town is of considerable antiquity; its foundation is attributed to the first king of Navarre. In 1554 it was to a great extent destroyed by fire.—The partido comprises 28 pueblos or towns.—The river D. takes its rise in Mount Udal, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, and unites with the Nervion 4 m. above Bilbao, after a course, in a generally W direction, of 36 m. The united rivers form the Ansia.

DURANGO, a central intendancy of Mexico, now administratively united with Chihuahua; bounded on the N by Chihuahua; on the E by Coahuila; on the SE by Zacatecas; on the S by Guadalaxara; and on the W by Cinaloa. It extends from the parallel of $23^{\circ} 40'$ to $27^{\circ} 45'$; and between the meridians of $102^{\circ} 30'$ and $107^{\circ} 17'$ W. The Sierra-Madre intersects its entire length from NNW to SSE; its NE portion is drained by tributaries of the Cochas; and the San-Pablo forms the dividing line with Chihuahua. It is wild, uncultivated country, but produces in some quarters wheat, rice, lint, indigo, and cotton. The pop. in 1824 was 175,000.

DURANGO, or GUADIANA, the principal city of the above prov., is the residence of a bishop. It is situated near the foot of the Sierra-Madre, at the NW corner of a large ill-cultivated plain, in N lat. 25° , W long. $107^{\circ} 17'$, 170 leagues distant, in a straight line, from the city of Mexico, and 289 leagues from the town of Santa Fé, in New Mexico. It has 2 or 3 large churches, and some government buildings. The elevation of the town above the sea-level is 6,845 ft. Frequent falls of snow occur here; and the therm. occasionally descends to 14° below the freezing point. For the greater part of the year, however, the heat is excessive. The city was founded in 1551. The pop. in 1803 was 12,000; Major Pike says 40,000. Rutherford, who visited it in 1847, estimates its pop. at 18,000, and pronounces 17,000 of them rogues and rascals! Pike states, also, that the city is infested, in a very remarkable manner, by scorpions. "They come out of the walls and crevices in May, and continue for about a fortnight in such numbers that the inhabitants never walk in their houses after dark without a light, and always shift or examine the bed-clothes and beat the curtains previously to going to rest; after which the curtains are secured under the bed." The bite of these scorpions has been known to prove mortal in two hours. But it is alleged that, by taking them 10 leagues from D., they lose all their venomous qualities.—About 3 m. from the town an enormous mass of malleable iron rises isolated in the plain. It contains 75 per cent. of pure iron; and is supposed to be an aerolite.—D. has been recently entitled VICTORIA.

DURANIS. See AFGHANISTAN.

DURAS, a parish in co. Galway, $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Gort. Area 11,289 acres. Pop. 4,268.

DURAS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, arrond. of Marmande. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831,

10,988; in 1841, 11,124. The town is 14 m. N of Marmande. Pop. 1,700. It has an extensive dye-work. Fairs are held four times a year.

DURAS, DURAS, DIRIRAS, or DRAUS, a group of small villages in Ladak, near the NE frontier of Cashmere, in a valley of the same name, at an alt. of 9,000 ft. above sea-level, near the source of the Kishen-Gunga, and on the road which runs through the Buntul or Kantal pass from Leh to Cashmere.—A small river of the same name flows near the villages, and descends to join the Purik, after which the united stream flows into the Indus at Murul.

DURATON, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 28 m. NE of Segovia, partido of Sepulveda, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, which has its source in the Sierra-Guadarrama; near Seguro; passes Sepulveda; and, after a course of about 54 m., in a generally NW direction, falls into the Duero, in the prov. of Valladolid, a little below the town of Penafiel.

DURAVEL, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 4 m. W of Puy-l'Eveque, and 21 m. WNW of Cahors, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 3,127. It has a paper-mill, and an annual cattle fair.

DURAWUT, a village of Afghanistan, 55 m. N of Candahar, on the road which runs N to Balkh.

DURAZZANO, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 7 m. ESE of Caserte, on a hill surrounded on all sides by mountains. Pop. 1,800. It has 2 parish churches, an abbey, and a convent.

DURAZZO, a maritime town of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the sanjak and 50 m. S of Scutari, and 11 m. NNW of Kovaja, on a promontory which forms the N side of the gulf of the same name, in N lat. $41^{\circ} 19'$, E long. $19^{\circ} 25'$. Pop. about 5,000. This town—the *Epidamnus*, and subsequently the *Dyrrachium* of the ancients—is surrounded by walls, but its citadel is in ruins. It has two churches, and a mosque, and is the seat of a Catholic bishop and Greek archbishop. The port—which under the Romans was one of the chief ports of the Adriatic—affords good accommodation for small vessels, and trades with Trieste, receiving Manchester goods and Birmingham wares, and returning tobacco.—It was in this town that Pompey was besieged by Cæsar, and the ground where his army lay entrenched may still be traced. It is also noted for the victory which was gained in 1081 in its vicinity, by the Normans, under Robert Guiscard, over the Greek emperor Alexis Comnenus.

DURBACH, a parish and village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 4 m. NE of Ofenburg. Pop. 2,700. It has distilleries of kirsch-wasser. The locality affords good wine.

DURBAN, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Aude, arrond. of Narbonne.—The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,487; in 1841, 4,886.—The village is 15 m. SSW of Narbonne, on the Berre; amid the mountains of Corbieres. Pop. in 1846, 610. In the environs are extensive mines of coal, lead, and antimony, and several gypsum quarries. The locality produces also large quantities of honey, known as the honey of Narbonne. The produce of the coal basin of D. and Segure was estimated in 1839 at 18,516 quintals.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. of La-Bastide-de-Serou, on the r. bank of the Ariège, 15 m. WNW of Foix. Pop. 1,140.

DURBI, a town and fort of Bhutan, 25 m. SSW of Tassisudon, on the r. bank of the Tchin-tehieu.

DURBUND. See DERBEND.

DURBUNGAH, or DWARABHANGA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, district of Tirkut,

56 m. NE of Patna, near the l. bank of the Buckiah. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahomedans.

DURBUY, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, 12 m. NNE of Marshe, on the r. bank of the Ourthe. Pop. 309. It has a castle belonging to the dukes of Ursel.

DURCAL, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Granada, partido of Orjiva, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,650. It has a parish church, a bank, and a custom-house.

DURCHLASS, or TWORHRAZ, a village of Moravia, in the circle and 4 m. N of Znaim, on the Jaispitz. Pop. in 1834, 450.

DURDAT, a commune of France in the dep. of the Allier, cant. of Marcillat, 7 m. SSE of Montluçon. Pop. 1,134. It has a considerable trade in cattle.

DURDENT, or DURDAN, a river of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inférieure, which takes its rise in the cant. and 6 m. SE of Ourville, passes Cauy, and throws itself into the English channel, 5 m. W of St. Valery-en-Caux, after a course in a generally N direction of 15 m.

DUREGAPOOR, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bengal, 103 m. N of Dacca, on an affluent of the Brahmaputra.

DUREN, a circle and town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, in the regency and 18 m. ENE of Achen, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Ruhr, which is here crossed by a stone bridge. Pop. 7,000. It has a Catholic and several Calvinist and Lutheran churches, a convent, a gymnasium, and an hospital, and possesses manufactories of cloth, ribbon, cotton, and woollen coverlets, clocks, nails, soap, vitriol, &c. It has also extensive distilleries, breweries, oil manufactories, tanneries, and dye-works, and in the environs are numerous paper-mills, forges, &c. The trade, which is very flourishing, consists chiefly in grain, spices, and articles of local manufacture.—This town is supposed to have been founded by the Romans, and was named by them *Marcodurum*. Two great councils were held here in 775 and 779 by Charlemagne. In 1543, it was taken by assault by Charles V., and to a great extent destroyed. It was regained by Duke William in 1642, but the same year was abandoned by him to the Imperialists. In 1794, it fell into the hands of the French, and was constituted cap. of a cant. in the dep. of the Roér. Its cession to Prussia took place in 1814. The circle of D. contains 38,524 inhabitants.

DUFORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. of Sauves, 21 m. E of La Vigan, on the r. bank of the Cironon. Pop. 965. It has some manufactories of common woollen fabrics. In the environs is a mine of lead.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. of Donzigne, 18 m. SSW of Castres. Pop. 523. It has numerous forges and manufactories of copper-ware.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. of Lauzerte. Pop. 1,500.—Also a village in the dep. of the Aude, cant. of Montoumet, on the l. bank of the Orbieu, 19 m. SSE of Carcassonne. Pop. 240. It has several copper-works.

DURGAH (Ras), a promontory of Arabia, in El Hadramaut, 25 m. SW of Ras Fartak.

DURGAN, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Anadolia, saj. and 55 m. E of Kastamuni, near the l. bank of the Kizil-Irmak.

DURGERDAM, a town of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, 3 m. E of Amsterdam, on the N side of the Het Y.

DURHAM, a maritime county-palatine of England; bounded on the N by Northumberland, from which it is separated by the Derwent and the Tyne; on the E by the German ocean; on the S by

Yorkshire, from which it is separated by the Tees; and on the W by Cumberland and Westmorland. It is of a triangular form: 140 m. in circuit; 40 m. in extreme length, from E to W; and 35 m. in its greatest breadth, from N to S. Area 1,097 sq. m., or 702,080 acres; of which about 300,000 are in tillage, 200,000 in pasture, and the remainder in fells and waste land.

Surface, Coasts, &c.] The general aspect of the co. is hilly and mountainous; particularly the W angle, which is a bleak, barren region, crossed by the chain of hills termed the English Apennines. From the E side of these hills issue numerous streams, which flow towards the sea; and smaller ranges of hills, branching off from this district, spread in various directions over the co. Teesdale, in the Apenine district, presents a long and winding strip of fertility, surrounded by the wildest country in the kingdom. This valley is more than 30 m. in length, and here the principal lead-mines are situated. Weardale is also a wild and romantic district. Tynedale, on the N border, may vie with either in natural beauty, while it is greatly superior in its cultivation. The central parts of the co. include some beautiful and fertile valleys, and are pleasantly varied with hill and dale. The E coast is bare and dreary, intersected by chains of limestone, whose monotonous forms, destitute of wood, and frequently ploughed to their summits, exclude the romantic grandeur of a mountainous region, and the softer features of the S grazing district: betwixt the swells of the country, however, lie numerous denes or dales, almost entirely concealed from the higher grounds.—The coast forms the base in the triangular outline of the co. The Tyne issues at its N, and the Tees at its S extremity; near the latter is the only very prominent headland which occurs in the coast-line of this co., namely, the bold and nearly insulated one on which the ancient town of Hartlepool is situated. The coast thence to Sunderland, at the mouth of the Wear, is much embayed. About 8 m. N from Hartlepool is Beacon-point. At Sunderland, a busy and thriving sea-port, vessels are constantly to be seen entering and leaving Wearmouth. Between Sunderland and South Shields—another thriving sea-port, at the mouth of the Tyne—the coast forms a lengthened promontory, the most conspicuous headland of which, called Suter-point, is about 5 m. SE of Shields. Incredibly multitudes of cod, ling, haddock, turbot, and herring, are taken on the coasts.

Rivers.] Besides the TEES and the TYNE [which see] which rather bound than belong to D., the principal river is the Wear, which rises at the extreme W point of the co., and divides it longitudinally, but with a very sinuous course, during which it receives various tributaries, and passes Wolsingham, Bishop-Auckland, Durham, and Chester-le-street, and Sunderland. The Derwent rises N of the source of the Wear, and though it principally bounds the co., crosses an angle S of the Tyne, into which it falls above Newcastle.—The Skerne rises S of Durham, and flowing past Darlington, falls into the Tees.—A number of minor streams water and drain the co., but the rivers connected with it do not afford any great facility to its internal navigation, which is confined to the lower waters of the Wear, and those of the border-rivers, the Tyne and Tees.

Climate, Soil, and Produce.] The climate of D. is considered to be very healthy; although sharp in the W parts, it is mild and pleasant towards the sea.—The soils of this co. are various, but generally of a loamy character. Near the Tees, and in some spots bordering on the other rivers and brooks, the soil is a rich clay: at a further distance from these, it is of a poorer nature, with spots of gravel interspersed.

but these are of small extent. The hills between the sea and a line drawn from Barnard-castle on the Tees, to Clansford on the Derwent, are for the most part covered with a dry friable loam, the fertility of which varies in proportion to its depth: from this line W, the summits as well as the sides of the hills are moorish wastes.—In a country possessing such a variety of soil, the produce is of course proportionably various. The state of D. agriculture, however, is on the whole, above the average of England in advancement. The crops principally cultivated are wheat, barley, oats, pease, and beans. Wheat has produced from 10 to 30 bushels; barley, from 30 to 40; and oats from 20 to 40 bushels per acre. The rich upland meadow and pasture lands afford great advantages for the rearing of live produce, and accordingly this co. has long been distinguished for its excellent and improved breeds of cattle, sheep and horses. The short-horned cattle are the most prevalent, and are often fed here to an enormous size. Besides the shortness of horn, this breed differs from others in being wider and thicker in form, in affording the greatest quantity of tallow; and in having very thin hides with very short hair. An excellent breed of hunters, generally of a bay colour, very active, strong, and hardy, is reared in this co. At the Durham, Darlington, and other annual fairs, great numbers of coach and saddle-horses are purchased for the S parts of England, where they have replaced the old heavy black breed. The Cleveland bays are celebrated for activity and vigour.—The farms here average the middle size, few exceeding 200 acres. The rent of land averages about 25s. per acre; but 30s. and £2 are common rates in more favoured localities; whilst in particular circumstances a considerably higher rate prevails. In Weardale, near the lead mines where the land is almost entirely pasture, and the farms generally small, much of it is let for £3, £3 10s., and even £4 per acre. Accommodation land, near the towns—so called because subserving the convenience of some classes of tradesmen, such as the butcher, the innkeeper, or the greengrocer—often runs as high as £5 per acre. Of the land, about one third is supposed to be of ecclesiastical tenure. The woodlands are not of any considerable extent; and chiefly confined to the parks and seats of the nobility.

Coalfields, strata, mines, &c. D., considering its dimensions, is unequalled by any co. in Great Britain. In its numerous and important coal, lead, and iron mines, and lime, millstone, and other quarries. Some account of the Newcastle coal formation, with its related strata, will be found under the article NORTHERN-LAND. The E and NE parts of this co. are celebrated for their extensive coal mines. The seams or strata now wrought are five in number, extending horizontally for many miles, and from 20 to 100 fms. beneath the surface; the strata are from 3 to 8 ft. thick; and below them are several other coal-seams. The coal-district occupies a space 22 m. long, and 11½ m. broad, extending W of the magnesian line, from South Shields to Shorley bridge, diagonally in a N direction across the co., by Pontop and Hainsforth, to Stanhope. The coal in the W part of the co. is considered the best, and is worked for land sale only; most of the collieries in the N parts are worked for exportation. The coal trade of this co. has been greatly increased through the operation of railways.

At the termination of the coal district, the lead mines begin, some of which have been worked from the reign of Edward VI. The different coal-strata rise and crop out E of the Derwent, where the uppermost strata of the lead-measures are supposed to baffle from beneath the lower coal-seams. The lead-sections are more regular than those of coal; and each individual bed is anticipated with great certainty by practical miners. In Weardale, there are 36 mines, belonging to the bishop of Durham, which have produced about 6,800 tons of lead per annum. In Teesdale, there are 38 mines, the property of the Marquis of Cleveland, which have produced, on an average, 3,200 tons of lead per annum. Every ton of lead ore produces, on an average, about 9 or 10 oz. of silver; one sort of lead, sent to Newcastle for sale, has yielded between 30 and 40 oz. per ton; and 32 cwt. of clean lead, ore usually produces 20 cwt. of pure lead. Millstone grit is one of the uppermost strata on the Derwent, and is quarried for millstones. Gateshead-fell is peculiarly famous for producing the celebrated "Newcastle grindstones," so named from

being principally sent to Newcastle for sale. Hazel, iron, and a variety of other sandstones, prevail, particularly in the lower part of the lead-measures. Fire stone, of high estimation in the building of ovens, furnaces, &c., is obtained in various parts, and is exported in immense quantities.—Iron ore is found both in the coal and lead districts. Immense quantities of iron pyrites are imbedded in the strata of indurated-clay through all the coalfield. Ironstone is still more abundant in the slate of the lead-mines of the district in which D. is included; but, owing to the high price of fuel, and the general distance from convenient carriage, it has not till within the last few years been manufactured to advantage. Beautiful black limestone marble, thickly set with white coralloid fungini, is quarried at Frosterley. A black marble, veined with opaque spar, is found in the Tees near Barnard-castle. The magnesian limestone district commences at S. Shields, and runs along the coast to near Hartlepool, to the S of which the red sandstone district begins, and extends to above Croft-bridge. All this stratal tract is covered with very fine loam. The magnesian, W line passes by Ferry-hill, and out of the co. into Yorkshire about Pierce-bridge.

Manufactures. Many species of manufactures are carried on in this co.; but none to my great extent. In 1838, there were 4 worsted mills, employing 432 hands; 3 woollen mills, employing 89 hands; and 8 flax-mills, employing 422 hands, 262 manufacturing chemists, 96 bleachers and dyers, and 900 weavers and spinners of linen and woollen in this co. The mines of D. at present employ 18,000 labourers, of whom 16,000 are coal-miners and 2,000 lead-miners. Stiffs and carpeting employ about 385 hands at Barnard-Castle and in the city of D.; linen-weaving 339 at Hurworth, Ryclyffe, and other places; sail-cloth 52 at Hedworth, where also scythes and edge-tools are made; woollens 70 at Shildon and Walsingham; glass—especially glass bottles—about 883 at Gateshead, South Shields, Bishop-Wearmouth, Heworth, and Southwick; iron-works 150, at Bedlington and Bishop-Auckland; makers of engines, moulds, and patterns, 150, chiefly at Birtley and Sunderland; earthen-ware, 520; and the manufactures usual at shipping-places—ropery, paint, and anchors—employ about 350 persons: chain-cables are made at Gateshead. Ship-building is extensively carried on at Sunderland and South Shields.

Roads and Railways. The public roads in this co. are in general good; but those belonging to townships are in many parts narrow, irregular, and dangerous. The great North mail-road to Edinburgh enters this co. over the Tees at Croft bridge, and runs through Darlington, Durham, and Chester-le-Street, to Gateshead, where it crosses the Tyne, and quits the co. This co. is intersected in all directions by railroads; most of which have been constructed by the coal proprietors for the transport of coal from the pits to the places of shipment.—The Stockton and Darlington railway is an undertaking of very great interest, from the circumstance of its being the first constructed public railway in England upon which locomotive steam-engines have been used as the moving power. This railway was projected in 1821, and completed in 1825, at an expense of £125,990, advanced by 60 shareholders, chiefly public-spirited members of the Society of Friends. It begins near the town of Stockton-on-Tees, and ends at Witton Park colliery, to the W of Bishop-Auckland. The main line is about 25 m. long; in addition to which, 4 branches were run to the W of Stockton, and a fifth to the E of that town, which may be considered as an extension of the main-line to the Tees mouth. Middleburgh, where it terminates, was a few years ago an obscure fishing-village, but has now become a considerable sea-port. At the time when this railway was projected; its promoters only ventured to anticipate, as the greatest possible export of coal from the Tees, about 10,000 tons per annum.; whereas, in 1835, the quantity so shipped,—including the shipment from Seaham-harbour, with which port Stockton is connected for revenue-purposes,—was 704,781 tons, of which considerably more than half-a-million of tons were taken on board at Stockton and Middleburgh; and in 1839, the shipments of coal from the Tees, by the Darlington and Clarence railways, amounted to no less than 1,400,000 tons!—The Clarence railway begins at Samphire-bacon on the river Tees, about 4 m. NE of Stockton; and is carried, in a W direction, to Stan-Pasture, where it joins the Stockton and Darlington railway. The main line is only 15½ m. long, but there are 6 branches collectively extending upwards of 30 m.—The Clarence and Hartlepool Union railway, projected previous to 1837, runs from the Clarence railway at Billingham, to the tide-harbour bank at Hartlepool.—The Hartlepool railway runs in a NE direction through the co. It is united with other lines, especially with the Clarence and the Durham and Sunderland, by junction railways; and has branches proceeding in various directions. The Durham and Sunderland railway unites these two places; and branches proceed from it in various directions to the adjacent collieries.—A railway from Halswell-moor crosses the

Durham Junction railway near Peaseholme, and joins the Durham and Sunderland railway N of Murton; the main line then proceeds to Stanhope, and along the coast to Sunderland.—The Durham junction railway, connecting the Tyne with the Durham coast, extends from the Hartlepool railway near Moorsley, to the Stanhope and Tyne railway at Usworth. It crosses the river Wear and its valley, by the magnificent and celebrated Victoria bridge, of 4 main arches; 3 across the valley, to obtain the requisite level, and 1 splendid arch of 180 ft. span across the river. Its length is 810 ft.; width, between the parapet walls, 21 ft. But the extraordinary height of this structure forms its most attractive feature. From the foundation of the main pier to the spring of the large arch is 72 ft., and from the spring to the crown of the arch is 72 ft., and from thence to the parapet wall is 18 ft.; making in all 157 ft. The height from the ordinary water-level is about 150 ft., or nearly 20 ft. higher than the justly celebrated bridge at Sunderland.—The Stanhope and Tyne railway extends from Stanhope in W. Durham, to S. Shields; and, during its course, sends branches off in various directions.—Two other lines, with considerable branches, to the N of the Stanhope railway, communicate with the Tyne, the one near Hebburn Hall, and the other near Red Heugh.—The Brandling Junction railway connects Gateshead with South Shields and Monkwearmouth.—The Bishop-Auckland and Weardale railway runs from Frosterley by Bishop-Auckland to the Stockton and Darlington railway. The Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction railway commences on the Wingate branch of the Hartlepool railway in the p. of Castle Eden, and running by Cornforth, continues to its junction with the Byer's Green branch of the Clarence railway. The Great North of England railway traverses D. from its N to its S extremity, and thence to York.—The Wear and Derwent Junction forms a continuous line of railway from S. Shields, quite through the W. part of the co., near to Wolsingham, and round by Auckland and Darlington, to Stockton and Middlesbrough. The primary object was to open the mountain-line to S. Durham and N. Yorkshire; but it seems likely to give rise to other and extended developments of trade.

Population, Statistics, &c.] The pop. of the co.-palatinate of Durham in 1570 was estimated at 58,385; in 1630, at 91,474; in 1700, at 114,272; in 1801, as returned by census, at 160,361; in 1811, at 177,625, being an increase of 11 per cent. within 10 years; in 1821, at 207,673, being an increase of 17 per cent.; in 1831, at 253,910, being an increase of 22 per cent.; in 1841, at 324,284, being an increase of 27.7 per cent.; while the average for all England was only 14.5 per cent.—The pop. and area of the different wards and divisions of the co. in 1851 were:

	Area.	Houses in 1851.	Pop. in 1851.
Chester-ward.	128,713	13,654	24,706
Darlington.	278,251	14,875	79,906
Easington.	79,821	12,539	65,848
Stockton.	107,561	7,268	38,910
Durham (city).	8,509	1,768	13,188
Chester-le-street.	8,255	3,529	25,568
South Shields.	2,566	6,439	29,974
Sunderland.	2,772	7,975	63,897
Total.	622,476	64,977	390,997

Of the pop. in 1841, 244,731 were natives of the co.; and 63,216 natives of other English cos.; 7,272 were natives of Scotland; and 5,407 of Ireland.—The rate of mortality differs very considerably in different districts of this co. It is greatest in Gateshead, where it is 2.523 per cent. for males, and 2.351 per cent. for females; and in Sunderland, where it is 2.703 for males, and 2.237 for females. In the city of Durham and its neighbourhood, it is 2.206 for males, and 2.122 for females. In Weardale and Teesdale—the country of the lead-mines, but which enjoys the most pure and salubrious air to be obtained in the county, except on the border of the sea—it is 2.028 for males, and 2.012 for females.—This co. is divided into 4 deaneries: namely, Chester, Darlington, Easington, and Stockton, which together form an archdeaconry in the dio. of Durham, and prov. of York; but, besides these divisions, there are detached portions of the co., constituting 'the North Bishopric' in the archd. of Northumberland.—The archd. of D. contains 75 parishes and parochial chapels; of which 32 are rectories, 23 vicarages, and 20 perpetual curacies. Besides upwards of 190 dissenting, there are 18 Roman Catholic, chapels in this co. In 1831 the number of daily schools was 709, attended by

28,840 children; of Sunday schools, 260, attended by 24,443 children. The poor-rate returns for 3 years to Easter, 1750, show an average expenditure of £7,143 on the poor of this co.; in 1803, the expenditure was £54,686; in 1821, £97,618; in 1832, £86,087; in 1839, £68,700; in 1847, £68,232, being 1s. 3d. in the pound on the annual value of property rated in that year to the poor rates, viz. £1,051,517, the rate for all England being 1s. 6d. The proportion per cent. of paupers returned on the estimated pop. in 1847 was 5.2, that for all England being 8.8.—Including those of the outlying parishes, there are, in this co., 300 townships, 1 city, and 15 market-towns; including, however, several, either of little importance or now obsolete. The principal market-towns are Sunderland, Darlington, Barnard-Castle, Bishop-Auckland, Gateshead, Hartlepool, Sedgefield, South Shields, Staindrop, Stanhope, Stockton-upon-Tees, and Wolsingham.—For parliamentary representation, the co. is divided into two parts,—the N division containing the wards of Chester and Easington, and the S those of Darlington and Stockton. Each division is represented by 2 members, who are nominated, for the N, at Durham, and for the S, at Darlington. The other polling-places for the N division are Sunderland, Lanchester, Wickham, Chester-le-street, South Shields; and for the S division, Stockton, Bishop-Auckland, Stanhope, Middleton, Teesdale, Barnard-Castle, and Sedgefield. In the N division, Durham and Sanderland return each 2 members; and Gateshead and South Shields 1 each. In the S there is no town with separate parliamentary representation. North D., including two of the wards, must not be confounded with the detached portions of the co. to which the name used to be applied, viz., the districts of Holy Island, Norham, and Bedlington; these are now, in respect of representation, joined with the N division of Northumberland; as is Craike with the N. R. of Yorkshire. The number of electors registered for the co. in 1837, was 10,305; in 1848, 11,800, of whom 6,119 were in the N division; and 5,681 in the S. Previous to 1675, this co. did not return members to parliament at all; indeed as a co.-palatine, under the supreme rule of the bishop, it was more a petty kingdom in itself than a mere co. D. has usually been termed 'the bishopric' on account of the great powers formerly possessed by the bishop of the dio., who was said to have all the authority in Durham that the king exercised elsewhere. By the 6^o and 7^o Will. IV., chap. 19, the whole of the palatine jurisdiction is taken from the bishop, and vested in the Crown, as a separate franchise and royalty; the distinction of D., as a county-palatine, is thus for most practical purposes abolished. The assizes and quarter-sessions are held at D., where the county-jail and house-of-correction are placed.—The value of property assessed to the income tax in 1815 was £791,359; in 1843, it was £1,668,986: of this from lands, £598,781; houses, £429,287; mines, £392,112; fines, £53,382; railways, £171,089; tithes, £34,262.

History and Antiquities.] The co.-palatine territory of D., between the Tees and the Tyne, belonged to the province of *Maxima Cesariorum*, and constituted part of the extensive territories of the *Brigantes*, a British tribe of powerful influence before the invasion by the Romans. When the Anglo-Saxons established themselves in South Britain, this co. formed part of the southern portion of the kingdom of Bernicia; subsequently it formed part of the kingdom of Northumbria; under Alfred and his successors, it was called *Doreham*, signifying 'Forest land.' When Oswald, king of Northumbria, had embraced Christianity, the task of converting the Northumbrians was undertaken by Aidan, a Scottish monk, who chose for the residence of himself and brethren, the island of Lindisfarne, or Holy Island. The famous St. Cuthbert was the 6th bishop of Lindisfarne; and being canonized after his death, was considered the patron-saint of the diocese. After the establishment of Norman rule, the most an-

rious calamities of the 'bishophic' were the frequent incursions of the Scots, to whose devastations it was more particularly exposed by its vicinity to the border. In the article of military power, the bishop had his thanes, and afterwards his barons, who held of him by knight's service, as the rest of the 'Hallwerk folk' held of them by inferior tenures. On alarms, he convened them as a parliament, and all levies of men and money were made by writs in his name: he had power in the bishophop to coin money, levy taxes, and raise and arm soldiers. In 1640, during the parliamentary war, the Scottish army took possession of Northumberland and Durham. Bishop Morton and the majority of the clergy at this time deserted the cathedral, and the see and episcopal government of D. were virtually dissolved. The restoration was followed by the restitution of the see of D.

DURHAM, the cap. of the co.-palatine, and the seat of the see of D., is situated in the wards of Chester and Easington, near the centre of the co., 258 m. N of London, and 14½ m. S of Newcastle, on a singular rocky eminence almost surrounded by the river Wear. Pop. in 1801, 7,530; in 1831, 10,125; in 1851, 13,188.—From all neighbouring points of view, the appearance of this interesting city is striking. The centre of the rocky circular eminence, which rises abruptly from the Wear, is prominently occupied by the cathedral and castle, which, with the streets called 'the Baileys,' are included within the remains of the ancient city walls; here the objects seem to rise one above the other, till they are crowned with the cathedral church. Below the city walls, on one side, the slope is ornamented with hanging gardens and plantations descending to the river: the acclivity on the other side is rocky, steep, and high. The cathedral precincts, and the site of the ancient city, form, towards the S, a kind of peninsula, surrounded by the river. Elvet and Framwellgate bridges cross the bend of the river at the narrowest part or neck of the peninsula. Elvet, a township on the E side of the peninsula, is separated only by the river. The co. jail and court-house are situated in this township. Framwellgate consists principally of a single street running N from the bridge, whence another suburb termed Crossgate branches off. N of the peninsula is situated the par. of St. Nicholas, which, together with the peninsula itself, contains what is termed the old town. In this quarter are the market-place and the principal shops. N. and S. Bailey are small townships situated between the cathedral-precinct and the river. A handsome bridge of 3 arches crosses the river at the SW extremity of S. Bailey.

The Bishophop, &c. The bishophop of D. comprehends the co. of D. and Northumberland, with the parish of Alston in Cumberland; and the ecclesiastical commissioners have now transferred all places within the peculiar jurisdiction of Hexhamshire, from the dio. of York, to the archd. of Northumberland, and dio. of D. The number of benefices in this dio., returned to the commissioners in 1831, inclusive of sinecure rectories, but exclusive of benefices annexed to other preferments, was 192, besides 2 not returned. The aggregate amount of the gross incomes of incumbents, in the 192 returned benefices, was £21,457; average gross income £357. In 1838, the total number of benefices, without exclusion, was 209, the incumbents in 64 of which were non-resident. The total number of curates in 1831 was 100; stipends, included in the income of incumbents, £3,556; average £35. The bishophop is one of the richest benefices in the kingdom. The total amount of the average gross yearly income of the see, and of the ecclesiastical preferments, for 3 years, ending 31st Dec. 1831, was £21,391; and no accurate judgment could then be formed as to the future average amount of fines on the renewals of leases of mines and quarries, as the profits attending them depended principally upon the several districts in which the collieries should be worked. The following are the gross and net receipts of the bishophop of D. from 1837 to 1843 inclusive:

	Gross.			Net.		
	£	ſ	d.	£	ſ	d.
1837	19,577	13	10	5,937	16	7
1838	28,576	3	5	14,529	14	10
1839	23,745	4	0	10,005	17	5
1840	29,800	12	1	14,655	4	5
1841	37,161	16	2	21,067	17	2
1842	23,316	8	5	8,964	2	4
1843	22,416	0	2	6,791	16	4
	82,552			21,793		

Average income for 7 years, £11,793 4 2

The amount of the average gross yearly income of the dean and chapter, or corporation of the cathedral, as a corporation aggregate, in 1831, was £35,071, besides separate revenues possessed by all the members as a corporation sole, in right of the prebends and the deanery. The average gross yearly amount of these was £14,478. The corporation consists of a dean and 12 prebendaries. There are also 8 minor canons, with revenues paid by the dean and chapter out of the revenues of the corporation aggregate; after payment of which stipends and allowances, and also of the stipends and allowances, amounting to £5,672 13s. 4d., to the dean and prebendaries who have kept their residence, the surplus is divided into 14 parts, of which the dean receives 2-14ths, and the prebendaries 1-14th each; the sum so divided, according to the average for 3 years previous to 1831, having been £20,377. The average net income of the dean, in right of the deanery, was £3,266.

Cathedral. The cathedral of D. was founded in 1093, by Malcolm, king of Scotland, Bishop Carlepho, and Turgot the prior. Its site is about 80 ft. above the surface of the river. The W end of the church rises from the rocks, which almost overhang the stream. The elevated, bold, and singular position of this cathedral, adds greatly to the striking effect and grandeur of its appearance. The original form of the structure is that of a long cross, with two turrets at the W end, and between them a large and richly ornamented door of entrance. Successive additions, including the great or central tower built in the 13th cent., have rendered this cathedral a perfect specimen of Norman architecture, and a highly instructive congeries of examples, illustrative of the gradual changes in the English style up to the beginning of the 13th cent. The great central tower rises from the intersection of the nave and transept, and is singularly rich and elegant. The height of this tower is 214 ft. The extreme length of the whole edifice, exclusive of the great W porch, or Galilee, is 411 ft. The interior of the cathedral is highly interesting, preserving much of the ponderous yet venerable magnificence of the early Norman style.

The University. From the cathedral, on the N, extends the Place, or Palace-Green; on the N side of which is the castle, latterly used as the occasional residence of the bishop; now, with the exception of apartments still reserved for the use of the bishop, —held in trust for the university of D., lately incorporated by the name and style of 'The Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of D.' This highly important institution was established by the dean and chapter under an act of chapter dated 28th April 1831; and confirmed and endowed, as an university in connection with the cathedral, by act of parliament in the 2d and 3d years of William IV. The warden and convocation grant degrees in the various faculties, under permission of the dean and chapter. Twenty of the most distinguished students have lodgings, commons, and tuition provided for them as foundation-students. The minor canons of the cathedral, which are of the value of £200 per annum, are appropriated to the university as fellowships.

Municipal affairs, &c. The ancient city of D. is contained within the parish of St. Nicholas; but the limits of the old borough were always co-extensive with those of 'the town.' The assizes for the co. are held by the circuit judges twice a-year in D. Since 1675 this city has returned 2 members to parliament. The number of electors registered for 1836-7 was 949; in 1848, 1,106. D. is a polling-place, and the chief place of election, for the northern division of the co. The limits of the parliamentary borough were extended by the reform and boundary acts. The income of the borough for 1839 was £462; in 1846, £660.

Manufactures, trade, &c. The trade of D. is not so extensive as it formerly was. In 1838 there were 2 woollen mills here, employing 79 hands. Hats, stiffs, and carpets, brass and iron wares, have been manufactured in D. to some extent. The neighbourhood of the city is famous for large crops of mustard.

DURHAM, a county of New South Wales, extending between 31° 45' and 32° 48' S lat., and between 150° 44' and 151° 46' E long.; bounded on the N by Macquarie; on the E by the co. of Gloucester; on the S by that of Northumberland; on the SW by that of Hunter; and on the NW by the co. of Brisbane; and bordered on the W and S by Hunter river; comprising an area, of triangular form, 75 m. in its greatest length from NNW to SSE, and extending about 60 m. on its other sides. It is generally hilly, and is watered by numerous streams, which flow into Hunter river. William river forms to a considerable extent the E boundary of the co.

DURHAM, a county of Upper Canada, in the

Newcastle district, comprising the townships of Clarke, Cavan, Cartwright, Darlington, Hope, and Manners. It returns a member to the house of assembly.—Also a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine. U. S., 39 m. SW of Augusta, on the S side of Androscogggin river. It is generally well cultivated. Pop. in 1840, 1,836.—Also a township of Strafford co., in the state of New Hampshire, 32 m. SE of Concord, and 11 m. WNW of Portsmouth, watered by Piscataqua river and its branches. Pop. 1,498. The village is situated on Oyster river, an affluent of the Piscataqua.—Also a township of Middlesex co., in the state of Connecticut, 21 m. S of Hartford, watered by West river, a tributary of the Connecticut. It has a hilly surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. 1,035.—Also a township of Greene co., in the state of New York, 36 m. SW of Albany. It presents a rugged surface, and is watered by Catskill river and its tributaries. Its soil consists of clay and gravelly loam. Pop. 2,813. The village contains about 300 inhabitants.—Also a township of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 20 m. NE of Doylestown, watered by Cook's or Durham creek, and bounded on the E by Delaware river. Pop. 691.

DURHAMVILLE, a village of Verona township, Oneida co., in the state of New York, U. S., 125 m. WNW of Albany, on the Oneida river. Pop. 200.

DURIS, DORIS, or DEVREK, a river of Asia Minor, in Anatolia, in the sanjak of Kankiri, which runs ENE along the S side of the Ulguz-Dagh, passes Tosia, and unites with the Kizil-Irmak at Karghi, after a total course of 63 m.

DURISDEER, a parish and village of Dumfrieshire. The p. comprises an area of 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. m., generally mountainous, and watered in the SE by the Nith. Pop. of p., 1,795; of v., 107.

DURIYAPUR, a thanah or division of the prov. of Behar, in Hindostan, stretching along the r. bank of the Ganges, 50 m. below Patna. It has a low level surface, the greater part of which is inundated during the rainy season.

DURKHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, 6 m. N of Neustadt, on the r. bank of the Isenach. Pop. 4,500, of whom 222 are Jews. It is well built and contains a castle, a Catholic, a Lutheran, and a Calvinist church. It has manufactories of tobacco, and paper-mills. In the vicinity are the salt-works of Philippschale. D. was formerly the residence of the princes of Leiningen.

DURLACH, an oberamt or bailiwick, and town of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 3 m. ESE of Carlsruhe, situated at the foot of the Thurnberg, on the l. bank of the Pfinz, at an alt. of 1,240 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 4,500. It contains a ducal castle, and has considerable manufactories of pottery and madder, but the culture of the latter article and of fruit trees forms the chief branch of local industry. Fairs are held four times a-year, and the grain market here is the most important in the duchy.—This town, formerly the cap. of the margravate of Baden-Durlach, was in 1689, to a great extent, destroyed by fire, and has never since regained its former importance. The bail. contains 12,600 inhabitants.

DURLEIGH, a parish of Somersetshire, 1 m. WSW of Bridgewater. Area 886 acres. Pop. 143.

DURLEY, a parish of Hants, 3 m. W of Bishop's Waltham. Area 2,474 acres. Pop. 425.

DURLSDORF, DURANDSDORF, or ZWAROCZNA, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Zips, 4 m. SSE of Kesmark, and 8 m. NW of Leutschau. Pop. 718. It has a Catholic and a Lutheran church, and possesses some distilleries of brandy. The locality is noted for its cheese.

DURMAJI, a village of Afghanistan, on the Adrisund river, 10 m. S of Subzawur.

DURME, a river of Belgium, which throws itself into the Schelde at Thielrede, after a course from W to E of 18 m. It forms a continuation of the canal of Moere-Vaert, and is navigable at high-tide in its entire extent.

DURMERSHEIM, a parish and village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 6 m. NNE of Rastadt. Pop. 1,490.

DURMETINGEN, a village of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 12 m. WNW of Biberach. Pop. 626.

DURMPUR, a town of India-beyond the-Ganges, in the prov. and 20 m. SE of Chittagong.

DURNAMEH, a village of Afghanistan, 30 m. NE of Cabul.

DURNAU, a town of Württemberg, in the circle of the Danube, bail. of Coppingen. Pop. 711.

DURNFORD (POINT), a promontory on the coast of E. Africa, in about 29° S lat., the extremity of a ridge of mountains which strikes directly westward from it, increasing in height and magnitude as it advances into the interior.

DURNOVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 15 m. N of Astrakhan, on the r. bank of the Volga. Pop. 250.

DURNESS, a parish in Sutherland, forming the NW point of Scotland. It comprises the E side of Loch-Eriboll, commonly called Westmoine; the tract denominated Strathmore, intersected by the river Hope; D. Proper, or the peninsular tract stretching between Loch-Eriboll and Durness-bay, and the Parf district lying between the Atlantic and the Kyle of Durness. Its length from E to W is about 25 m.; its average breadth nearly 12 m.; its superficial area, including the numerous lochs or arms of the sea which deeply indent its coasts, 300 sq. m. The scenery of this p. is mostly wild and mountainous. It is nearly destitute of wood, and considerable tracts are occupied by bleak mooses. The shores are almost everywhere rocky and destitute of vegetation. The tides rush with great rapidity and violence along this coast, especially at Cape Wrath. Loch-Eriboll forms a spacious harbour, in which even the smallest sloop enjoys perfect safety. It penetrates the country in a SW direction, nearly 11 m. from the Whitehead. To the W of Farout-head is D.-bay, a large shallow bay of rough sea, too open to afford shelter for vessels. Its upper extremity is prolonged into a narrow kyle running inland in a SW direction. Between D.-bay and Cape Wrath the cliffs are very magnificent.—In the cave of Smo, about 2 m. E of the parish-church, sounds are distinctly repeated by a remarkable echo. Macculloch notices a cave near the Whitehead which, he says, "exceeds in beauty, splendour, and sublimity of effect, all the caves of Scotland except perhaps that of Papa-Stour." The principal mountains in this alpine territory are Ben-hope in Strathmore, alt. 3,061 ft.; Ben-Spiannadh, which has an elevation of 2,566 ft.; Cranstachie in D. Proper; and Fairbhsain and Bendirach in the Parf district. The whole of this extensive p., with the exception of about 1,000 acres, has been converted into sheep-walks. Pop. in 1801, 1,208; in 1831, 1,153; in 1851, 1,152. Three-fourths of the pop. are scattered along the N coast, between the Kyle of D. and the mouth of Loch-Eriboll. Of the remaining fourth, the greater part reside in small hamlets along both shores of Loch-Eriboll.

DURNFORD (GREAT), a parish in Wilts, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. SSW of Amesbury, now comprised within the parl. boundaries of Wilton borough. Area 3,423 acres. Pop. in 1801, 399; in 1841, 533, of whom 67 were in the hamlet of Little D.; in 1851, 554.

DURNHOLZ, or DRITOLEC, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 30 m. S of Brunn, on the L. bank of the Taja. Pop. in 1834, 2,107.

DURNTEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, bail. of Henwyl. Pop. 1,503.

DURO'N, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Guadalaxara, partido of Cifuentes.

DUROUR, a group of small islands to the N of New Guinea. The most northern is in S lat. $1^{\circ} 45'$, E long. $143^{\circ} 21'$.

DURRAMPORE. See DHRURAMPUR.

DURRAS, or DRATS, a village of Little Tibet, 105 m. N of Cashmere, in N lat. $35^{\circ} 30'$.

DURRENBACH, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Woerth-sur-Sauer. Pop. 1,153.

DURRENBERG, or THERNBERG, a mountain of Austria, in the circle of Salzburg, 2 m. SSW of Hallein, near the L. bank of the Salza. Alt. 1,737 ft. It is remarkable for its extensive salt mines, which yield 1,285,714 quintals of salt annually, and are wrought to a depth of 1,320 ft.—There is a v. of the same name near the mountain.

DURRENBERG. See DORNBERG.

DURRINGTON, a parish in Sussex, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Worthing. Area 891 acres. Pop. in 1801, 140; in 1851, 177.—Also a parish in Wilts, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N of Amesbury. Area 2,682 acres. Pop. in 1851, 477.

DURRIES, parish in Kincardineshire, about 8 m. in length, and 53 m. in breadth, on the S bank of the Dee. The S skirts of this p. attain an elevation, in some points, of 1,000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1801, 605; in 1841, 1,109; in 1851, 962.

DURRMENZ, a small town of Wurtemberg, in the Neckar circle, 17 m. W of Ludwigsburg. Pop. 1,430.

DURROW, a parish and town in Queen's co. Area of p. 6,529 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,911; in 1851, 2,256.—The town is 5 m. SSW of Abbeyleix. Pop. 1,085.—Also a parish, partly in co. Westmeath, and partly in King's co. Area 9,773 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,145; in 1851, 1,926.

DURRUS, a parish in co. Cork, 4 m. SW by S of Ballybr. Area 11,138 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,392.

DURSEY, an island on the SW coast of co. Cork, separated by a very narrow channel from the peninsula of Bere. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad. Pop. 200.

DURSLEY, a market-town and parish in the co. of Gloucester, 15 m. SW by S of Gloucester. Area of p. 1,059 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,379; in 1831, 3,226; in 1851, 2,752. The town stands at the foot of a hill, near the source of a small stream called the Carn. It is the principal place of election for the members of the W division of the co. The neighbourhood is one of the principal woollen districts in the co. In the town itself there were formerly about 150 handloom weavers, and it was a brisk manufacturing town; but the clothing-trade has greatly declined. There is a stratum of topshus or puff-stone in the vicinity, which is so soft as to be worked with facility, but on exposure to the air, becomes uncommonly hard and durable.

DURSTON, a parish in Somersetshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NE of Taunton. Area 1,022 acres. Pop. 258.

DURTAL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, arrond. of Bauge.—The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1841, 12,606.—The town, 10 m. NNW of Bauge, had a pop. of 3,452 in 1841. It has potteries, and brick and tile works.

DURUELO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Segovia, on the L. bank of the Duratón.—Also a village in the prov. and 5 m. NW of Aviles.

DURUMGAUM, a district of Hindostan, in the

prov. of Candesh, 77 m. N of Aurungabad, in N lat. $20^{\circ} 58'$. Cotton has been of late successfully cultivated in this district, both of the New Orleans variety, and of indigenous growth; and the use of the American gin for cleaning it, is said to be superseding the native churka. It may, therefore, be fairly anticipated that Candesh will soon be in a position to supply a considerable quantity of Indian New Orleans cotton, in clean and good condition. The only drawback of any importance is that arising from the thin population of the district, the large proportion of fallow land, and the extensive jungle in some parts; these causes, to some degree, retard the extension of the cotton cultivation.

DURUN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Khorassan, 50 m. NE of Jorjan.

DURWANI, a district and town of the zillah of Ronggopur, in the NE part of Bengal, intersected by the Tista river. Area 228 sq. m. The town contains about 300 houses.

DURWESTON, a parish in Dorset, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Blandford-Forum. Area 1,763 acres. Pop. 406.

DUSEMOND, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Lower Rhine, 4 m. W of Berncastel, on the Moselle. Pop. 600.

DUSEPRUM, or DUCZHA, a village, or fast-decaying town of Anatolia, in the sanjaks of Boli.

DUSHET, a village and fort of Russian Georgia, 30 m. N of Tiflis.

DUSHI-URGEON, or DUSHI-T-ARJAN, a town of Persia, in the prov. of Fars, on the NW skirts of fine circular plain, about 8 m. in diam., 25 m. W of Shiraz. It contains between 500 and 600 stone-houses. The inhabitants cultivate the vine with great success.

DUSKY BAY, a large inlet on the SW coast of the Middle island of New Zealand, in S lat. $45^{\circ} 40'$. It affords good anchorage in coves and harbours near the shore; but the water is very deep in other parts of it. The shores are steep and rough, overhung with lofty hills and tall woods; inland, barren summits of stupendous mountains are seen. Fine timber of the largest dimensions may be obtained here. The shores are but thinly inhabited. The natives are all of a dark brown or olive complexion. They weave matting of the New Zealand flax, and are armed with clubs and spears. This bay was discovered in 1769 by Cook, who did not enter it until his subsequent voyage in 1773. It was likewise visited by Vancouver in 1791.

DUSSAC, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Dordogne, cant. of La Nouaille. Pop. 1,005.

DUSSARA, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujarat, in N lat. $23^{\circ} 16'$. It is fortified, and contains about 1,300 houses. The surrounding country is well-cultivated.

DUSSEI, or DUSWEI, a river of Assam, descending from the Naga mountains, and flowing through the prov. of Korung, to the Dehing, which it joins a little above Kunitapna.

DUSSELDORF, a regency and a circle of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, comprising the N portion of the duchy of Berg, with the ci-devant bishoprics of Essen and Werder, a part of the archbishopric of Cologne, and of the duchy of Jülich, and the lordships of Broick and Stirum. Its length from E to W is 54 m.; its breadth from N to S 33 m., and its superficial area 2,064 sq. m. The Rhine, which runs through it from N to S, divides it into nearly equal parts, and is joined by several small streams, amongst which are the Wupper, the Ruhr, and the Erst. The soil in the neighbourhood of the Rhine is partially level and fertile; towards the E it is mountainous and woody. The extent of arable and pasture-land has been computed respectively at

680,000 acres, and 155,000 acres; the woods and forests at 303,000 acres. The mineral productions are iron, copper, lead, and mercury. The principal manufactures are linen, cloth, and cotton and silk stuffs, thread, leather, steel, iron ware, and cutlery.—It is divided into 12 circles, viz.: Geldern, Kempen, Crefeld, D., Elberfeld, Gladbach, Grevenbraich, Lennep, Mettmann, Neuss, Ophaden, and Sollingen. It comprises 30 towns, 9 boroughs, and 4,500 hamlets. Pop. in 1816, 577,000; in 1837, 766,837, of whom 6,500 are Jews; the rest are Catholics and Protestants in nearly equal numbers.

DUSSELDORF, the capital of the above prov., is situated on the r. bank of the Rhine, at its confluence with the Dussel, in N lat. $51^{\circ} 13' 42''$, E long. $6^{\circ} 46' 10''$, 21 m. NNW of Cologne, and 16 m. W of Elberfeld. It was originally a strongly fortified town; but in 1801 the fortifications were razed, and extensive promenades formed upon their site. It consists of 3 divisions; the Alstadt, Neustadt, and Kartstadt. The streets and squares are large and regular; and the houses well-built. The most remarkable square is the old market-place, which is ornamented with an equestrian statue of the elector-palatine John William. The government-house and town-hall are fine buildings. D. ranks amongst the handsomest towns in Germany. It contains numerous churches, a synagogue, a seminary, 2 hospitals, an orphan-asylum, a theatre, mint, and extensive barracks. An academy of sciences, originally founded at Driesburg, was transferred to this town in 1806. It has also a Catholic gymnasium with 14 professors, an observatory, an academy of painting and design, an infirmary, a library, and a museum. The castle, which was greatly damaged by the bombardment of 1794, was subsequently repaired; and now contains a gallery of paintings by the most eminent masters.—The principal manufactures in D. are those of cloth, cashmere, and tobacco. It has several cotton-printing establishments, spinning-mills, and tanneries; and is the principal seat of commerce between Holland, Germany, and Switzerland. It is a free port, and its warehouses are open to the produce of different countries. It is connected by railway with Cologae and Minden on the one hand; and with Elberfeld on the other. In 1806, D. became the residence of the grand duke of Berg, and the seat of his government. In 1815 it was ceded to Prussia with the duchy of Berg.—D. forms two circles; one comprehending the town; the other the territory of D., which includes 3 cities, and 342 villages or hamlets. Pop. in 1837, 21,858; in 1845, 23,517.

DUSSLINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Black forest, 5 m. S of Tübingen. Pop. 2,287.

DUST, or DUSTI, a river of Beluchistan, flowing from the interior, through Mekran, into the Indian ocean, in N lat. $25^{\circ} 37'$. At low water it is only from 10 to 30 yds. broad, but with the rise of the tide it assumes the appearance of a fine river. The D. is called Muledani on passing Kej; and receives various names in different parts of its course. Pottinger supposes that the course of this river may be traced 1,000 m. under different appellations.

DUSTON, a parish in Northamptonshire, 2 m. W of Northampton. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. 714.

DUTCHESS, a county in the SE part of the state of New York, U. S. It lies on the E side of Hudson's river, 65 m. N of New York. Area 765 sq. m. The N part of this co. is mountainous; the E hilly with occasional lofty summits; the remainder presents a surface much broken. Pop. 52,398.

DUTHILL, a parish of Scotland, in Inverness-shire, 20 m. SE of Inverness, united with Rothiemurchus in Moray. The river Spey runs between

the two districts; and the Dulnan intersects D. for 13 m. Pop. in 1801, 1,578; in 1851, 1,788. The great pine forest of Rothiemurchus is supposed to cover an extent of 14 or 16 sq. m.

DUTI, or DERAL, a town of Hindostan, on the Setiungna river, 85 m. NE of Bareilly.

DUTKINA, a town of Siberia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, on the river Lena, 16 m. S of Orlenga.

DUTTAR, a town and district of India, in the prov. of Lahore, 60 m. E of Amritsir.

DUTTEAH, a town and rajaship in N. India, in the Bundelkund territory, 50 m. SSE of Gwalior. The town is remarkably clean and neat, and is encompassed with a strong wall, and defended by a strong citadel. A broad belt of tall tree jungle surrounds the town; and at its W end is an old palace of great extent, and very solidly built.

DUTTLENHEIM, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Geispolsheim. Pop. 1,270.

DUTTON, a township in the p. of Great Budworth, Cheshire, 5 m. E of Frodsham, on the E bank of the Weaver, in the vicinity of the Grand Junction railway, and close upon the Grand Trunk canal. Area 2,076 acres. Pop. in 1801, 301; in 1851, 337. The Grand Junction railway viaduct across the valley of the Weaver, near this township, a gigantic structure of red stone, procured from the neighbourhood of Bolton and Runcorn, consists of 29 arches, each of 60 ft. span and 60 ft. in height; the buttresses add 12 ft. more to the height; the whole length is 1,400 ft. Nearly 700,000 sq. ft. of stone were used in this work, which was finished at an expense of £50,000.—D. gives the title of baron to the duke of Hamilton.—Also a township in the p. of Ribchester, Lancashire, 6½ m. N by W of Blackburn. Pop. in 1801, 388; in 1851, 446.

DUTTON-CACCA, a township in the p. of Holt, Denbighshire, 5½ m. NE of Wrexham, on the river Dee. Pop. in 1801, 99; in 1841, 110; in 1851, 79.

DUTTON-DRIFFITH, a township in the p. of Holt, Denbighshire, 5 m. NE of Wrexham, on the W bank of the Dee. Pop. in 1801, 103; in 1851, 170.

DUTWEILER, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 2 m. N of Saarbrück, on the Fischbach. Pop. 1,400. Vitriol and alum are manufactured here.

DUTURNA, a village of Sinde, 27 m. NE of Larkham.

DUVAL, a county in the NE of the state of Florida, U. S. Area 720 sq. m. Pop. 4,156.

DUX, or DUCHCOW, a small town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, 15 m. WNW of Leitmeritz, at the bottom of a steep hill.

DUXBURY, a township in the p. of Standish, in Lancashire, 2 m. S of Chorley, intersected by the Wigan and Preston railway. Area 1,011 acres. Pop. in 1801, 255; in 1851, 324.

DUXBURY, a township in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 30 m. SSE of Boston. Pop. 2,798.—Also a township in Vermont, 13 m. W of Montpelier. Pop. 820.

DUXFORD, a parish in the co. of Cambridge, 5½ m. W of Linton, on the W bank of the Cam. Area 3,132 acres. Pop. in 1801, 464; in 1851, 844.

DUYVELAND. See DUVELAND.

DVINA, DUNA, or NORTHEIN DWINA, a river of Russia in Europe, formed by the junction of two navigable rivers, the Soukhona and Jong, which descend from a chain of hills running between the Scandinavian Alps and the Ural mountains, and forming the N side of the great basin of the Volga. These rivers unite in the gov. of Vologda, a little below Velikioustioug; and their united stream first directs its course in a N direction, to the confluence of the Solvytchegorsk; thence it bends NW, and

passes Krasnoborsk; and crossing the gov. of Archangel, in which it waters Kholmogori and Archangel, throws itself, by several mouths, into the gulf of the White sea, which bears its name. The total course of this river—one of the largest in Russia—is 420 m.; and its greatest breadth 5 m. Its depth is considerable; but its navigation is impeded by beds of mud, which bar its embouchures, and by the number of islands with which, throughout the greater extent of its course, its channel is obstructed. The tides extend to the distance of 30 m. above Archangel. Of its numerous affluents the principal on the r. bank are: the Vytchegda, the Ovtchougha, the two Toima, the Vaenga, Pingicha, Poukchenga, Pinega, and Lodma; and on the l. the Oustionmej, the Kodima, Vaga, Untsia, and Laia. The D. was for a long time the only outlet for the productions of European Russia. The country through which it passes is low and level, and is to a great extent laid under water by its inundations in the spring. Connections have been formed between this river and the Volga, by means of canals; one of which joins the Keltma, one of the head streams of the Vytchegda, with the Kama; and the other, known as the Lubinski canal, unites the Sukhoma with the Neva by means of the Cheksna.

DVIN VILIPSKOE, a lake of Russia, in the gov. of Pskov, district of Toropetz, about 12 m. in length by 3 m. in breadth.

DVOR (Novo), a town of Russia, in the gov. and 20 m. E of Grodno.

DVORETZ, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 80 m. ESE of Grodno.

DVOULOUTSCHNAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 150 m. SSW of Voronetz, on the l. bank of the Oskol.

DVOURIETCHNAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 70 m. E of Kharkov, on a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Oskol.

DWARACA, a town and celebrated temple of Hindostan, in the prov. of Gujerat, at the SW extremity of the peninsula, in N lat. 22° 15'. The town consists of about 2,560 houses; and there are 21 villages dependent on it. The inhabitants were formerly much addicted to piracy, but have been restrained by a treaty with the British. The temple is fabled to have been the residence of Krishna, at whose shrine here 15,000 pilgrims annually pay their devotions.

DWIGHT, a village in Pope co., in the state of Arkansas, 77 m. NW of Little Rock.

DWINA. See DUNA.

DWYGYFYLCHI, a parish in the co. of Carnarvon, 2½ m. W of Conwy, on the coast. Pop. in 1801, 281; in 1851, 926.

DYAKS. See BORNEO, vol. I, p. 839.

DYAMBILIA, a town of Senegambia, 30 m. WSW of Timbu.

DYAMBILUYA, or LAMBIU, a frontier-town on the SW side of Futa, in W Africa, inhabited by Herimanki, or pastoral Fulahs, who conduct a considerable trade in cattle and butter. The town is surrounded by fields in a high state of cultivation, and gardens fenced with fig-nut hedges.

DYAN, a village of Ireland, in co. Tyrone, 7 m. S of Dungannon.

DYBERRY, a township in Wayne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 691.

DYCE, a parish of Aberdeenshire, lying along the river Don, which separates it from Fintry. Area 4,667 acres. Pop. in 1801, 347; in 1851, 472. Granite is largely quarried in this p.

DYE, a rivulet in the p. of Strichen, in Aberdeenshire, a tributary of the Dee.—Also a small stream in Berwickshire, which, descending from the

Lammermoor range, flows past the v. of Longformacus, and falls into the Whitadder.

DYER, a county in the W part of the state of Tennessee, U. S., bounded by the Mississippi on the W. Area 840 sq. m. Pop. 4,484.

DYERSBURG, the cap. of Dyer co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., 161 m. W of Nashville.

DYER'S CAPE, a cape on the E coast of North America, in N lat. 66° 40'.

DYER'S CREEK, a river of the state of New Jersey, U. S., which runs into Delaware bay, in N lat. 39° 8'.

DYFFERYN, a parish, united to Blaen, in the p. of Llan-gynidder, co. of Brecon. 7 m. W by S of Crickhowel. Pop. in 1801, 349; in 1851, 86.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Llanthetty, co. of Brecon, 12 m. SE of Brecon. Pop. in 1801, 177; in 1851, 183.—Also a hamlet in the p. of Vaimor, co. of Brecon, 14 m. S of Brecon. Pop. 113.

DYFFRYN-CLYDACH, a hamlet in the p. of Cadoxton, co. of Glamorgan, 2 m. NW of Neath. Pop. in 1801, 726; in 1841, 1,085; in 1851, 997.

DYFFRYN-HONDDU (UPPER), a hamlet in the p. of Merthyr-Cynog, co. of Brecon, 3 m. NNE of Merthyr-Cynog, near the source of the Usk. Pop. in 1801, 192; in 1851, 183.

DYFFRYN-HONDDU (LOWER), a chapelry in Merthyr-Cynog p., in the co. of Brecon. Pop. in 1801, 211; in 1851, 201.

DYFL. See DOWY.

DYG. See DREG.

DYHONG. See DIHONG.

DYHRENFURT, a small town of Prussian Silesia, 18 m. NW of Breslau, on the Oder. Pop. 1,271.

DYHULI, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candeshi. 70 m. E by S of Surat.

DYKE, a hamlet in the p. of Bourne, Lincolnshire, 2½ m. NNE of Bourne. Pop. in 1851, 233.

DYKE AND MOY, two united parishes in the co. of Elgin, excepting part of Moy which is in the shire of Nairn. The united parish extends up the Moray firth, 6 m. along the shore, and stretches 8 from the coast nearly the same length. Along the coast lie the Culbin or Mavistone sand-hills, which stretch through the ps. of Auldearn, Dyke, and Kinloss, on both sides, and round the mouth of the Findhorn. Boece represents these as produced by the same inundation of the sea which swept away the princely estate of Earl Godwin in Kent, in 1,100. The sea, or rather the sand, appears to be still encroaching considerably on this coast. The barony of Culbin—one of the most valuable estates in Moray—was literally buried under the sandy inundation to the depth of several feet, between the years 1670 and 1695, and still remains covered up, the only traces of its former existence being the occasional appearance of the ruins of houses. The entrance of the Findhorn into the sea has gradually moved to its present situation from its original embouchure 2 m. to the W; and on the spot where once stood the ancient town and harbour of Findhorn, nothing now appears but a stretch of sand and bent grass, affording meagre pasture to a few sheep. The heath of Hardmoor, which adjoins the now sterile district of Culbin, celebrated as the place in which Macbeth was met by the weird sisters, while he journeyed with Banquo from the Western islands to meet King Duncan at the castle of Forres, is a bleak and barren enough heath, and its 'blasted' aspect well befits the imaginary scene of such a supernatural meeting. There are three villages in this p.—Dyke, Broom of Moy, and Kintesk. Pop. of the united p. in 1801, 1,492; in 1831, 1,451; in 1851, 1,369.

DYLE, a small but navigable river of Belgium.

which takes its rise near Houtain in Brabant; and, after passing by Louvain and Mechlin, unites itself a little below the latter town with the Nethe, and assumes the name of the Rupel. It is navigable from Weichter downwards. This river gave name to a dep. of the Netherlands when that country was subject to France.

DYLTA, a village of Sweden, in the district and 9 m. N. of Orebro.

DYMCURCH, a parish in Kent, 4 m. NE by N of New Romney. Area 1,584 acres. Pop. 650.

DYMOCK, a parish in the co. of Gloucester, 4 m. NNW of Newent. Area 6,875 acres. Pop. 1,771.

DYNAPUR. See DINAJPUR.

DYNHYNLLE-ISSA, a township in the p. of Rhondda, Denbighshire, 4 m. SSW of Wrexham. Pop. 312.

DYNHYNLLE-UCHA, a township in the p. of Rhondda, Denbighshire. Pop. 1,027.

DYNISH, a small island near the W coast of co. Galway, at the entrance of Kilkerran bay.

DYNOW, a small town of Austrian Galicia, in the circle of Samok, on the l. bank of the San, 25 m. W of Przemysl.

DYVO, a commune of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loire, cant. of La Clayette. Pop. 1,036.

DYSART, a parish in Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth. Area 3,054 Scots acres, the whole of which are arable, with the exception of about 400 acres under wood. Coals have from a very early period been wrought in this p.; and the workings have been repeatedly on fire, owing, it is supposed, to the spontaneous combustion of pyrites. George Agricola, the great metallurgist, who died in 1555, takes notice of this phenomenon as occurring here. There are beds of ironstone below the coal, which are wrought where they come near the surface. The principal manufacture in the p. at present is that of checks and ticks. Besides the burgh of D., there are several populous villages in this p. Pathhead, at the SW extremity of the p., has a pop. with the adjoining v. of Sinclairstown, of 3,977. To the NE of Sinclairtown are E. and W. Galltown, with a pop. of 1,436. There are also two smaller hamlets, viz., Boreland, containing 272 inhabitants; and Hackley-moor, containing 490.—The pop. of the parish, in 1755, was 2,367; in 1801, it was 5,385; in 1851, 8,739.—The town of D. is a royal burgh, and joins with Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, and Burntisland in sending a member to parliament. Constituency of the parl. borough—which in 1851 had a pop. of 8,041—in 1839, 130; in 1847, 168. The town consists of three narrow streets, having a kind of square in the centre. The harbour, though not deficient in size for the trade, was formerly very unsafe; a few years ago, however, an adjoining quarry was converted into a wet dock, which has 18 ft. of water, and is sufficient to contain 17 or 18 vessels of small burden; exclusive of the old or outer harbour. The pop. of the burgh, in 1851, was 1801; in 1851, 1,610. D. formerly gave the title of Earl to the family of Murray.

DYSERT, a parish, 6½ m. SW of Listowel, in

co. Kerry. Area 6,149 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,230; in 1851, 1,012.—Also a p., 1½ m. S of Castle-Island, in co. Kerry. Area 6,074 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,431; in 1851, 929.—Also a p., 2 m. S of Castlecomer, in co. Kilkenny. Area 7,938 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,230; in 1851, 1,538.—Also a p., 1½ m. E of Dunleer, co. Louth. Area 1,912 acres. Pop. in 1831, 669; in 1851, 489.—Also a p. in the co. of Waterford, 4 m. E of Clonmel. Area 5,396 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,444; in 1851, 1,153. The surface is part of the beautiful vale of the Suir.—Also a p., 5 m. SW by S of Mullingar, in co. Westmeath. Area 7,415 acres. Pop. in 1851, 879. The highest ground has an alt. of 320 ft.—Also a p., 3½ m. SSE of Adare, co. Limerick. Area 910 acres. Pop. in 1831, 180; in 1851, 144.—Also a p., 5 m. SSE of Mount-Talbot, in co. Roscommon. Area 6,569 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,661; in 1851, 1,134.—Also a p., 1½ m. S by E of Corofin, in co. Clare. Area 7,250 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,666; in 1851, 1,449.

DYSERTENOS, a parish, 3 m. WSW of Strabally, in Queen's co. Area 6,096 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,334; in 1851, 1,076.

DYSERT-GALLEN, a parish in Queen's co., containing the town of Ballinakill. Area 10,781 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,014; in 1851, 3,027. The two chief summits have an alt. above sea-level of respectively 869 and 1,001 ft.

DYSERTH, a parish in Flintshire, 3 m. S of St. Asaph. Pop. in 1851, 1,030.

DYSERT-MOON, or DYSERTMORE, a parish 4 m. S by E of Innishtooghe, in co. Kilkenny, Leinster. Area 6,207 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,005; in 1851, 1,418. The two chief summits have an alt. above sea-level of 308 and 524 ft.

DYUR, a village and ferry on the r. bank of the Sutledge in N. India, below Simla, and 3 days from Mundi.

DZAR-GURBAN, a river of Russian Tartary, which runs into the Irtisch, 20 m. E of Semipalatino.

DZARA, a village of Siberia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, in N lat. 56° 4'.

DZIALOSZYCE, a town of Poland, in the prov. and 28 m. NE of Cracow, on the r. bank of the Warta. Pop. 3,193.

DZIALOSZYN, a town of Poland, in the prov. and 57 m. SSE of Kalisch, on the r. bank of the Warta. Pop. 1,100.

DZIDZA, a town of Albania, situated partly on the top, and partly on the declivity of a barren mountain. 18 m. E of Delvinaki.

DZIERKOWICE, a town of Poland, 5 m. SW of Uzedow.

DZIL-KARNAIM, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the prov. and 26 m. N of Diarbekir.

DZISNA. See DISNA.

DZITOVO, a town of Russian Poland, in the gov. of Podolia, 70 m. E of Kamienetz. Pop. 1,500.

DZIUMATI, a town of Guriel, in the gov. of Caucasus, 10 m. ESE of Puti.

DZONMUREN, a river of Siberia, which falls into the Angara, 24 m. N of Irkutsk.

DZOUNGARIA. See SUNGARIA.

EARL, or YEARD HILL, a township of Doddington p., Northumberland. Pop. in 1851, 49.

EARLAS, a township in the p. of Gresford, Denbighshire, 5 m. N of Wrexham. Pop. in 1851, 70.

EARL-SHILTON, a chapelry in the p. of Kirkby Mallory, Leicestershire, 4 m. NE of Hinckley. Area 928 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,220; in 1851, 2,364.

EARL-SOHAM, a parish of Suffolk. Area 1,944 acres. Pop. in 1841, 741; in 1851, 729.

EARL'S BARTON, a parish of Northamptonshire. Area 1,760 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,277.

EARLSFERRY, a town in the p. of Kilconquhar, Fifeshire, on the frith of Forth, 6 m. E of Largo. Pop. in 1851, 436. It was an ancient royal burgh, and still retains some of its privileges.

EARLSTOKE, a parish in Wilts, 3½ m. W of E. Lavington. Area 2,400 acres. Pop. in 1851, 400.

EARLSTON, a parish and village in the co. of Berwick. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,478; in 1851, 1,819. The v. of E. stands on the banks of the Leader, 7 m. S of Lander. The inhabitants, about 900 in number, are chiefly weavers and agricultural labourers. The fabrics woven are blankets, plaidings, and stout ginghams. E. is not a little famous as the birth-place of Thomas the Rhymer, the earliest poet of Scotland, who flourished during the latter half of the 13th cent. He is often called Thomas of Ersildun, or Ercildoune; and in his native place, as well as throughout Scotland, is celebrated among the lower orders solely on account of his reputed character of a prophet, and in connection with a few rhyming distichs—often of doubtful meaning, and apparently of multifarious origin—which float on the tide of tradition, and along the currents of ancient and legendary literature.—Also a village in the p. of Tillincourt, in Clackmannanshire.

EARLSTOWN, a parish in co. Kilkenny, 23 m. E of Callan. Area 2,938 acres. Pop. in 1831, 679; in 1851, 469.

EARLSVILLE, a village in Madison co., in the state of New York, 98 m. W by N of Albany, on Chenango river.

EARLVILLE, a village in Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 65 m. E of Harrisburg.—Also a v. in S. Carolina, 178 m. NW of Columbia.

EARL (WEST), a township in Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 13 m. NW of Lancaster. Pop. 1,723.

EARLY, a county in the SW of the state of Georgia, U. S., watered by the Chattahoochee river. Area 128 sq. m. Pop. 5,444.

EARN, a river in Perthshire, which rises about 4 m. above the v. of Comrie, in the loch of the same name, and flowing E. in a course full of beautiful curves, falls into the Tay near the v. of Caerpow, in the p. of Abernethy. The course of the E. is considerably more than 30 m. Its principal tributary waters are the Rachill and Lednoch, which join it at Comrie; and the Moy, which falls into it in the p. of Forteviot. It is navigable for about 3 m. above its mouth, or as far as to the Bridge-of-Earn, for vessels of from 30 to 50 tons burthen.

EARN (BRIDGE OF), a village, situated on the S bank of the Earn, in the p. of Dunbarrie, 4 m. SE of Perth, at the point where the high road from Edinburgh to Perth crosses the Earn. It is completely modern, and owes its origin and increase to the vicinity of the mineral well of Pitcaithly. The Edinburgh and Perth railway has a station here 41 m. from Edinburgh, and 4 from Perth.

EARN (LOCIN), a beautiful sheet of water in the SW of Perthshire, 12½ m. from Callander, and about 30 m. W of Perth. In length it is 7 m.; its circum. about 19 m.; and its central depth is said to be 100 fathms. "Its style is that of a lake of far greater

dimensions; the hills which bound it being lofty and bold and rugged, with a variety of character not found in many of even far greater magnitude and extent." [Macculloch.] Benvoirlich is the loftiest of those mountains which lend their grandeur to the scenery of Loch E.—At the E end of the lake stands the little v. of St. Fillans.

EARNLY, a parish in Sussex, 6 m. SSW of Chichester. Area 1,182 acres. Pop. in 1851, 137.

EARNSHILL, a parish in Somersetshire, 4 m. SSW of Langport. Area 375 acres. Pop. in 1801, 20; in 1851, 13.

EARDISDON, a parish in Northumberland, 4 m. NW by N of North Shields. It contains the townships of Brierdean, Blackworth, Blyth, South and Newsham, E., Hartley, Holywell, Seaton-Delaval, and Sighill. Area of p. 11,646 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,451; in 1851, 10,982. Pop. of the township, in 1851, 551.—Also a township in the p. of Hebburn, Northumberland, 5 m. N of Morpeth. Pop. in 1841, 86; in 1851, 68.

EARSHAM, a parish in Norfolk, 1 m. W by S of Bungay. Area 3,052 acres. Pop. in 1801, 658; in 1851, 745.

EARTHAM, a parish in Sussex, 5½ m. NE by E of Chichester. Area 1,504 acres. Pop. in 1801, 114; in 1851, 103.

EASBY, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire. It comprises the townships of Aske, Brompton-upon-Swale, E., and Skeeby. Area 5,090 acres. Pop. in 1801, 693; in 1851, 863.—Also a township in the p. of Stokesley, N. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. E by N of Stokesley. Pop. in 1801, 138; in 1851, 136.—Also a township in the p. of Brampton, Cumberland, 10½ m. NE by E of Carlisle. Pop. in 1801, 135; in 1851, 97.

EASDALE, an island of the Hebrides, in the p. of Kilbrandon. It is about 1½ m. in diam., nearly circular, and consists chiefly of slate, which is traversed in several places with biseptile veins, and thin layers of quartzose and calcareous stones. Slate has been quarried here upwards of 150 years, and of late has been wrought to a great extent. The number of workmen employed in 1795 was about 300; and the number of slates sold in that year was 5,000,000, at 2s. per 1,000. They now fetch in Glasgow 2s per 1,000 of the largest size, and 4s. for the smaller size. The constant demand for the slate has caused the surface to be cut very low, except at the S end; and the greater part is now on a level with the sea.

EASEBOURNE, a parish in Sussex, 1 m. NE of Midhurst, on the N bank of the Rother. Area 4,043 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,207; in 1851, 1,737.

EASENHALL, a hamlet in the p. of Monks-Kirby, co. of Warwick, 4 m. NW of Rugby. Pop. in 1801, 115; in 1851, 159.

EASINGTON, a parish in the co-palatine of Durham, 9½ m. E by N of Durham; comprising the townships of Haswell, E., Hawthorn, and Shotton. Area 13,730 acres. Pop. in 1801, 944; in 1851, 7,062.—The town of E., which is of considerable extent, occupies an elevated situation near the sea. Pop. in 1801, 487; in 1851, 693; in 1851, 916.—Also a township in the p. of Belford, Northumberland, 1½ m. NE of Belford. Pop. in 1801, 151; in 1851, 174.—Also a parish in the co. of Oxford, 4 m. SW by S of Tetsworth. Area 232 acres. Pop. in 1801, 31; in 1851, 18.—Also a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SE of Patrington, or on the coast, containing the townships of E. and Out-Newton. Area 5,228 acres. Pop. in 1801, 341; in 1851, 625.—Also a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 9 m. E by N of Guisborough. Area 6,293 acres. Pop. in 1801, 500; in 1851, 803.—Also a township in Slaidburn p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. NNW of Clitheroe. Area 9,090 acres. Pop. in 1801, 376; in 1851, 352.

EASINGWOLD, a market-town and parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, and 13 m. NNW. of York. The town is irregularly built; the environs are flat; in the vicinity are some chalybeate springs. Area 11,953 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,805; in 1851, 2,717.

EASKEY, a parish and village in co. Sligo, Area of p. 18,285 acres. Pop. 4,231.—The v. is 11½ m. NNE of Ballina. Pop. in 1831, 289; in 1851, 513.—Also a rivulet in co. Sligo, issuing from Lough Esk, and flowing 9½ m. N. to the ocean.

* * EAST, most names with this prefix will be found under the second word of the compound term. A few omitted articles are inserted here.

EAST, a township in Carroll co., in the state of Ohio, U. S. Pop. 995.

EAST BAY, a harbour in Queen Charlotte's sound, in New Zealand, formed by the island of Arapaoa, and consisting of three principal arms. At the head is the v. of Mokupeka.

EAST BETHLEHEM, a township of Washington co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 197 m. W of Harrisburg, skirted by the Monongahela river. Pop. 2,312.

EAST BLOOMFIELD, a township in Ontario co., in the state of New York, U. S., 8 m. W of Canandaigua. Pop. 1,986.—Also a v. in Bloomfield township, Crawford co., Pennsylvania.

EAST BOTHNIA. See BOTHNIA.

EASTBOURNE, a parish in Sussex. Area 5,512 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,668; in 1851, 3,433. The village of E. is 6 m. S of Hailsham. It consists of 4 straggling divisions. It has lately become a fashionable bathing-place, and has a chalybeate spring of the same properties as the Bristol waters. The coast of Sussex has long been gradually suffering from the encroachments of the sea; and at E. it is protected by strong groins or frames of wood-work and shingle. A little to the S is Beachey-head, the highest headland on all the S coast.

EAST BRADFORD, a township in Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., intersected by Valley-creek, and its branches. Pop. 1,215.

EAST BREWSTER, a village in Brewster township, in Barnstable co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 93 m. SE of Boston.

EASTBRIDGE, a parish in Kent, 5 m. N of New Romney. Area 1,135 acres. Pop. in 1801, 21; in 1851, 31.

EAST BRIDGEWATER, a township in Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 25 m. SSE of Boston. Pop. 1,950.

EASTBROOK, a village in Hancock co., in the state of Maine. Pop. 155.

EASTBURY with BOCKHAMPTON, a tything in the p. of Lambourn, Berks, 1½ m. SE by E of Lambourn. Pop. in 1801, 398; in 1851, 447.

EAST CALN, a township in Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,757.

EAST CAMBRIDGE, a village in Middlesex co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 1 m. SW of Boston, with which it is connected by the indirect of the Boston and Lowell railroad.

EAST CAPE, or **WAI-APOU**, the extreme E point of New Zealand, in S lat. 37° 10', E long. 178° 40'.—Also the extreme E point of Madagascar, in S lat. 15° 2', E long. 50° 4'.—Also the E extremity of the island of Anticosti, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.—Also a cape on the W side of Behring's straits, in N lat. 66° 03' 10", W long. 169° 43' 50'. It consists of very high land, in many places covered with eternal ice. At the extreme point, a conical mountain rises perpendicularly out of the sea.

EAST CHESTER, a township of West Chester co.,

in the state of New York, U. S., 142 m. S of Albany. Pop. 1,502.

EAST CHURCH, a parish in the isle of Sheppey, in Kent, 5 m. E by S of Queenborough. Area 8,621 acres. Pop. in 1801, 292; in 1851, 952.

EAST COCALICO, a township in Lancaster co., in Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. 1,983.

EASTCOTT, a tything in the p. of Urefont, Wilts, 1½ m. NE of Lavington. Pop. 113.—Also a tything in Swindon p., in Wilts. Pop. 287.

EASTCOTTS, a chapeiry in Cardington p., in Bedfordshire, 3½ m. SE of Bedford. Pop. 881.

EASTCOURT, a tything in Crudwell p., in Wilts, 4 m. NE by N of Malmesbury. Pop. in 1811, 150; in 1851, 156.

EAST DEER, a township in Alleghany co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., on the W side of the Alleghany river. Pop. 1,987.

EAST DONEGAL, a township in Lancaster co., in Pennsylvania, U. S.

EASTER (Good), a parish in Essex, 6½ m. NW by W of Chelmsford. Area 2,081 acres. Pop. in 1801, 429; in 1851, 500.

EASTER (High), a parish in Essex, 8 m. NW of Chelmsford. Area 4,725 acres. Pop. in 1801, 801; in 1851, 1,043.

EASTERGATE, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. W by S of Arundel. Area 912 acres. Pop. in 1801, 163; in 1851, 162.

EASTER ISLAND, or **DAVIS'S LAND**, an island in the S. Pacific ocean, in S lat. 27° 6', W long. 109° 17'. It is of a triangular figure, one side extending 12 m. in length, and each of the other two nearly 9 m. The whole superficies is computed at 16 sq. m. At the SE extremity, there is the crater of a volcano long since extinct, which is about 2 m. in circuit, and 800 ft. deep. The only trees are the mimosa and the mulberry. Bananas are produced in great perfection, and fields of potatoes and yams are frequently to be met with; there is also abundance of sugar-canies. The natives are of a tawny colour. The women are handsome, with a fine oval countenance; the men also have an agreeable physiognomy, and are well though rather slenderly made. The total number of the natives has been conjectured, from uncertain data and on very transient visits, to amount to from 700 to 1,500.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO. See **INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO**.

EASTERSNOW, a parish in co. Roscommon, 3½ m. SSE of Boyle. Area 6,457 acres. Pop. in 1841, 2,035; in 1851, 1,661. The Cavetown lakes in this p. have an alt. of 277 ft. above sea-level.

EASTFIELD WITH NEWARK, a hamlet in the p. of St. John the Baptist, co. of Northampton. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. in 1801, 160; in 1851, 345.

EASTFORD, a village in Ashford township, in Windham co., Connecticut, U. S., 35 m. E of Hartford.

EAST GRINSTEAD. See **GRINSTEAD**.

EASTHAM, a parish in Cheshire, 5 m. ENE of Great-Neston, containing the townships of E., Nether-Pool, Hooton, Sutton-Great, Sutton-Little, Over-Pool, Thornton-Childer, and part of Whithy. Area 10,834 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,142; in 1851, 2,411. Pop. of t. in 1801, 348; in 1851, 419.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 4 m. E of Tenbury, on the S bank of the Teme, comprising the chapeiries of Orleton and Child-Hanley. Area 3,846 acres. Pop. in 1801, 632; in 1851, 622.

EASTHAM, a township in Barnstable co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 97 m. SE of Boston, on a narrow part of Cape Cod peninsula. Pop. 955.

EASTHAMPSTEAD, a parish in Berks, 3½ m. E by S of Workington. Area 5,186 acres. Pop. in 1801, 566; in 1851, 638.

EASTHOPE, a parish in Salop, 4½ m. SW of Much-Wenlock. Area 814 acres. Pop. in 1801, 85; in 1851, 112.

EASTHOPE (NORTH), a township of Upper Canada, in the Huron district, intersected by the Avon, a branch of the Thames. Pop. 1,151.

EASTHOPE (SOUTH), a township of Upper Canada, in the Huron district, intersected by a branch of the Thames. Pop. 820.

EASTHORPE, a parish in Essex, 4 m. E by S of Great Coggeshall. Area 1,300 acres. Pop. in 1801, 171; in 1851, 161.

EASTHOTLY, a parish in Sussex, 7 m. NE of Lewes. Area 2,000 acres. Pop. in 1801, 395; in 1851, 667.

EASTINGTON, a chapelry in the p. of Northleach, co. of Gloucester, 1½ m. SE of Northleach. Area 3,380 acres. Pop. in 1801, 150; in 1851, 421. —Also a parish in Gloucestershire, 4½ m. W of Stroud. Area 2,042 acres. Pop., including that of the tything of Alkerton, in 1801, 998; in 1851, 1,886.

EAST ISLAND, an islet off the coast of Palawan, in N lat. 8° 40', E long. 118° 36'. —Also an island off the coast of Borneo, in N lat. 2° 40'. —Also an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 46° 27', E long. 52° 14'. Though not more than 3 or 4 m. in diam. it attains, in its loftiest peak, an alt. of at least 4,000 ft.

EASTLEACH-MARTIN, or **BURTHORPE**, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. N by E of Lechdale, on the river Leach. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1801, 210; in 1851, 197.

EASTLEACH-TURVILLE, a parish in Gloucestershire, 4 m. N of Lechdale, on the W bank of the Leach. Area 2,670 acres. Pop. in 1801, 370; in 1851, 446.

EASTLING, a parish in Kent, 5 m. SW by S of Faversham. Area 1,915 acres. Pop. in 1801, 289; in 1851, 414.

EAST LOTHIAN. See **HADDINGTONSHIRE**.

EASTLOUDN, a hamlet in Haxey p., in Lincolnshire. Pop. 158.

EAST MAIN. See **SLADE**.

EASTMEAD STREET, a tything in the p. of Calne, in Wilts. Pop. 450.

EAST-MEON, a parish in Hants, 4½ m. NW of Bishop's Waltham. It includes the hamlet of Westbury and Peak, and the tythings of Bordean, Coombe, East-Meon, Langrish, and Riplington. Area 11,380 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,026; in 1831, 1,455; in 1851, 1,543.

EASTNOR, a parish in Herefordshire, 1½ m. E by S of Ledbury. Area 3,186 acres. Pop. in 1801, 384; in 1851, 444.

EASTOFT, a township in the p. of Crowle, co. of Lincoln, 3 m. NE of Crowle, on the river Don. Pop. in 1801, 128; in 1851, 460. —Also a township in Adlington p., in the W. R. of Yorkshire.

EASTON, a parish in Wilts, 7 m. NW of Ludgershall. Area 2,080 acres. Pop. in 1801, 391; in 1851, 487. —Also a p. in Suffolk, 2½ m. NNW of Wickham-Market. Area 1,462 acres. Pop. in 1801, 304; in 1851, 404. —Also a p. in the co. of Huntingdon, 3½ m. NE of Kimbolton. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1801, 120; in 1851, 177. —Also a hamlet in the p. of South Stoke, co. of Lincoln, 2 m. N of Colsterworth. Area 2,550 acres. Pop. in 1801, 154; in 1851, 145. —Also a p. in Norfolk, 7 m. WNW of Norwich. Area 1,576 acres. Pop. in 1801, 217; in 1851, 296. —Also a p. in the co. of Northampton, 2½ m. SW by S of Stamford. Area 3,170 acres. Pop. in 1801, 579; in 1851, 1,066. —Also a p. in Hants, 2½ m. NE by N of Winchester. Area 2,734 acres. Pop. in 1801, 321; in 1851, 485.

EASTON, a township in Bristol co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 24 m. S of Boston. Pop.

2,074. —Also a township in Washington co., in the state of New York, 27 m. NNE of Albany. Pop. 2,988. —Also a town, the cap. of Northampton co., in Pennsylvania, on the W side of Delaware river, at the junction of the Lehigh, 58 m. N of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1820, 2,370; in 1840, 4,865. There is here a bridge over the Delaware, 570 ft long; and a chain-bridge over the Lehigh. Lafayette college, an institution with which manual labour is connected, has a president and 8 tutors. —Also the cap. of Talbot co., in Maryland, 45 m. SE of Annapolis, on Tred Haven creek.

EASTON (GREAT), a parish in Essex, 3 m. NNW of Great Dunmow, on the river Chelmer. Area 2,532 acres. Pop. in 1801, 628; in 1851, 937.

EASTON (LITTLE), a parish in Essex, 2 m. NW of Great Dunmow. Area 1,548 acres. Pop. in 1801, 227; in 1851, 396.

EASTON (NORTH), a village in Easton township, in Bristol co., Massachusetts, U. S. —Also a v. in Easton township, in Washington co., New York.

EASTON (SOUTH), a village in Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the S bank of the Lehigh. Pop. 661.

EASTON-BAVENTS, a parish in Suffolk, 2 m. NNE of Southwold, on the coast. The place has suffered considerably from repeated encroachments of the sea. Area 381 acres. Pop. in 1801, 17; in 1841, 11; in 1851, 3.

EASTON-IN-GORDANO, a parish in Somersetshire, 5 m. WNW of Bristol. It includes the hamlet of Crockerne-Pill. Area 1,931 acr s. Pop. in 1801, 1,668; in 1851, 1,984.

EASTON-GREY, a parish in Wilts, 3½ m. W of Malmesbury. Area 1,046 acres. Pop. in 1801, 149; in 1851, 189.

EASTON-MAGNA, a chapelry in the p. of Bringhurst, Leicestershire, 2 m. NW of Rockingham. Area 2,180 acres. Pop. in 1801, 544; in 1851, 667.

EASTON-MAUDIT, a parish in the co. of Northampton, 6½ m. S of Wellingborough. Area 1,764 acres. Pop. in 1801, 135; in 1851, 217.

EASTON-NESTON with **HULCOTE**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 1½ m. NE of Towcester. Area 1,703 acres. Pop. in 1801, 114; in 1851, 170.

EASTOWN, a township in Chester co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 16 m. WNW of Philadelphia. Pop. 673.

EASTPORT, a township in Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 183 m. WNW of Augusta, consisting of Moose island, and several smaller islands, in Passamaquoddy bay. A bridge connects Moose island with Perry, and a ferry of 3 m. with Lubec. Pop. 2,876. —Also a village in Tuscarawas co., in Ohio, 113 m. ENE of Columbus. —Also a v. in Tishamingo co., in Missouri, 256 m. NNE of Jackson.

EASTRIDGE, a tything in the p. of Ramsbury, Wilts, 6 m. NW by N of Hungerford. Pop. in 1821, 254; in 1851, 179.

EASTRINGTON, a parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 3½ m. ENE of Howden, intersected by the Selby and Hull railway, on which there is here a station. It comprises the townships of E., Gilberdike, Newport-Wallingfen, Bellasize, Portingen, and Cawdike, with the hamlet of Bennet-Land. Area 7,022 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,089; in 1851, 1,867. —Area of the township, 3,580 acres. Pop. in 1801, 330; in 1851, 386.

EASTROP, a parish in Hants, ¾ m. E of Basingstoke, on the Southampton and London railway. Area 438 acres. Pop. in 1801, 51; in 1851, 62.

EASTRY, a parish in Kent, 2½ m. SW by S of Sandwich. Area 2,715 acres. Pop. in 1801, 852; in 1851, 1,697.

EASTVILLE, the cap. of Northampton co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 151 m. E. of Richmond.—Also a v. in Randolph co., in the state of Alabama, 170 m. E. of Tuscaloosa.

EASTWELL, a parish in Kent, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Ashford. Area 894 acres. Pop. in 1801, 136; in 1851, 88.—Also a p. in Leicestershire, 7 m. NE by N of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,346 acres. Pop. in 1801, 107; in 1851, 156.

EASTWICK, a parish in Heris, 4 m. SW by W of Sawbridgeworth. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1801, 153; in 1851, 170.

EASTWOOD, a parish in Essex, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Rochford. Area 4,780 acres. Pop. in 1801, 396; in 1851, 642.—Also a p. in the co. of Nottingham, 9 m. NW by W of Nottingham. There are coal-mines in this p. Area 940 acres. Pop. in 1801, 735; in 1851, 1,720.

EASTWOOD, or **POLLOCK**, a parish on the E side of Renfrewshire. Pop. in 1801, 3,375; in 1851, 9,243. The river White Cart traverses it from E to W. Sandstone, limestone, ironstone, and coal, are wrought in it. The chief branches of trade are cotton-spinning, weaving, bleaching, and calico-printing. Pollockshaws, a burgh-of-barony, and Thornliebank, a large village, are in this p.

EATHORPE, a hamlet in the p. of Wappenbury, Warwickshire, $5\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNW of Southam. Pop. in 1831, 145; in 1851, 167.

EATINGTON (LOWER AND UPPER), a parish in Warwickshire, 6 m. W by S of Kington. Area 4,080 acres. Pop. in 1801, 519; in 1851, 695.

EATON, a township in the p. of Appleton, Berks, 5 m. NW of Abingdon, and E of the Thames. Pop. 124.—Also a township in the p. of Davenham, Cheshire, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Northwich, intersected by the Birmingham railway. Area 431 acres. Pop. 16.—Also a township in the p. of Eccleston, in the same co., $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S of Chester. Area 1,130 acres. Pop. 87.—Also a township in the p. of Prestbury, in the same co., $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Congleton, and N of the Dane. Area 1,224 acres. Pop. 584.—Also a township in the p. and 2 m. NE of Tarporley, in the same co. Area 1,314 acres. Pop. 522.—Also a township in the p. of Leominster, Herefordshire. Pop. 59.—Also a parish in Leicestershire. Area 2,470 acres. Pop. 442.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2 m. SSE of East Retford, on the post-road from Doncaster to Tuxford. Area 1,540 acres. Pop. 158.—Also a parish and township in Salop, 4 m. ESE of Church-Stretton. Area 6,261 acres. Pop. 548. Pop. of township 77.—Also a township in the p. of Stokes-upon-Tern, Salop, 6 m. NW of Newport. Pop. 150.

EATON, a county of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m., watered by Grand and Thornapple rivers, and Battle creek. It has an undulating surface, is very fertile, and contains quarries of sandstone and limestone. Pop. in 1840, 2,379. Its cap. is Charlotte.—Also a township of Carroll co., in the state of New Hampshire, 62 m. NE of Concord. It contains several ponds, the outlets of which form considerable rivers, and is tolerably fertile. Pop. 1,710.—Also a township of Madison co., in the state of New York, 103 m. NW of Albany. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by the head-waters of Chenango river. The soil, consisting of gravelly loam and clay, is highly productive. Pop. 3,409. Situated in this township is the village of Morrisville, the capital of the co., and another village of the same name, containing 600 inhabitants.—Also a township of Wyoming co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 143 m. NNE of Harrisburg, bounded on the E and NE by the Susquehanna, and intersected by Bowman's creek. It is intersected by ramifications of the Alleghany chain, and is not

very fertile. Pop. 782.—Also a village of Preble co., in the state of Ohio, 94 m. W of Columbus, pleasantly situated on the E side of St. Clair's or Seven-Mile creek, which has here a fall of nearly 80 rods. Pop. 1,000.—Also a township of Eaton co., in the state of Michigan, 110 m. NW of Detroit. Pop. 868.—Also a township of Lorain co., in the state of Ohio, 4 m. SE of Elyria. It is well-cultivated. Pop. 764.—Also village of Gibson co., in the state of Tennessee, 142 m. W of Nashville, on the E side of Forked Deer river.

EATON AND ALSOP-LE-DALE, a township in the p. and 7 m. NNW of Ashborne, Derbyshire, E of the Dove. Pop. 80.

EATON-BISHOP, a parish in Herefordshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Hereford. Area 2,229 acres. Pop. 447.

EATON-BRAY, a parish of Bedfordshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of Dunstable. Area 2,650 acres. Pop. 1,455.

EATON AND CHOUTON, townships in the p. of Lydbury, Salop. Pop. 87.

EATON (CHURCH). See **CHURCH-EATON**.

EATON-CONSTANTINE, a parish in Salop, $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Much-Wenlock, and N of the Severn. Area 874 acres. Pop. 303.

EATON-HASTINGS, a parish of Berks, 3 m. NW of Great Farrington, on the S bank of the Thames. Area 1,330 acres. Pop. 140.

EATON (LITTLE), a chapelry in the p. of St. Alkmund, Derbyshire, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. NNE of Derby, E of the Derwent, and near the Birmingham and Derby railway. Area 490 acres. Pop. 692.

EATON (LONG), a township in the p. of Sawley, Derbyshire, $6\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from Nottingham, by the Midland Counties railway. Pop. 933.

EATON-SOCON, a parish in Bedfordshire, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. SW of St. Neots, on the post-road from Biggleswade to Huntingdon. Area 7,530 acres. Pop. 2,802.

EATONTON, a village of Putnam co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., 71 m. NW of Milledgeville. Pop. in 1840, about 800.

EATONTOWN, a village of Shrewsbury township, Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 47 m. E of Trenton, on a branch of Swimming river. It consisted in 1840 of about 40 dwellings.

EATON-TREGOES, a township in the p. of Foy, Herefordshire. Pop. 215.

EAULNE, a river of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, which takes its rise in the cant. of Neufchâtel, near the village of Mortimer; runs NW; passes Londinières and Envermeu; and unites with the Arques, 3 m. S of Dieppe, after a course of about 27 m.

EAUX-BONNES. See **AAS**.

EAUX-CHAUDES, or **AIGUESCHAUDES**, a thermal establishment in France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrénées, cant. and 3 m. S of Laruns, on the r. bank of the Gave, and near the Pont-d'Enfer, at the extremity of the gorge.

EAUX-VIVES, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Geneva, on the SE bank of Lake Leman. Pop. (Protestant) 1,462.

EAUZE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gers, arrond. of Condom. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,270; in 1841, 10,641. The town is situated on the Gélise, 18 m. SW of Condom. Pop. in 1841, 3,840. It is noted for its brandy, distinguished by the name of Armagnac. The environs afford also good red wines. This town, which was originally the capital of the district of Ausan, is situated near the ruins of the ancient *Elusa*, the capital of the territory of the Elusates, which was destroyed by the Saracens in 722. The old town still bears the name of *La Cintat*.

EBAH, an island in the Arabian gulf, off the Hedjaz coast of Arabia, in N lat. $27^{\circ} 15'$.

EBAJIK, a village of Anatolia, near the mouth of the Dolomon river—the *Indus* of Pliny—in the sanj. of Mentesha.—Also a small v. on the elevated plain from which the Dolomon descends to the low country, forming the yailah of the larger and lower v., near the site of the ancient *Bubon*.

EBAN-DE-ARRIBA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SW of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Trabancos.

EBATE, a town of New Grenada, in the prov. and 35 m. NNW of Santa-Fe-de-Bogota, on the W shore of Lake Funeque.

EBAULER, a town of Arabia, in Nejed, 130 m. S of Ana.

EBBE MOUNTAINS, a ridge in Prussian Westphalia, skirting the l. bank of the Lenné, and rising to an alt. of 2,000 ft.

EBBERSTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 6 m. SE of Pickering. Area 6,350 acres. Pop. 571.

EBBESBORNE-WAKE, a parish in Wilts, 8 m. SW of Wilton. Area 2,762 acres. Pop. 319.

EBBOLI, or **EBOLI**, a town of Naples, in Principato-Citria, 4 m. SW of Campagna. It stands on the acclivity of a hill overlooking the bay of Paestum; and is surrounded by orange gardens, watered by numerous brooks rushing down from the mountains behind into the Sele.

EBBSFLEET, a hamlet in the isle of Thanet, in Kent, at the mouth of the Stour, 3½ m. WSW of Ramsgate. Here the Saxons landed in 477 under Hengist and Horsa.

EBELEBEN, a town of Schwartzburg-Sonderhausen, 6 m. SSW of Sonderhausen, on the river Helbe. Pop. 900.

EBELSBERG, or **EBERSBERG**, a town of Upper Austria, in the Traun circle, 16 m. NNW of Steier.

EBELTOFT, a town, or rather v. of Denmark, in North Jutland, in the stift and 15 m. NNE of Aarhus, on a small gulf called the Ebeltof-vig. Pop. 1,100. It has a small port, in N lat. 56° 11'.

EBENAU, a town of Austria, in the circle and 9 m. E of Salzburg. It has mines and extensive manufactures of copper, brass, and iron.

EBEN-EMAEL, a commune and village of Belgium, in Limburg, 2 m. S of Maestricht. Pop. 1,015.

EBENEZER, a town of Ellington co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on the SW bank of the Savannah, 25 m. NNW of Savannah.—Also a v. in Morgan co., in the state of Georgia.

EBENEZER CREEK, a river of Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, in N lat. 32° 38'.

EBENFURT, a town and castle of Lower Austria, on the Leitha, 18 m. S of Vienna. Pop. 985. It is surrounded by an old wall and a ditch; and has paper and woollen-mills.

EBENSBURG, the cap. of Cambria co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 139 m. W by S of Harrisburg. Pop. 323.

EBENSEE, a village of Austria, on the S side of the lake of Traun, 12 m. SSE of Vocklabruck.

EBENSFIELD, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, district of Lichtenfels. Pop. 670.

EBERAU, a town of Hungary, in the gosp. and 16 m. WNW of Eisenberg, on the Pinka.

EBERBACH, a town of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 18 m E of Heidelberg, on the r. bank of the Neckar. Pop. 3,612.—Also a v. of Nassau, 3 m. N of Hattenheim.—Also a v. of Wurtemberg, in the Jaxt circle. Pop. 400.

EBERFINGEN, a village of Baden, in the Lake circle, SW of Stuhlingen. Pop. 356.

EBERGASSING, or **OBERGASSING**, a village of Lower Austria, 18 m. SSE of Vienna, on the Fischa.

EBERHARDSZELL, a town of Wurtemberg, in the Danube circle, NW of Ellwangen. Pop. 467.

EBERMANNSTADT, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 13 m. ESE of Bamberg, on the Wiesent. Pop. 645.

EBERMUNSTER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. of Schlestadt. Pop. 1,025.

EBERNAU, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, on the Baumach. Pop. 1,107. It has manufactures of ovens and crucibles from a fine clay found here.

EBERNBURG, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz circle, 28 m. N of Kaiserslautern. Pop. 446.

EBERNDORF, a small town of Bavaria, in the principality of Sulzbach. It was almost entirely burnt down in 1771, but has since been rebuilt.

EBERSBACH (UPPER and LOWER), a town of Saxony, in the circle of Budissin. Pop. 5,620, who are chiefly engaged in the linen manufacture.

EBERSBACH, a town of Wurtemberg, in the Danube circle, on the r. bank of the Fels, 6 m. W of Göppingen. Pop. 1,546.—Also a village of Prussian Silesia, in the circle and 6 m. NW of Gorlitz. Pop. 700.

EBERSBERG, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, on the Elrach, 18 m. ESE of Munich. Pop. 1,004.—Also a town of Upper Austria, in the circle of the Traun, 8 m. NE of Enns, on the r. bank of the Traun, which here divides into several branches, and is crossed by a bridge of extraordinary length. Near this was fought a severe action between the Austrians and French on the 7th of May 1809.

EBERSDORF, a town of Lower Austria, on the r. bank of the Danube, at the junction of the Schwöchät, 6 m. ESE of Vienna. Here Bonaparte had his head-quarters previous to the battle of Aspern, in May 1809. Pop. 1,136.—Also a town of the principality of Reuss, on the Friess, in the Voigtländ, 3 m. N of Lobenstein. Pop. 1,200. It has manufactures of tobacco, soap, and cotton-thread.—Also town of Saxe-Weimar, in the circle of Neustadt, 5 m. WNW of Weyda. Pop. 266.—Also a town of Styria, 5 m. SSE of Hardeberg.

EBERSHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Suabia, SE of Illertissen. Pop. 400.

EBERSHEIM, a commune and large v. of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, on an island formed by the confluence of the Lebure with the Ill, below Schlestadt. Pop. 1,564.

EBERSTADT, a town of Hesse-Darmstadt, in the Bergstrasse, on the Modanbach, 4 m. S of Darmstadt. Pop. 1,792. It has breweries and woolen factories.—Also a town of Baden, in the Middle Rhine circle, 9 m. W of Mergentheim.

EBERSTEINBURG, a village of Baden, in the Middle Rhine circle, SE of Rastadt. Pop. 354.

EBERSWALD. See **NEUSTADT EBERSWALD**.

EBERSWILLER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. of Bouzonville. Pop. 1,214.

EBESFALVA, or **ELISABETHSTADT**, a town of Transylvania, in the co. of Kokelburg, on the N bank of the Great Kokel, 35 m. NE of Hermannstadt. Pop. 2,900. It is peopled chiefly with Armenians, who carry on a brisk trade in wine and wool; the few Germans and Hungarians in it are engaged in agriculture and mechanical occupations.

EBHAUSEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, 3 m. NW of Nagold, on the Nagold. Pop. 1,599 in 1840. It consists of two villages, Ebhausen and Wollhansen, which are separated by the river.

EBHER. See **ABHER**.

EBIN, or **YBIX**, one of the smaller Philippine islands.

EBINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, and 10 m. ESE of Balingen

on the Schmiecha. Pop. 4,384. This is a place of considerable industry and traffic, manufacturing woollen cloths, hosiery, and leather.

EBLERN, a village of Austria, in Styria, in the circle of Judenberg, on the r. bank of the Enns. Pop. 600. It has extensive copper-mines, and vitriol and sulphur works.

EBN-AMAR, a town of Arabia, in the Beled-el-Harem, in the prov. of Hedjaz, 20 m. NE of Mecca.

EBNAT, a large village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, district of Waldeck, near the Nab. Pop. 720. Fine porcelain clay is found in the neighbourhood.—Also a v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of St. Gall, bail. of Ober-Toggenburg.

EBNET, a village of Baden, in the Upper Rhine circle, E of Freiburg. Pop. 500.

EBOE. See ABOH.

EBOLI. See EBNOLI.

EBONY, a parish in Kent, 4 m. SE of Tenterden. Area 2,209 acres. Pop. in 1831, 59; in 1851, 176.

EBRACH, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, SW of Bamberg. Pop. 782.

E BRAQUANAS, a tribe in the SW part of the Sahara, on the confines of Senegambia.

EBREICHTSDORF, a village of Austria, 8 m. NNE of Ebenfurth. There are cotton factories here.

E BREUIL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Allier. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1841, 13,759.—The town is on the Sionle, cant. and 6 m. W of Gannat. Pop. 2,263.

E BRINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, 5 m. S of Freiburg. Pop. 1,307.—Also a v. of Baden, in the circle of the Lake, bail. of Blumenfeld. Pop. 176.

E BRINGHAUSEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle of Lennep.

E BRINGTON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 2 m. E by N of Chipping-Camden. Area 2,960 acres. Pop. in 1801, 510; in 1851, 594. It gives the title of Viscount to the Fortescue family.

E BRO, one of the principal rivers of Spain, the *Iberus* of the Romans, and the only great peninsular river that has its embouchure in the Mediterranean. It rises at Fontibre, 3 m. W of Reynosa, in the prov. of Santander, on the S declivity of the Sierra Sejos, in about N lat. 43°, and W long 4°, near the sources of the Pisueña; and flowing in a SE direction, separates the provs. of Santander, Biscay, and Navarre, from Old Castile; intersects Aragon in its centre, and pours itself into the sea near Cape Tortosa, the S extremity of Catalonia, in about N lat. 40° 42'. Its entire length is estimated at about 400 m. Its principal tributaries are the Erga, Aragon, Gallego, Arva, and Segre, with the Cinca on the l. or N; and the Oca, Tiron, Nagerilla, Xalon, Guadeloupe, and Onino, on the r. or S. It passes in its course the towns of Frias, Reynosa, Miranda-di-Ebro, Haro, Logrono, Calaborra, Tudela, Saragossa, Fuentes, Mequinenza, Tortosa, and Amposta. It flows in the upper part of its course through a succession of narrow valleys till it reaches Mequinenza, where it enters Catalonia, and intersects a more level country. At Amposta, on the r. bank, 13 m. W from its mouth, it is about 300 yds. wide. Below this it forms a kind of delta; a canal having been cut from this point of the river to the port of Alfaques or San Carlos at its mouth, which is now being deepened so as to open a safe communication between the river and the sea. [See ALFAQUES.] The E. is navigable for boats as high as Tudela, but its current is very rapid, and its bed in many parts is encumbered with rocks and shoals. To avoid these obstacles, and the windings of the river, the Aragon or Imperial canal was cut along and parallel to its r. bank, from Fontelles near Tudela, to Sastago, 6 m. below Saragossa,

but new and more efficient works for the improvement of the bed of the river itself from Saragossa to Amposta are now executing. The principal traffic on the E. is the transport of grain from Saragossa to Tortosa, and the floating of timber from the Pyrenees.—The Ebro is crossed by the great road from Santander to Burgos, by Reynosa; by that from Bayonne to Madrid, by Miranda; by that from Barcelona to Madrid, by Saragossa; and by that from Barcelona to Valencia, by Tortosa. The E., before the second Punic war, formed the boundary of the Roman and Carthaginian territories, and Spain was parted by it into Citerior and Ulterior; and, in the time of Charlemagne, it traced the frontier-line between the Moorish and Christian dominions.

EBS, a village of Tyrol, in the Lower Muthal, N of Kufstein.

EBSAMBUL. See ABU-SAMBUL.

EBSTORF, a town of Hanover, in the principality of Lüneburg, on the Schwienau and Amtsitz, 7 m. WNW of Ultzen. Pop. 866.—Also a village of Hessen-Cassel, in the circle of Marburg, on the Ohm, between Amonenburg and Hornburg.

EBUS, or Bos, an island in the Eastern seas, lying off the NW coast of Mindoro, with which it forms a good harbour. It is 2 m. in circuit.

ECCHINSWELL, or ITCHINGSWELL, a parish in Hants, 9 m. NNE of Whitchurch. Area 2,319 acres. Pop. in 1851, 494. This p. is a chapelry to the vicarage of Kingsclere.

ECCLES, a parish in Lancashire, 4½ m. W of Manchester and N of the Mersey, on the Manchester and Liverpool railway. Area 20,240 acres. Pop. in 1851, 41,497.—Also a parish in Norfolk, 2½ m. NE of Hasling, on the East Counties railway. Area 1,685 acres. Pop. in 1851, 185.—Also a parish in the same co. Area, with Hempstead, 1,304 acres. Pop. in 1851, 33.—Also a parish and village in Berwickshire, on the Tweed, about 5 m. NNE of Kelso. Area 174 sq. m. Pop. in 1851, 1,892.

ECCLESALL-BIERLOW, a township and chapelry in the p. and 3½ m. SW of Sheffield, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 4,400 acres. Pop. 24,552.

ECCLESBOURN, a river of Derbyshire, which falls into the Derwent at Duffield.

ECCLES CRAIG. See ST. CYRUS.

ECCLESFECHAN, a village in the p. of Hoddam, Dumfries-shire, 16 m. E of Dumfries. Pop. 768. The Caledonian railway has a station here 20 m. from Carlisle, and 6 m. from Lockerbie.

ECCLESFIELD, a parish and township in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 4 m. N of Sheffield. Area 43,540 acres. Pop. in 1851, 16,870. Area of township, 9,810 acres. Pop. in 1851, 10,005.

ECCLESHALL, a parish and township of Staffordshire, at the junction of the Grand Junction with the Manchester and Birmingham railways, 6½ m. WNW of Stafford. Area, comprising 21 townships, 21,460 acres. Pop. in 1851, 4,696. Area of township, 1,850 acres. Pop. 1,427.

ECCLES HILL, a township in the p. and 3½ m. SSE of Blackburn, Lancashire. Area 792 acres. Pop. in 1851, 598.—Also a township in the p. and 3 m. NNE of Bradford, W. R. of Yorkshire, S of the Aire. Area 1,070 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,700.

ECCLES JAMAGIRDLE. See DRON.

ECCLES MACHAN, a parish and village in Linlithgowshire, 5 m. ESE of Linlithgow. It consists of two detached and nearly equal parts. Pop. in 1851, 289. Pop. of village, 97.

ECCLESTON, a parish and township of Cheshire, 2½ m. S of Chester, on the W bank of the Dee. Area 2,402 acres. Pop. 376.—Area of township, 1,130 acres. Pop. 237.—Also a parish and township in the same co., 4½ m. W of Chorley, on the S bank

of the Garrow. Area 8,361 acres. Pop. 3,115. Area of township, 2,085 acres. Pop. 671.—Also a township in the p. and 1 m. NNE of Prescott, in the same co., near the Liverpool and Manchester railway. Area 3,387 acres. Pop. in 1851, 8,507.

ECCLESTON (GREAT), a township in the p. of St. Michael-on-Wyre, Lancashire, 5½ m. N of Kirkham. Area 1,412 acres. Pop. in 1851, 631.

ECCLESTON (LITTLE) WITH LARBRICK, a township in the p. and 6 m. NNE of Kirkham, Lancashire. Area 1,198 acres. Pop. in 1851, 215.

ECCUP. See ADDLE.

ECHALAR, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 28 m. NNW of Pamplona.

ECHALLENS, a small town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, 6 m. N of Lausanne, on the Tarent. Pop. 744.

ECHALLON, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Ain, cant. of Oyonnax. Pop. 1,425.

ECHANDELAY, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Saint-Germain-l'Herm. Pop. 1,564.

ECHARCON, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Oise, cant. of Corbeil. Pop. 363.

ECHARRI-ARANEZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Pampeluna, near the l. bank of the Araquil.

ECHAUBROIGNES (LES), a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sèvres, 4 m. N of Chatillon-sur-Sèvre. Pop. 1,550.

ECHAUFFOUR, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Orne, cant. of Le Merlerault. Pop. 1,656.

ECHELLES (LES), a village of France, in the dep. of Isère, com. of Entre-deux-Guiers. Pop. 639.

ECHELLES (LES), a small town of Savoy, situated in a narrow valley, 12 m. SW of Chambéry, on the Guiers, which divides it into two parts, one of which belongs to Dauphiny. The new road from this to Chambéry is cut, for above a mile, through solid rock.

ECHEMIN, a river of Lower Canada, which rises in the mountains to the S of the St. Lawrence, into which river it falls, 2 m. above Quebec.

ECHEMIRE, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. of Baugé. Pop. 740.

ECHENAY, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. of Poissons. Pop. 241.

ECHENOZ-LA-MELINE, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Haute-Saône, cant. of Vesoul. Pop. 904.

ECHERIE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, com. of Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines. Pop. 1,100.

ECHHOLZ, a bay of Russian America, on the E side of Kotzebue gulf, in N lat. 57°.

ECHIRE, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sèvres, cant. of Mort. Pop. 1,258.

ECHITZ, a small river of Bavaria, which rises from the lake called the Alb, and falls into the Neckar, 6 m. NE of Reutlingen.

ECHMIADZIN, or ECHMIADZIN, an Armenian convent, or group of convents and churches in Armenia, 13 m. W of Eriyan, and 35 m. N of Mount Ararat, the seat of the *Catholicoi* or Patriarch of the Armenian church. It consists of several distinct buildings, surrounded by a wall about 30 ft. high, and flanked by circular towers. The churches, which are of a rude inelegant architecture, are in the shape of a cross, with a cupola rising from the centre of the roof in a cylindrical form, and crowned by a low spire. The buildings are all solidly formed of a dark red sandstone.—A large Armenian v. of 500 families lies a few hundred paces from E., and is sometimes also called by the same name, but more correctly VAGARSHABAD. E. lies 3,035 ft. above the Black sea, in

the great valley formed by the mountains of Taurus diverging into two arms near Erzerum.

ECHMIN. See AKHMIN.

ECHREF. See ASHRUF.

ECHT, a parish of Aberdeenshire, 10 m. W of Aberdeen, containing 11,000 sq. acres. Pop. in 1801, 972; in 1851, 1,206.

ECHT, a large village of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, 9 m. S by W of Ruremond. Pop. 3,188.

ECHTERDINGEN, a village of Wurtemberg, in the Neckar circle, 5 m. S of Stuttgart. Pop. 1,690.

ECHTERNACH, a small town of Holland, in the grand-duchy of Luxemburg, on the r. bank of the Sure, in a romantic valley surrounded with mountains, 10 m. W of Treves, and 18 m. NNE of Luxemburg.

ECHZELL, a town of Hessen-Darmstadt, in the bail. of Nidda, on the Horloff, 14 m. SE of Wetzlar. Pop. 1,543.

ECLJA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Seville, beautifully situated on a gentle acclivity, between two hills, near the W bank of the Genil or Xenil. The adjacent plain is uncommonly fertile, and is accounted one of the warmest districts of Andalusia. The town is populous, containing in 1845, 28,370 inhabitants, part of whom are employed in tanning, and in the manufacture of coarse woollens, leather, shoes, and saddlery. E. is the *Colonia Augusta Firma* and *Astygis* of the ancients; and many Roman antiquities have been discovered here at different periods. The town is reputed to have been formerly of great importance: at present it contains 6 churches, 16 convents, and 2 hospitals; it has also a large plaza or square. The principal streets are wide, and contain many good houses. The Xenil is here crossed by a bridge of modern erection, a solid stone structure of 11 arches; and there is along the l. bank of the river a fine public walk composed of 4 alleys.

ECLJA-NUEVA, a town of Venezuela, in the prov. of Cumana.—Also a prov. on the E coast of Luçon, in the Philippine group.

ECK (Loch), a lake of Argyleshire, about 6 m. in length, and rather more than a ½ m. in breadth, which discharges itself into the Holy Loch, an arm of the frith of Clyde, by the Eachraig.

ECKARDSAU, a town of Austria, in the circle and 28 m. SE of Korneburg. Pop. 433.

ECKARTSBERGA, a small town of Prussian Saxony, 10 m. W of Naumburg, on the Finnberg. Pop. 1,628. It has chemical works.

ECKDALA, properly ACDALA, an ancient fortress of Bengal, in the district of Dacca, in N lat. 24° 4', situated on the banks of the Luckya river, and during the rainy season surrounded by water.—Also a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Allahabad, on the NE bank of the Jumna, in N lat. 25° 36'.

ECKENHAGEN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Cleves-Berg, circle and 9 m. N of Waldbröl, on the r. bank of the Agger. Pop. 348. Lead, copper, and iron, are mined in the vicinity.

ECKER, a river of Hanover, which runs into the Ocker, 10 m. S of Wolfenbuttel.

ECKEREN, a small town of the Netherlands, in the prov. of Antwerp, 4 m. N of Antwerp, and 23 m. SSW of Breda. Pop. 2,800.

ECKERNFJORD, or ECKERNFÖRDE, a small well-built town of Denmark, on the E coast of the duchy of Sleswick, 10 m. ESE of Sleswick, in N lat. 54° 53'. Pop. 3,800, chiefly employed in ship-building and fishing. The town stands upon a promontory which nearly closes in the extremity of the inner harbour, and divides it from the outer fiord. During the struggle between the Danes and the German duchies of Denmark, in April 1849, a Danish line-of-battle ship, and a steam-frigate, having rashly en-

tered the harbour of E., with an E or NE wind, which rendered it difficult to effect a retreat, the man-of-war was set on fire by a few redhot shot from a small battery on shore, and exploded, with a frightful loss of life; while the steamer was forced to capitulate. In the subsequent movements of the same unhappy struggle, E. was taken possession of by the Danes, and converted into a strong place-of-arms.

ECKERSDORF, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the co. of Glatz.—Also a v. of Prussian Silesia, in the circle of Namslau.

ECKFORD, a parish in Roxburghshire, intersected by the Kail, and skirting on the Teviot. Pop. in 1801, 973; in 1851, 1,073. It contains the v. of E. on the r. bank of the Teviot; and Cessford in the SE, and Caverton in the NE part of the p.

ECKFORD, a township in Calhoun co., in Michigan, U. S., 101 m. W of Detroit. Pop. 555.

ECKHOLM, a small island in the gulf of Finland, off the bay of Monwick, in N lat. 59° 41' 08", E long. 25° 47' 59".

ECKINGTON, a parish and village of Derbyshire, on the N. Midland railway, 6½ m. NNE of Chesterfield. Area of p. 6,610 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,694; in 1851, 4,958. About half the inhabitants are employed in potteries and nail-works, and the other half in agriculture.—Also a parish in Worcestershire, 3½ m. SSW of Pershore. Area 2,260 acres. Pop. 755.

ECKMUHL, a small town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, on the l. bank of the Laber, 16 m. W of Straubing, near which a victory was gained on 22d April 1809, by Bonaparte over the Austrians. Davoust received on this occasion the title of prince of Eckmühl.

ECKOLTSHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 3 m. N of Forchheim. Pop. 800.

ECKSTEDT, a village of Saxe-Weimar, SW of Neumark. Pop. 307.

ECLARON, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. and 5 m. SW of St. Dizier, on the r. bank of the Blaize. Pop. 1,155.

ECLIPSE ISLANDS, a cluster of small rocky barren islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, near the SW coast of New Holland, in S lat. 35° 8'.

ECLUSE (FORT DE L'), a fort of France, in the dep. of Ain, district of Gex, 13 m. W of Geneva, on the r. bank of the Rhone, about 120 ft. above the level of the narrow defile through which the river escapes from the basin of the lake of Geneva. It adheres in appearance to the bare rock of the Jura, which shelves over a part of its fortifications, while the remainder hangs, as it were, suspended above the Rhone. Few persons accustomed to the examination of strata can reasonably doubt that the mountain called the Vouache, on the S side of the Rhone, and the Jura on the N side, were once united; and that at that period the waters in the basin of the lake of Geneva must have filled the whole valley. Bakewell states that the river cuts the strata on both sides of this gorge, which dip at an angle of 75°, at right angles.

ECLUSE (L'), a town of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Arleux, 6 m. S of Douay, on the r. bank of the Cense.—Also a v. in the dep. of the Pyrenees-Orientales, com. of Ceret. Pop. 263.

ECO, a town of Yarriba, in W. Africa, 10 m. SW of Dufu.

ECOCHE, a commune and v. of France, in the dep. of Loire, cant. of Belmont. Pop. 1,337.

ECOMMoy, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Sarthe, arrond. of Mans.—The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1841, 16,742.—The com., 14 m. SSE of Le Mans, had a pop. of 3,674, of whom a considerable number are linen-weavers.

ECONOMY, a German settlement in Beaver co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the E side of the Ohio river, 18 m. below Pittsburg. Pop. in 1840, 1,283. It was founded by the Harmony society, after the sale of their settlement of New Harmony to Mr. Owen of Lanark; and is a prosperous place. A full account of this settlement is given by Mr. Featherstonhaugh, in the 1st vol. of his *Voyage up the Minnay-Sotor*.—Also a v. in Wayne co., in Iowa, 76 m. E of Indianapolis.

ECORCE, a township in Wayne co., in Michigan, U. S. Pop. 738.

ECOS, a canton, commune, and v. of France, in the dep. of Eure, arrond. of Les Andelys.—The cant. comprises 29 com. Pop. in 1841, 10,063.—The com., 10 m. SE of Les Andelys, had a pop. of 401.

ECOT, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Marne, cant. of Andelot, 18 m. NE of Chaumont. Pop. 297.

ECOUCHE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Orne, arrond. of Argentan.—The cant. comprises 21 com., and had a pop. of 12,614 in 1841.—The com., 5 m. WSW of Argentan, on the l. bank of the Orne, had a pop. of 1,888.

ECOUEN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, arrond. of Pontoise. The cant. comprises 22 com. Pop. in 1841, 11,216. The town is 14 m. E of Pontoise and 13 m. N of Paris. Pop. 1,042. It is situated on the slope of a hill, on the summit of which is a castle built in the reign of Francis I. by Anne of Montmorency, and now used as a school for the education of the daughters of military officers. A cotton spinning-mill and a manufactory of parchment form the chief branches of local industry.

ECOUI, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, arrond. of Les Andelys. The cant. comprises 28 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,787; in 1841, 13,319. The town is 5 m. N of Les Andelys, and 26 m. NNE of Evreux. Pop. 923. It has manufactures of calico and extensive tile-works.

ECOURT-SAINT-QUENTIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Marquion. Pop. in 1841, 1,824. Woullen fabrics are manufactured here.

ECOUST-SAINT-MEIN, or **ECOUST-LONGATES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Croisilles. Pop. 1,046. It has a considerable brewery.

ECOYEUX, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure, cant. of Burie, 9 m. N of Saintes. Pottier's clay of good quality is found here.

ECQUES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. of Aire-sur-la-Lys. Pop. 1,219. It has an extensive brewery.

ECRAINVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inférieure, cant. of Goderville. Pop. 1,214.

ECREHOU, a group of low, long, rocky islets, in the British channel, 5 m. NE of the island of Jersey, and 9 m. distant from the coast of France to the E of the Dirouilles' reef, in N lat. 49° 20'. Marmotier and Maitre are the largest of the group; and the Jersey fishers resort to these during the fishing and racking seasons.

ECSED, or **ETSED**, a town of Hungary, in the comitat and 25 m. WNW of Szathmar, on the l. bank of the Krasna, and near the great marsh of the same name. It has two churches, and contains the ruins of the ancient castle of Báthory, noted as the place in which the crown of Hungary was formerly kept. Baskets, mats, &c., are extensively manufactured here.

ECTON, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5 m. SW of Wellingborough. Area 1,790 acres. Pop. 631.

ECUADOR, or EQUATOR, one of the three republics into which the republic of Colombia dissolved itself in November, 1831. It comprehends the ancient kingdom of Quito, with some annexations beyond the E skirts of that territory; and derives its name from its being intersected towards the N by the Equatorial line, its extreme parallels being 6° S lat. and 2° N lat. It is bounded on the N by New Grenada, from which it is separated by the course of the Patia river, and its affluent the Juanambu, and by the Caqueta or Japura; on the E by Brazil, from which it is separated by the Caqueta, and by a line drawn from that river, commencing at the parallel of 1° 10' S, and running nearly along the meridian of 69° 15', till it strikes the Amazon at Tabatinga; on the S, it is separated from Peru by an irregular line intersected by the affluents of the Amazon on the r. bank, and a line drawn from Cuxillo, a little below San-Jaen-de-Bracamorcas on that river, in a NNW direction to Tumbez on the bay of Guayaquil; on the W its coast line runs along the Pacific with a bold and broken outline full of gulfs, bays, and headlands. Its surface has been vaguely estimated at 15,000 German, or 318,570 English sq. m., viz.:

Area.	Pop.
Department of Ecuador, 8,910 German sq. m.	190,000
Guayaquil, 1,170	150,000
Assuy, 4,920	210,000
15,000	550,000

Physical features.] The great physical feature of this country is the stupendous chain of the Andes, which traverses it, in a double chain, running N and NNE, in a direction nearly parallel to the coast, and at an average distance from it, on the W chain, of 90 m. The two ridges are distant from each other generally from 20 to 24 m., sometimes receding and sometimes approximating, but always preserving nearly the same direction. The elevated plain between them is from 5 to 6 leagues in breadth; and within its narrow bounds is concentrated the pop. of the prov. of Quito. From the paramo of Assuy, which rising from 14,764 ft. to 15,749 ft., unites, like an enormous dike, the E. and W. Andes, under the parallel of 2° 30' S, 37 leagues to the S of Quito, the Andes, as we proceed N to Quito, present the appearance of a longitudinal valley, lined with a constant succession of soaring summits on the E and W. What is called the valley or plain of Quito is actually an Andean ridge of an absolute height of from 8,860 to 9,515 ft. The great mountains, though appearing only as so many isolated tops of this summit, when viewed from the distant plains, yet seem to the inhabitants of the central vale of Quito, as so many distinct mountains rising from a plain unclothed by forests; and are so arranged, that, viewed from the central plain, they appear in their natural shape, as if projected in the azure vault of the equatorial sky. These elevated summits may be divided into three forms, more or less volcanic: 1st, The volcanoes which are yet burning, and have slender peaks of a conical form, as Cotopaxi and Tunguragua; 2d, Those with lengthened summits, which have sunk after a long series of eruptions, exhibiting ridges bristled with points, needles leaning in different directions, and broken rocks falling into ruins, such is the form of Capac-Urcu, Pichincha, and Carguaizarazo. A 3d form, and the most majestic of the whole, is that of Chimborazo, which is circular. After the long rains of winter, when the transparency of the air has suddenly increased, Chimborazo presents a most magnificent spectacle, appearing from the shores of the Pacific, like a white cloud on the edge of the horizon, de-

taching itself from the neighbouring summits, and soaring with commanding majesty over the whole chain of the Andes. The reader will find further notices of the great mountain-system of this district of S. America in the article ANDES, and also under the special heads CHIMBORAZO, COTOPAXI, &c.—Between the Andes and the Pacific, the surface occasionally rises into mountains, but presents no continuous ridge. The principal rivers descending from the W slope of the Andes to the Pacific are, in their order from N to S, the Patia and its affluent the Telembi, the Mira, the Santiago, the Rio-Verde, the Rio-Esmeraldas, the Chones, the Guayaquil, and its great affluent the Daule, the Naranjea, Jubones, and Tumbez.—The country to the E of the Andes is, in great part, a vast desert over which yet roam only wild hordes of Indians. It is intersected by several vast streams, the upper courses of still mightier rivers, all pursuing a direction prevailingly to the SW, to join the mighty Orellana or Amazon on its l. bank. These streams are the Putumayo or Ica, with all its head-branches; the Rio Napo, with its great headstreams the Ahuaricu and the Curaray, and its thousand minor affluents; the Tigre or Piguena, the Pastaza, the Macas or Marona, the Santiago, and the Chichupre. The district of Maynas, or country on the S bank of the Amazon, is likewise intersected by numerous streams, all flowing N to the r. bank of that river. The principal streams in this quarter of E., in their order from W to E., are the Huahua, the Altumayo, the Nieva, the Cahuapana, the Huallaga, the Paro or Ucayle, the Manite, and the Casiquin.

Climate, &c.] Although this country lies under the equator, yet the great elevation of its central valley, and of the western table-land renders the climate of those sections mild and temperate. In the low country along the coast the heat is excessive, and the climate dangerous to foreigners. Under the tropics, what are usually termed winter and summer, mean only the wet and dry seasons; and the former is often superior in warmth. The dry season may be regarded as the coldest and the most healthy. At Guayaquil, the rainy season continues from January to June; and the dry from June to December. The inundations at this period are so great that the coast at Guayaquil is often one sheet of water up to the base of the Andes, to which the inhabitants retire with their herds. Fevers, diarrhoeas, dysenteries, vomiting, and spasms, then prevail, and the mortality is often very great. The temp. of the air at Guayaquil, is so uniformly between 98° and 104°, that the people complain of cold when the therm. suddenly falls to 84° or 86°. At Popayan, in the interior of New Grenada, the driest months are June, July, and August, when the S winds blow from the snowy mountains and paramo of Purasi. On the table-land from Quito to Popayan, it may be said to be an eternal spring; the temp. being uniform during the whole year, notwithstanding that violent storms of thunder and lightning frequently occur. On the declivity of the Andes, from 3,000 to 5,000 ft. in height, a soft spring temp. perpetually reigns, never varying more than 7° or 8°. The extremes of heat and cold are equally unknown, the mean heat of the whole year being here from 68° to 70°. The climate is an eternal spring, at once benign and equal; and even during the four rainy months, the mornings and evenings are clear and beautiful. Vegetation never ceases in 'the evergreen Quito.' The inhabitant of our wintry clime sees with astonishment the plough and the sickle at once in activity; herbs of the same species, here fading with age, there just beginning to bud; one flower drooping and its sister unfolding its beauties to the sun. Standing on an eminence, the spectator here beholds the tints

of spring, summer, and autumn, blended, while above these verdant hills and flowery vales, rise the lofty cones of the Andes clad in eternal snows or frowning with naked rocks.—Under the equator, it has been calculated, that heat near the terrestrial surface, diminishes one degree of Fahrenheit's scale for every 324 ft. of perpendicular elevation. At 10,000 ft. of elevation, one degree of heat is lost for every 297 ft.; and at the height of 20,000 ft. one degree for every 218 ft. The mean temp. of the table-land of South America at different points is the following:—at Quito, 59°; Bogota, 60° 6'; Loxa, 66° 6'; Popayan, 65° 6'; whilst at Caracas it is 70° 40', and at Valencia, 78° 25'. On the plains of the Orinoco, elevated 500 ft., though the high temp. is 115°, yet the medium temp. is 78° 25'. The mean heat of the Pacific coast is 80° 11', and that of the Atlantic coast 82° 56'; the mean heat of the interior of the S. American is 80° 67', that of the plain of Venezuela being 88° 4'. We have thus three climates, that of the coasts, the interior, and the high table lands.

Vegetation.] In the region of the palms, the natives here cultivate the banana, jatropha, maize, and cocoa; and Europeans have introduced the sugar-cane and indigo plant. After passing the alt. of 3,100 ft., all these plants become rare, and only prosper in particular situations. Thus the sugar-cane has been grown even at the height of 7,500 ft.; and coffee and cotton extend across both these regions. The cultivation of wheat commences at 3,000 ft.; but its growth is not completely established lower than 1,500 ft. above this line. Barley is the most vigorous of the cereals cultivated in these regions, and flourishes at an alt. of 6,000 ft., one year with another producing 25 or 30 fold. Above 5,400 ft. the fruit of the banana does not easily ripen; but the plant is met with, although in a feeble condition, 2,400 ft. higher. The region comprehended between 4,920 and 5,160 ft. is the one which principally abounds with the cocoa, or *Erythroxylum Peruvianum*, a few leaves of which, mixed with quicklime, support the Indian in his longest journeys across the cordillera. It is at the elevation of 6,000 and 9,000 ft. that the *Chenopodium quinoa*, and the various grains of Europe, are principally cultivated, a circumstance greatly favoured by the extensive plains that exist at this alt., the soil of which requires little labour, resembling the bottom of ancient lakes. At a height of 9,600 or 10,200 ft., frost and hail often destroy the wheat. Indian corn is seldom cultivated above the elevation of 7,200 ft.; 1,000 ft. higher the potato is produced, but it ceases at 12,600 ft. At about 10,200 ft. barley no longer grows, rye only is sown; although even this grain suffers from a want of heat. Above 11,040 ft. all culture and gardening cease; and man dwells in the midst of flocks of lamas, sheep, and oxen, which, wandering from each other, are often lost in the region of perpetual snow.

Animals.] In some parts of the low country, the air swarms with mosquitoes and other flies still more tormenting; while the ground teems with snakes, centipedes, and other reptiles, whose bite often causes fever and violent inflammation. The shores of the great rivers are crowded with caymans and alligators, whose numbers cannot be kept within tolerable limits. The jaguar is the largest and most ferocious of the land-animals of E. Though not striped like the tiger, but spotted, it is generally denominated the American tiger. Humboldt, while in Caracas, saw the skins of two jaguars in size nearly equal to those of Bengal. Ulloa relates that in passing from Quito to the Pacific, he saw many Indians in the prov. of Esmeraldos who had been lamed

by these animals; and that ten or twelve Indians had been torn to pieces by them two or three years before. They are not indeed numerous; but—as Ulloa remarks—one or two of them are sufficient to desolate a whole country. The puma is also found in E. Like the lion, he rarely attacks man, and is smaller than his neighbour of Africa. The cougar is equally ferocious with the jaguar, but not so thick and strong. There are two or three species of wild cats. Wild boars and deer are common. The ant-eater, a most extraordinary animal, often weighing from 150 to 200 lbs., and measuring 8 ft. from the snout to the tip of the tail, occurs in E. It has a small head covered with soft hair, and a tail immensely large, flat, and covered with long strong hair like that of a horse, with which during a shower, or when asleep, he covers his whole body. His feet are armed with long claws, with which he can defend himself against any dog, and even against the tiger; and he never quits his hold while he has life. He has a long slender tongue, sometimes nearly 2 ft. long, and always moistened with saliva of a sweetish taste; this he thrusts into the ants' nests, who settle upon it in crowds, when he draws it into his mouth and devours them. Sheep and cattle are reared in great numbers in the valleys of the Andes; and horses, asses, and mules, are largely exported from E.

Minerals.] So far as investigation has yet proceeded, E. appears to be less rich in minerals, especially the precious metals, than any of the other S. American states. Lead and quicksilver occur in some districts; and gold has been washed from the sands of some rivers.

Population.] The pop. of E. has been estimated at from 500,000 to 700,000; but these estimates do not include the wandering tribes of Indians. One-half of the pop. are composed of Spaniards, Mulattoes, and Negroes; the other half are native Indians. The greater part of this pop. are agriculturists, graziers, and growers of cocoa.

Manufactures and Commerce.] The principal article of native manufacture is coarse cotton cloth. In the districts of Imbabura, Peguche, Pinsaqui, and Guachala, ordinary cloth and baize are made, and the S. provs. of New Grenada are supplied from those manufactures. In Pichincha there are also a few manufactures, and an extensive manufactory at Tilipulu. In the cant. of Ambato are those of San Ildefonso; and in the valley of Chillo, 2 m. distant from Quito, there has been established a manufactory of coarse cotton cloth, the machinery of which was taken from this country. Otavalo, Catacote, and Guano are manufacturing districts. All the maritime commerce of the republic is concentrated at Guayaquil, whence the chief exports are cotton and cocoa. See GUAYAQUIL.

Government.] The state of E. is a republic, at head of which is placed a president. Its representative chamber, according to the constitution of 1st May 1835, is composed of 45 members.—For the purposes of administration, the country is divided into the three departments of Ecuador, Guayaquil, and Assuy; which are subdivided into 8 provinces: viz., Quito, Chimborazo, Imbabura, Guayaquil, Monabi, Cuenca, Loxa, and the Galapagos.—The principal cities and towns are: Quito, with a pop. of 50,000; Guayaquil, with 25,000; Cuenca, 20,000; Otavalo, 30,000; Humbato, 12,000; Laetacunga, 10,000; Loja or Loxa, 10,000; Ibarra, 8,000; and Zaruma, 6,000.—The standing army of the republic consists of about 1,200 men.

Finances.] The revenue of the republic in 1849 amounted to 792,000 dollars, of which 328,000 d. were raised by customs, and 163,000 d. by a poll-tax.

on Indians. When the Columbian confederacy was dissolved in 1830, E. became responsible for 21½ per cent. of the debt; but the finances of the republic have long been in a most unsatisfactory state; and arrears have been allowed to accumulate on the state-bonds almost from the period of their issue. While the principal debt amounts to 6,450,000 d. = £1,300,000; the arrears of interest amounted in March 1851 to 10,000,000 d. It has recently been proposed to fund the principal of the debt into a stock bearing interest at the rate of 1 per cent. for the first ten years; 2 per cent. for the next ten; 3 per cent. for the next ten; 4 per cent. for the next; 5 per cent. for the next; and 6 per cent. thereafter until paid off. With respect to the arrears of interest, the government propose to issue scrip receivable in public land, which shall entitle the holder to as many acres of tillable land as he is entitled to dollars of interest. Unfortunately for this and any other arrangement, there is not unfrequently one party in power at Quito, the capital, and another at Guayaquil, the port which draws all the revenues.

History.—Early in 1822 Guayaquil gave in its adhesion to the cause of liberty for which Bolívar was then struggling on the banks of the Orinoco. On 22d May 1822, the battle of Pichincha was fought, in which the republicans were victorious, and Quito, the capital, fell into the hands of General Lecie. From that day, Guayaquil formed a federal portion of the great Columbian republic, itself a distinguished man kept together by the talent and prestige attached to Bolívar. At his death revolutions and counter-revolutions again distracted the country; until General Flores—who had risen from the rank of a common trooper—associated himself with Rocafuerte, a man of first-rate talents and liberal education; conjointly they contrived to get the government into their hands, and erected a republic called Ecuador or Equator, of which Quito again became the cap. At first the two leaders held joint-power; but Flores residing at Quito, commenced intriguing; and Rocafuerte did the same in Guayaquil. Thus two parties arose.—The Quitonians and Guayaquilians,—betwixt whom hostilities ensued. Rocafuerte seized the naval force, consisting of a heavy 50 gun frigate, called the Columbia; while Flores, by great activity, descended from the table-land, and in a short time gained possession of Guayaquil and the adjacent country. Rocafuerte then retired to the island of Puna, and by means of his frigate, blockaded the city; but was surprised, made prisoner, and carried to Guayaquil. The frigate threatened to bombard the city, but Flores checked the execution of this threat by the assurance that the first shot would be Rocafuerte's death warrant. Ultimately Flores succeeded, by dint of intrigue and force, in being re-elected president; and then commenced taking measures to be confirmed in authority for life. Rocafuerte,—whose talents and patriotism were beyond all doubt,—distracted with the abuse of that liberty which he once hoped to see his country enjoy, but devoid of the necessary energy to combat a usurper, retired to Lima. Six years elapsed, and the Guayaquilians revolted, abetted by Rocafuerte. Flores was this time unlucky, and was driven forth a beggar; but Roca, a man of colour, by good management obtained the presidency, thus checkmating Rocafuerte, who died in 1847 at Lima. According to the last advices from Quito, the country is again in a state of dismemberment, the littoral prov. of Guayaquil having separated itself from the constitutional government. Diego Noboa was placed at the head of the gov., but in reality Urbina directed the revolt there, and in July 1851 deposed Noboa, and assumed the reins of power himself.

ECUBLENS, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, district and 3 m. ENE of Morges. Pop. 533.

ECUEILLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, arrond. of Chateauroux. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,626; in 1841, 6,339. The village is 30 m. NW of Chateauroux, on the Indroye. Pop. 1,420. It has manufactures of cloth, and possesses an active trade in horses, cattle, pigs, geese, wine, grain, &c.

ECULLY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. of Limonest. Pop. 1,618.

ECURAS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. of Montbrun. Pop. 1,650.

ECURE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. of Herbault, and com. of Onzain. Pop. 115.

ECURY-SUR-COOLE, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne. The cant. comprises 30 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,424; in 1841, 7,334.

The village is 5 m. S of Chalons-sur-Marne, on the r. bank of the Coole. Pop. 357. It has a paper-mill.

ED, or **EDF**, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture and 68 m. ESE of Ostersund, on the l. bank of the Indal.—Also a town in the prefecture and 90 m. N of Kalmar, near the shore of the Baltic.

EDA, a fortified town of Sweden, in the prefecture and 60 m. NW of Carlstadt, and district of Jössé, near the Norwegian frontier.

EDALE, a chapelry in the p. of Castleton, Derbyshire, 5½ m. ENE of Chapel-en-le-Frith, on the river of the same name. Pop. 466.

EDAM, a town and port of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, arrond. and 10 m. S of Hoorn, and 16 m. NE of Amsterdam, on the Ij, near its entrance into the Zuyder-Zee. Pop. 3,705. It has a cathedral, and possesses several salt-refineries, and manufactories of oil. The environs are noted for their cheese.

EDAM, an islet of the Asiatic archipelago, in the Java sea, 17 m. NE of Batavia. It is about a mile in circumf., and is covered with wood. The Dutch have an extensive salt depot here, and use the island also as a penal colony.

EDAY, one of the Orkney islands, between Westray and Stronsay, and separated from the latter by a sound 3 m. in breadth at the ferry. It is about 6½ m. in length, and 2½ m. broad.—The district of E. comprehends the isle of Faray, with about 62 families, the Holm of Faray, Little Green Holm, Muckle Green Holm, Red Holm, Rusk Holm, and the Calf of E. Pop. in 1801, 718; in 1831, 961; in 1851, 947.

EDBO, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture and 45 m. NNE of Stockholm, on an affluent of the gulf of Bothnia.

EDBURTON, a parish of Sussex, 4 m. E of Steyning, and E of the Adur. Area 2,651 acres. Pop. 289.

EDDERACHYLIS, or **EDDRACHILLIS**, a parish in Sutherlandshire, 16 m. in length, and about 10 m. in breadth, intersected by several kyles or arms of the sea. Pop. in 1801, 1,253; in 1851, 1,576. Its surface is mountainous and rocky; the more inland part presents a vast group of rugged mountains, divided from one another by deep and narrow glens, whose declivities are so rugged and steep as to be dangerous to travellers unfurnished with guides. There are a number of lakes in the p., of which Loch-Moir and Loch-Stack are the chief; and a few small moors. Several islands on the coast afford pasture to considerable numbers of sheep, but that of Handa only is inhabited.

EDDERITZ, a village of Anhalt-Köthen, S of Köthen. Pop. 502.

EDDERNISH, an island between Rutland island and the mainland of co. Donegal.

EDDERTON, a township in the p. of Forden, Montgomeryshire. Pop. 54.

EDDERTON, or **EDDERDON**, a parish in Rossshire, about 10 m. in length, and 7 m. in breadth, washed on the N by the frith of Tain. Pop. 890.

EDDINGTON, a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 6 m. NE of Bangor, and bordered on the NW by the Penobscot. Its soil is highly productive. Pop. in 1840, 595.

EDDISBURY, a township in the p. of Delamere, Cheshire. Area 3,890 acres. Pop. 191.

EDDLESBOROUGH, a parish and township of Buckinghamshire, 3 m. NE of Ivinghoe. Area of p. 4,579 acres. Pop. 1,838. Pop. of township 633.

EDDLESTONE, a parish and village of Peeblesshire. The p. is 10 m. in length from N to S, and about 5½ m. in breadth, and is intersected by a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Tweed. In the E of the p. is Loch Eddlestone, which discharges it-

self by the South Esk. Pop. 790. The village is 3 m. N of Peebles.

EDDY, or ELAN-EDDY, an island, about 1½ m. in length from E to W, between the harbours of Kilcolgan and Kinvarra, co. Galway. Pop. 66.

EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE, a celebrated pharos erected on one of the Eddystone rocks, in the English channel, about 14 m. SSW of Plymouth, in N lat. 50° 10' 34", W long. 4° 15' 53". The land nearest to these rocks is a point to the W of Plymouth called the Ram-head, from which they are distant about 10 m. almost direct S. As the Eddystone rocks—so called probably from the eddy or whirl occasioned by the waters striking against them—are not at any time much elevated above the sea, and at high water quite covered by it, they long formed a dangerous obstacle to navigation. Mr. Henry Winstanley, of Littlebury in Essex, began to erect a lighthouse on the Eddystone rocks in 1696, and finished it about four years afterwards. It appears to have been a polygonal building of stone, about 100 ft. in height, but was swept away on 26th November 1703. This first lighthouse was formed of courses of stone, bound together with timber, and its destruction is attributed to the comparative lightness of its materials and the slight foundation prepared for it on the rock. A tradesman on Ludgate-hill, a Mr. Rudyerd, then undertook the construction of a tower wholly of wood. The form was that of a conical cask, 70 ft. high, with its lower ranges stiffened and strengthened with courses of masonry. But the chief improvement in this tower was in the contrivance of its foundations. The irregular and shelving surface of the rock was levelled into a range of broad steps. Into these steps a number of holes were drilled, in sets of three each, diverging slightly from above downwards; when the three being broken into one, left a cavity of a conical form, widest at its lower end. A compound wedge of iron being driven tight into this cavity, clamped together, and the interstices filled with melted lead, formed an immovable basis whereto the lower piles of timber or blocks of stone might be secured. This contrivance, introduced by Mr. Rudyerd, has since been extensively employed in lighthouse and submarine works. The wooden tower bore the brunt of the weather from 1708 until 1755, when it unfortunately caught fire, and, after burning for several days, was totally consumed. Mr. Smeaton, the celebrated civil engineer, commenced preparations for erecting the present lighthouse on 5th August 1756. The building is modelled on the trunk of an oak, which spreads out in a sweeping curve near the roots, so as to give breadth and strength to its base; and again swells out, to give room to the strong insertion of the principal boughs as it approaches to the bushy head. The latter is represented by a curved cornice, the effect of which is to throw off the heavy seas, and thus prevent their striking the lantern, even when they seem entirely to enclose it. Being suddenly checked, the seas fly up, it is said, from 50 to 100 ft. above the top of the building, which itself is between 80 and 90 ft. in height. On the 12th June, 1757, the first stone—the general weight of each of which is about a ton or more—was laid; the material used being Portland stone, encased in hard granite, or moorstone, partly quarried from the rock itself, into which the foundations were dovetailed. On 26th August, 1759, all the stone-work was completed. On the 9th October following, the building was finished in every part; and on the 16th of the same month the guiding light was again streaming from its summit over the waves. Thus the whole undertaking was accomplished within a space of little more than three years, "without the loss of life or limb," says Mr. Smeaton, "to any one concerned in it; or accident, by which the work could be said to be materially retarded." During all this time there had been only 421 days, comprising 2,674 hours, wherein it had been possible for the men to be on the rock; and they had been at work there only 111 days 10 hours, or scarcely 16 weeks. The position of the rock, exposed as it is to the unbroken swell of the Atlantic, renders it extremely difficult to land at the lighthouse, even when the weather in the vicinity is most serene: the swell being frequently an undulation proceeding from causes not otherwise apparent on the spot, and often depending more on the winds that may chance to prevail at a distance, in the channel, or even in the Atlantic, than on the state of the weather near shore. Communication is, however, maintained with as much regularity as possible, for the purpose of supplying the light-keepers with fresh provisions and materials for the sustenance of the lights; and though, during summer, this service may be said to be performed twice a week; such is, at times, the difficulty of access, that, in the winter of 1828, an interval of 13 weeks elapsed without a single opportunity of communicating with the light-keepers. The external stonework of the E. lighthouse is, generally, as perfect as when it was finished; and the cement which unites the stones, so far from exhibiting any marks of decay, actually stands forward beyond the surface of the stone, with a calcareous incrustation. The lower part of the building is so overgrown with green slimy weed, that the base appears as if it were a continuation of the rock itself. The height of the rock from the water to the highest elevation at the base of the structure is about 8 ft. The vertical face of the rock is ascended by a ladder fixed to irons for the purpose. The base of the building is about 26 ft. in diam. A narrow slippery path not a foot broad, cut into steps, leads round the rock to another ladder ascending to the door, which is 8 ft. above the rock. The ladder is jointed, so that when pulled up it lies in the narrow passage to which it leads. The reason for placing the

door so high, appears to have been to provide a mass of solid masonry at the bottom of the building, and perhaps to prevent the possibility of invasion by pirates. The house consists of 4 rooms or distinct stories, with a gallery and lantern at the top. The floors are of stone, concave beneath, and flat on the upper surface. A stone staircase leads upwards through the pillar or tower, which is altogether of solid stone-masonry, to the lantern, the base of which is stone, and the height 24 ft.; the diam. above the cornice being 15 ft. The glass of the lantern, though strong plate, has been more than once broken by the lash of the waves. The lantern is octagonal, and composed of cast-iron and copper; the whole is surmounted by a gilt ball. The arrangement of the house is detailed in Smeaton's splendid work. Three men are constantly resident in this place of true retirement. The eldest is styled Captain. Each man has a salary amounting to nearly £80 a-year, besides provisions, and a bottle of porter every-day. The house is constantly furnished with three months' provisions of salt meat, biscuit, and water, and an additional supply of 100 lbs. of beef; and likewise with a stock of 500 galls. of oil for the lights. There were originally 24 Argand lamps, disposed in 3 circles over each other; but afterwards only 16 were used; one row having been removed, probably on the score of economy. The light is revolving, in a period of one minute; and is visible in clear weather for 13 m.

EDDYSTONE ISLAND, a small island in the Salomon archipelago, South Pacific, to the SE of Georgia island.

EDDYSTONE (NEW), a remarkable rock on the W coast of New Britain, in the Behm channel, which separates the island of Revilla-Gigedo from the continent, in N lat. 55° 29'. It is about 150 ft. in circumf., and rises 262 ft. in perpendicular height. It was named by Vancouver from its resemblance to Eddystone lighthouse.

EDDYSTONE POINT, a rocky headland of the NE coast of Van Diemen's Land, on the N side of the Bay of Fires, in S lat. 41° 7', and E long. 148° 18'.

EDDYSTONE ROCK, an elevated rock in the S. Atlantic, to the NW of Cape Dolphin, the NW extremity of the island of East Falkland, and at the N entrance of Falkland sound.

EDDYTOWN, a village of Starkie township, Yates co., in the state of New York, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 150.

EDDYVILLE, a village of Caldwell co., in the state of Kentucky, U. S., 237 m. WSW of Frankfort, on the E side of Cumberland river.—Also a village of Kingston township, Ulster co., in the state of New York, on the N side of Rondout river, and at the terminus of the Delaware and Hudson canal. Pop. in 1840, 400.

EDE, a commune and village of Holland, in the prov. of Guelderland, cant. and 12 m. WNW of Arnhem, intersected by the Utrecht and Arnhem railway. Pop. of p. 8,326; of village, 1,000.

EDEL LAND, a district of Western Australia, to the N of the Swan River settlements, discovered by the Dutch navigator Edel in 1619. Its maritime portion now bears the name of Victoria.

EDELENY, or EDELIN, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Borsod, 14 m. N of Miskolc, on the L bank of the Bodva. Pop. 1,413.

EDELFINGEN, a parish and village of Western Germany, situated partly in the circle of the Lower Rhine in Baden, and partly in the circle of the Jaxt in Wurtemberg, on the r. bank of the Tauber, at an alt. of 740 ft. above sea-level, 2 m. NNW of Mergentheim, and 6 m. S of Gerlachsheim. Pop. 1,026.

EDEL SHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, S of Neustadt.

EDELSTETTEN, a town of Bavaria, cap. of a seigniory of the princes of Esterhazy, in the circle of Schwaben, between the rivers Mindel and Kammlach, and 26 m. SW of Augsburg. Pop. 866.

EDEMISSEN, a parish and village of Hanover in the landr. of Luneburg, bail. of Meinersen, 21 m. SSE of Celle. Pop. 463.

EDEN, one of the largest rivers in the NW of England. It issues from the side of a hill, in the Pennine range, in Westmoreland, near the borders

of Yorkshire, and after receiving the waters of several smaller streams, enters Cumberland, at its confluence with the Eamont. In its progress it takes a NW direction, and passes Kirk-Oswald and Carlisle, and 7 m. below the latter flows into the Solway firth near Rockcliffe-marsh, where it forms a fine estuary. Its course is enclosed on each side by high grounds, which in some parts approach to the water's edge. The banks are to a great extent covered with wood, and its channel is generally either paved with rock or covered with smooth gravel. Trout, of fine quality, salmon, and various other kinds of fish, abound in its waters. The E. is navigable to Carlisle, but the navigation is tedious and difficult. Communication between Carlisle and the firth is chiefly carried on by means of a canal, which extends from Carlisle to Bowness.—Also a river in Fifeshire, which takes its rise on the borders of Perthshire, 4 m. W. of Strathmiglo, runs E. passes Cupar, and after a course of 18 m., falls into the German ocean at Guard-bridge, in the bay of St. Andrews. It receives numerous tributaries from the Lomond hills.—Also a small river of Berwickshire, in the district of the Merse, which rises in the p. of Gordon, near Heckspeth, flows first E. then S., and again bending E. runs through the rich and finely wooded p. of Ednam, Roxburghshire, and falls into the Tweed 3½ m. below Kelso. Its total course does not exceed 18 m.—Also a hamlet of co. Antrim, 2 m. NE of Carrickfergus, on the road thence to Larne. Area 6 acres. Pop. 228.

EDEN, a township of Hancock co., in the state of Maine, 101 m. E. of Augusta, in the N part of Mount Desert island, enclosed on 3 sides by Frenchman's bay and Mount Desert sound, and comprising of several small islands. It is generally fertile, and possesses extensive fisheries. Pop. in 1840, 1,054.—Also a township of Lamoille co., in the state of Vermont, 45 m. N of Montpelier, watered by Lamoille river and an extensive pond. Its surface is mountainous. Pop. 703.—Also a township of Erie co., in the state of New York, 14 m. S of Buffalo. It has an undulating surface, and is drained by Cauqua and Big Two Sisters creeks, affluents of Lake Erie. Its soil consists of gravelly loam and clay. Pop. 2,174.—Also a township of Licking co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 853.—Also a township of Seneca co., in the same state, 8 m. S of Tiffin, on Honey creek. Pop. 1,471.—Also a township of La Grange co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 277.

EDEN, or EHDEX, a town of Syria, in the pash. and 15 m. SE of Tripoli.

EDEN-OWEN, a township in the p. of Whitford, Flint. Pop. 300.

EDENBRIDGE, a parish of Kent, 8 m. SW of Seven-Oaks, with a station on the SE railway. Area 7,020 acres. Pop. in 1801, 910; in 1851, 1,718.

EDENDERRY, a market and post town in the p. of Monasterois, King's co., at the NE extremity of the Bog of Allen, 6½ m. SW of Clonard, and 9½ m. NE of Philipstown, on the road from that town to Dublin, from which it is distant SW 29½ m. Area of town 75 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,804.

EDENDON, a rivulet of Perthshire, which rises in the W part of the forest of Athole, on the confines of Inverness-shire, runs S, and falls into the Garry, a little above the inn of Dalnacardoch.

EDENFIELD, or EATON-FIELD, a chapelry in the p. of Bury, Lancashire, 6 m. NW of Bury.

EDENHALL, a parish of Cumberland, 3 m. ENE of Penrith. Area 3,854 acres. Pop. in 1801, 148; in 1851, 315. It formerly included Langwithby chapelry, which is now a distinct parish.

EDENHAM, a parish of Lincolnshire, 2½ m. NW of Bourn, on the Glen, comprising the hamlets of

Ellsthorpe, Scotlesthorpe, and Grimsthorpe. Area 6,844 acres. Pop. in 1801, 513; in 1851, 670.

EDENKEILLIE, or EDINKILLIE, a central parish of Morayshire, comprising an area of 65 sq. m., on the r. bank of the Findhorn. Pop. in 1801, 1,223; in 1851, 1,343.

EDENKOBEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of the Pfalz, 6 m. N of Landau. Pop. 4,816, of whom 116 are Jews. It has a Lutheran and a Calvinist church, and mineral baths. Wine is extensively grown in the environs.

EDENSOR, a parish and very beautiful village of Derbyshire, on the Derwent, 2½ m. ENE of Bakewell. Area 4,829 acres. Pop. 685. The duke of Devonshire's noble mansion of Chatsworth is in this p.

EDENTON, a village of Chowan co., in the state of North Carolina, U. S., 66 m. S of Norfolk, near the entrance of the Chowan river into E. bay, a branch of Albemarle-sound. It has considerable shipping.

EDER, a river of Germany, which rises in the Ederkopf, or Rothaargebirge, in Westphalia [alt. 2,200 ft.], and after flowing in a NE course through Waldeck and Hesse-Cassel, falls into the Fulda, 6 m. above Cassel. Its principal affluent is the Schwalm. It is the *Adrana* of Tacitus, and yields in some places particles of gold.

EDER, a town of Hindostan, in Gujarat, belonging to the guicovar, 100 m. NNW of Baroda. It contained 2,500 houses in 1820.

EDERMINE, a parish in co. Wexford, 2½ m. S by E of Enniscorthy. Area 4,131 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,162.

EDERN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Pleyben, 8 m. SE of Chateaulin. Pop. 1,734.

EDERNY, a village in the p. of Magheraculmoney, in co. Fermanagh, 2½ m. ENE of Kesh. Pop. 256.

EDERYN, a parish in Carnarvonshire, 3 m. W by S of Nevin. Pop. in 1801, 403; in 1851, 644.

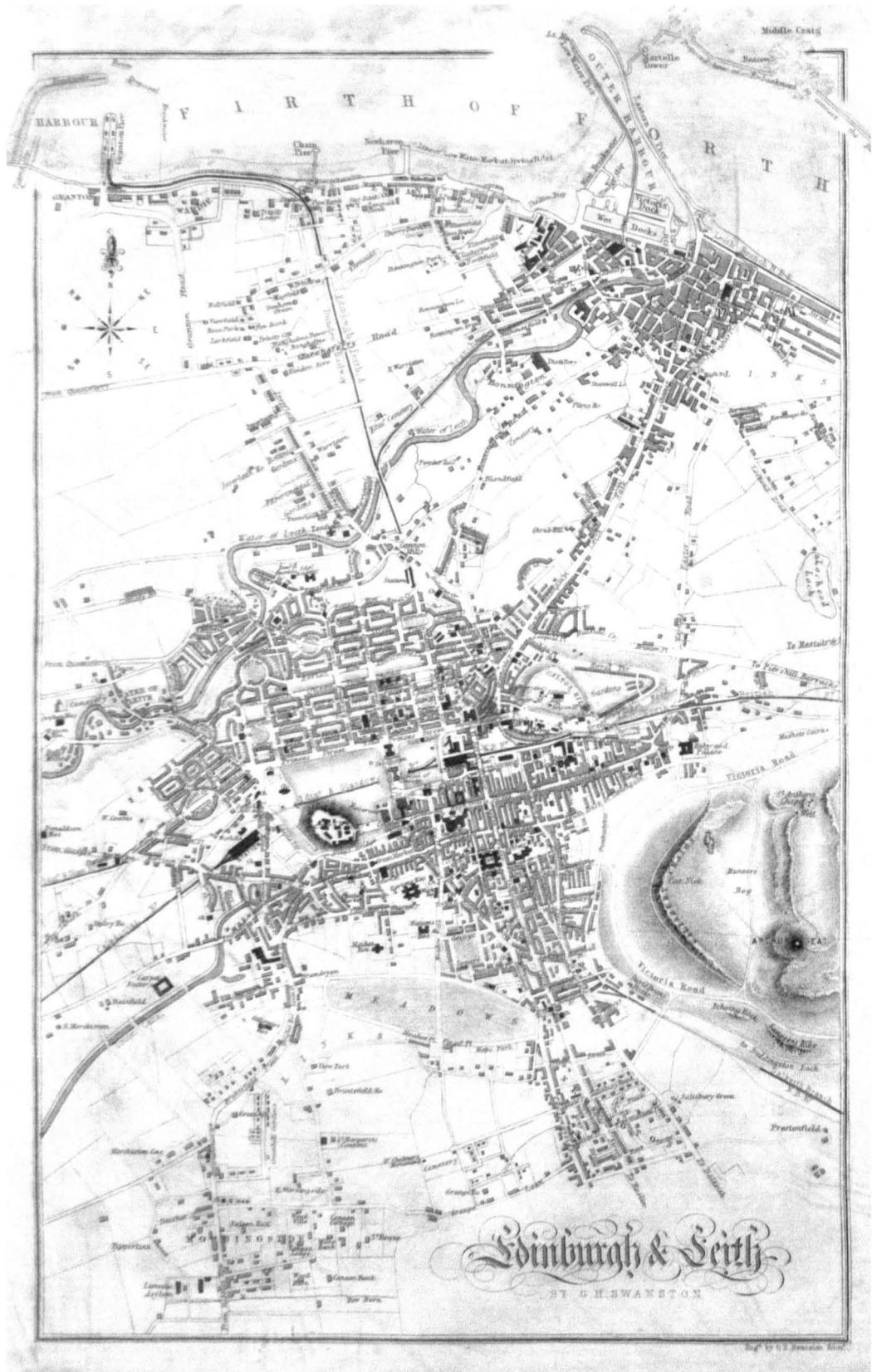
EDESHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the Pfalz circle, 5 m. N of Landau. Pop. 2,055.

EDESSA. See VODENA.

EDEYENKUDY, a district of India, in the extreme S of Tinnevelly, 35 m. from Palamcotta. It extends about 15 m. along the coast, and from 2 to 6 m. inland. Pop. 16,000.

EDFU, a village of Upper Egypt, near the l. bank of the Nile, in N lat. 24° 58' 43", 50 m. SSE of Thebes, on the site of the ancient *Apollinopolis*. It is situated in a fertile valley, closely confined between a ridge of mountains and the Nile, and is inhabited by from 1,500 to 2,000 Arabs, and a few Copts. Its two ancient temples present splendid monuments of the ancient architecture of Egypt. Those of Denderah, in Denon's opinion, alone equal them; and if the monuments of that city display more scientific knowledge, and more minute felicity of execution, those of Apollinopolis are more majestic and more sublime. Champollion, however, is of a different opinion, and considers the remains of E as belonging to the era of decadence in Egyptian art, under the Ptolemies. The pyramidal propyla, which form the principal entrance to the greater temple, are each 104 ft. in height, and 37 ft. wide at the base. Many of the figures sculptured on them are 30 ft. in height, and are executed in a masterly and spirited style. The lofty gateway conducts into a spacious dromos adorned with a peristyle of 32 columns; to which succeeds a pronaos containing 18 columns, disposed in 6 rows, 3 on each side. The interior consists of broad corridors, lofty narrow passages, and spacious

chambers; and the whole edifice is surrounded by a



high wall. Champollion considers the smaller temple of E, as only an appendage to the grand temple.

EDGAR, a county in the E part of the state of Illinois, U. S. Area 600 sq. m. It is watered by Big, Brulette, and Clear creeks, and by Little Embarrass river. Pop. 8,225.

EDGARTON, a port-of-entry, the cap. of Duke's co., in Massachusetts, U. S., 97 m. SSE of Boston. Pop. 1,736. It has a safe harbour, and is largely connected with the whaling trade.

EDGE, a tything in the p. of Painswick, Gloucestershire, 2 m. N of Stroud. Pop. in 1821, 1,627; in 1851, 1,306.—Also a township in the p. of Malpas, in Cheshire, 8 m. NNW of Whitchurch. Area 1,572 acres. Pop. in 1801, 266; in 1851, 263.

EDGECASTON, a parish and village in the county of Warwick, 2 m. SW of Birmingham. Area of p., 2,545 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,954; in 1851, 9,269.—The v. is well-built, and contains numerous villas belonging to citizens of Birmingham.

EDGECASTON, a township in the p. of Shrewsbury, Salop, 8 m. NNE of Shrewsbury, on the E bank of the Rodan. Pop. 199.

EDGECOMB, a township in Lincoln co., in the state of Maine, 32 m. SSE of Augusta; opposite to Wiscasset, at the mouth of the Sheepscot. Pop. 1,238, many of whom are employed in the coasting-trade and fishing.

EDGECOMBE, a county of N. Carolina, situated centrally towards the E part of the state. Area 650 sq. m. Pop. in 1816, 12,423; in 1840, 15,708. The cap. is Tarboro.

EDGECOMBE, one of Queen Charlotte's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, in S lat. 11° 15' 15", E long. 166° 28'.

EDGECOTT, a parish in Bucks, 12 m. WNW of Aylesbury. Area 650 acres. Pop. in 1801, 122; in 1851, 193.—Also a parish and v. in Northamptonshire, 6 m. NNE of Banbury. Area of p., 1,344 acres. Pop. in 1801, 66; in 1851, 77. A bloody engagement was fought here between the houses of York and Lancaster in 1469.

EDGECUMBE BAY, a deep bay on the E coast of New Holland, in N lat. 20°.

EDGECUMBE (CAPE), a cape on the W coast of King George the Third's archipelago, forming the NW point of Norfolk-sound, in N lat. 57° 2'.

EDGECUMBE (MOUNT), an extinct volcano near the shore of the bay of Plenty, in the N. island of New Zealand. Its alt. has been estimated at 7,000 ft. In a direction from NE to SW, between Mount E. and Mount Egmont, in the SW extremity of the island, the whole country is impressed with traces of volcanic action. It is probable that the grape will thrive well in this district. For two-thirds of its height, the surface of Mount E. is a rich light soil, composed of volcanic ashes.

EDGEFIELD, a parish in Norfolkshire, 3 m. S of Holt. Area 2,435 acres. Pop. in 1801, 495; in 1851, 664.

EDGEFIELD, a county in S. Carolina, bounded N by Saluda river, SW by Savannah river. It is in the W part of the state. Area 1,680 sq. m. Pop. 32,852.—Its cap., of the same name, is 140 m. NW of Charleston. Pop. 1,200.

EDGE-HILL, a chaperly in the p. of Walton-on-the-Hill, co. of Lancaster, 1 m. SE of Liverpool, intersected by the Liverpool and Manchester railway.—Also a low ridge in the co. of Warwick, 7 m. NW of Banbury, memorable as the spot on which the forces of Charles I. and the parliamentarians fought their first pitched battle, on the 23d of October 1642.

EDGEWARE, a parish and town in Middlesex, 8 m. WNW of London. The town is situated on the ancient Roman road, called Watling-street, leading

to St. Alban's, and consists of one principal street, of which the W side is in the p. of Little Stanmore, or Whitechurch. Area of p. 1,979 acres. Pop. in 1801, 412; in 1851, 765.

EDGEWORTH, a parish in Gloucestershire, 5½ m. NW of Cirencester. Area 1,566 acres. Pop. in 1801, 116; in 1851, 148.

EDGEWORTHSTOWN, a parish and village in co. Longford. Area of p. 10,943 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,744; in 1851, 3,168.—The v., 6½ m. N by S of Longford, had a pop. of 817 in 1851.

EDGHIR, a town of Hindostan, 10 m. W of Ra-chore, and 70 m. SW of Hyderabad, in N lat. 16° 25'.

EDGMOND, a parish in the co. of Salop, 1½ m. W of Newport. Area 9,584 acres. Pop. 2,478.

EDGTON, a parish in the co. of Salop, 4½ m. ESE of Bishop's Castle. Area 1,832 acres. Pop. 191.

EDGWORTH, a township in the p. of Bolton, co. of Lancaster, 7 m. WNW of Bury. Pop. 1,230.

EDINA, a village of Scotland co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., on the W side of the South Fabius river, 20 m. N of Shelbyville.

EDINBURG, a township of Saratoga co., in the state of New York, U. S., 52 m. N of Albany. It has a generally hilly surface, and is watered by Saco-daga river, the banks of which are flat and fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,458.—Also a township of Portage co., in the state of Ohio, 146 m. NE of Columbus. Its soil is generally fertile. Pop. 1,086.—Also a township of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, bounded on the E by Penobscot river, and intersected by an affluent of that river. Pop. 52.—Also a town of Erie co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 253 m. NW of Harrisburg. Pop. 232.—Also a village of Mahoning township, Mercer co., in the same state, 242 m. WNW of Harrisburg, consisting of about 15 dwellings.—Also a village of Johnson co., in the state of Indiana, 30 m. S of Indianapolis, at the junction of Blue river and Sugar creek, branches of the E fork of White river.—Also a village of Jones co., in the state of Iowa, on a small branch of Mineral creek, an affluent of Makoqua river.

EDINBURGH, the metropolis of Scotland, romantically situated on a congeries of hills within 2 m. of the frith of Forth, 337 m. direct NNW of London, and 314 m. E of S of the extreme N point of Scotland. Its observatory stands in N lat. 55° 57' 20", and W long. 3° 10' 30". By railway E. is 398½ m. distant from London via the Trent valley; 407½ via Berwick and Birmingham; and 402 m. via Carlisle and Birmingham.

The hills and swelling grounds which partly form the site of the city, and partly overshadow it, lie within a circumf. of about 6 m.; and at their N termination, about 2 m. from the frith, rise from a base, which slopes gently away to the sea. The highest and most easterly of these hills is ARTHUR'S SEAT [which see], rising 822 ft. above the level of the sea. A carriage-drive and pathway have been formed from the Duke's walk in the vicinity of Holyrood, round the NE base of the Whin-hill, and along the face of Arthur's Seat, to the upper part of St. Leonard's hill, and the Dalkeith road. From the deep dell at the W base of Arthur's Seat, the ground rises regularly over a base of about 700 yds., till it attains a height of 550 ft. above the level of the sea; and then in a semicircle, sweeping round from S to N, breaks perpendicularly down, in a picturesque face of naked, rugged greenstone rock, known as Salisbury-crags. About 200 yds. NW of the N end of Salisbury-crags, rises the Calton-hill, lifting a rounded eminence, 344 ft. above the level of the sea, presenting an abrupt and bending face to the NW, and bearing aloft one or two of Edinburgh's proudest public structures, and encircled by a row of her pri-

having the greater part of its breadth laid out in ornamental grounds, and further adorned by the magnificent Gothic monument to Scott. It is then crossed by the hugely colossal earthen wall known as the Mound; and thence stretching away W, is again laid out in garden-ground, till sweeping past the N face of the Castle, it becomes the site of St. Cuthbert's church, and the Episcopal chapel of St. John's, and is lost beneath the new streets of the SW wing or suburb of the New town. Over half of its extent, or from the North-bridge to the esplanade of the Castle, this lovely vale is overhanging along the S by the lofty gables and abutments of the towering edifices which terminate the northern alleys from the High-street; and, in grouping with them, as well as with the dark and craggy and vast outline of the overshadowing Castle, it presents an aspect of romance, and of mingled beauty and sublimity, which probably was never rivalled by any other city-view in the world.

II. The New town.—The New town of E. may be regarded as consisting of four sections,—the original New town,—the second New town,—the New town of the lands of Coats,—and the New town around and on Calton-hill. A briefer nomenclature, and one sufficiently accurate, would be the S, the N, the W, and the E New town.—The S or original New town, stretches along the summit of the most northerly of the three longitudinal and parallel hills which form the site of E.; and extends in length, from nearly the line of the North-bridge on the E., to a line considerably W of the west face of the Castle. Its form is a regular parallelogram, the sides of which measure 3,900 ft. and the ends 1,090. Its principal longitudinal streets are three, Prince's-street on the S, George-street in the middle, and Queen-street on the N. Prince's-street consists of only one row of houses, having the form of terrace, and facing the N front or towering and picturesque heights of the Old town. Many of its edifices—all constructed as elegant and commodious dwelling-houses—are now, by a variety of devices, transmuted, enlarged, or architecturally adorned, into hotels, club-rooms, public offices, warehouses, and shops.—George-street, in combined length, spaciousness, uniformity of architecture, and magnificence of vista and termination, may be pronounced unparalleled. It is 115 ft. broad, and like its sister-streets, as straight as an arrow. At its ends are superb and spacious squares—the W, called Charlotte-square, and the E, St. Andrew's square; both sumptuous in the architecture of their sides, and ruralized and lovely in the garden-plots and shrubbery of their area.—Queen-street maintains to a greater degree its original form; but the grouping of this street with surrounding objects, and the aspects thrown upon it by its peculiar locality, are entirely different and even contrasted. Its terrace is not, like Prince's-street, overlooked at a brief distance by the dark and strange forms of a loftily situated city of antiquity, but looks down, over its whole length, on a tastefully dressed area of lawn and flowers and shrubs; and across this is confronted by an array or terrace of edifices more sumptuous and modern than its own; and it thence looks over all the assembled beauties of the second New town, away to the joyous Forth and the dim but beautiful landscape in the distance.—The second or N New town considerably resembles, in its general outline and arrangement of streets, the original New town, but has some graceful peculiarities, and greatly excels in the splendour of its architecture. Separated from the other by the area of Queen-street gardens, it, too, has the form of a parallelogram, disposed in two lateral terraces, a central spacious street, and two intervening minor streets,—intersected by

cross streets, and terminated by spacious areas. But the parallelogram is shorter and broader than that of the S New town. The central street is Great King-street, having the square called Drummond-place as its E area, and opening on the W end into the circular and gorgeously edified area called the Royal circus. The S terrace, in its straight part, is Fettes-row; and in its curved part, which forms a deep arc of a circle, is the uncompleted Royal crescent.—Extending out like a fan from the NW corner of the N New town, is the beautiful suburb of Stockbridge, having its main communication with E. through the Royal circus. This cluster of variously arranged rows of buildings lies on both sides of a beautiful bend of the water of Leith: the straight line of the river being here from S to N, and the bend from that line being toward the E.—Stretching away E from the N part of Stockbridge, is another suburb of the N New town, separated from it by an open area 530 yds. in length, and 170 yds. in average breadth, called Canonmills meadow.—The W New town commences 140 yds. W of the SW corner of the N New town, or of the W end of Heriot-row, in a spacious octagon, called Moray-place, closed round with edifices which are nowhere rivalled, in the aggregate beauties and embellishments and sumptuousness of their architecture, by any aggregation of private houses of similar extent. From one side of this octagon opens Darnaway-street, communicating with Heriot-row. Off Darnaway-street, at right angles, goes Wemyss' place, to fall at right angles upon Queen-street. From another side of the octagon opens Forres-street, running parallel with Wemyss' place, and forming a continuous line with Charlotte-street. From still another side of the octagon goes SW, over a distance of 320 yds., what forms distinctly the continuation of the W New town,—Stuart-street. The SW end of Stuart-street passes into, the middle of a deep and spacious crescent, or more properly a semicircle, called Randolph's crescent. On a line with the chord of Randolph's crescent, Queensferry-street runs 230 yds. SE, to fall there at an obtuse angle upon the N end of Prince's-street; and, on the same line, Lynedoch-place runs NW toward Dean bridge, which spans and overlooks the deep and beautiful ravine of Leith water, and forms the great thoroughfare with Perth and other places in the north by way of Queensferry. The SW side of this part of the W New town creates a thrill of surprise and delight in the breast of many a tourist, from its being the grand thoroughfare to Glasgow and other places in the W, and the first of the numerous architectural displays of E. which meets many a stranger's observation.—The E New town, along its entire W limit, is strictly compact with the N and the S New towns, being divided from the former simply by the roadway of Scotland-street and Dublin-street, and from the latter by the roadway of St. Andrew's-street. In its extreme N it commences at the E end of Canonmills meadow. From the SE end of Bellevue-crescent, Broughton-street, a spacious and pleasingly-edified thoroughfare, runs in a direction to the E of S, till it falls, at an obtuse angle, on Catherine-street, or the line of Leith-wall. Broughton-street is the grand thoroughfare to Fife, Dundee, and other places in the N, by way of the Newhaven ferry. From its W side goes off London-street, on a line with Great King-street,—Albany-street, on a line with Abercromby-place,—and York-place, on a line with Queen-street,—thus forming a junction or compact union with the N and S New towns. Between York-place and the line of Prince's-street, lanes, and little streets, and an area called a square, cluster over the rounded and declivitous brow of the N longitudinal hill of E., and, owing to their

position, present to a spectator, at a little distance, the appearance of successive ridges of building, towering aloft one above another, like the seats of a theatre.—At the S end of St. Andrew's-street we are again on Prince's-street, a continuation of which thence to the North-bridge, properly belongs to the E. New town. Prince's-street is here built on both sides; and has thoroughly—more so, indeed, than any other part of E.—an aspect of business. So great is the bustle in the constant arrival or starting of stage-coaches, in the rush of carriages and cabs and omnibuses, to and from the general railway terminus under the North-bridge, and in the broad current of pedestrians pouring over this central point of intercommunication of streets, that one is forcibly reminded here, at least—if nowhere else in E.—of the Trongate and Argyle-street of Glasgow,—and faintly even of Cheapside, or Ludgatehill, or Fleet-street of London.—At the NE angle of the North-bridge stands the theatre: past the sides of which are paths, partly by flights of steps, down to the district of the Old town in the adjoining hollow. Opening out by a curve from the area before the theatre is Leith-street, which goes away NE, descending a slope to the hollow, where it receives a communication from beneath Regent-bridge with Leith-wynd and North back of Canongate. At the foot of Catherine-street, the thoroughfare which it and Leith-street form from Prince's-street, becomes considerably widened and spacious, shoots off in a direction a little more to the east, and henceforth, till it passes into Leith, at a distance of nearly 2 m., is as straight, and, in some respects, even more picturesque than Prince's-street. From the foot of Catherine-street, as well as farther on, this thoroughfare is properly Leith-walk.—Returning to the area, at the end of North-bridge, or in front of the theatre, we find a magnificent continuation of Prince's-street, far surpassing it in the opulent architecture of its edifices, leading off in a straight line with it, and along a complete though artificially-formed level, to a point about a third or a half-way up the ascent of Calton-hill. This is called Waterloo-place. For about 50 ft. it is lined by ornamental pillars and arches of the Corinthian order, the ledges of Regent-bridge, which carries it across the gorge at the base of Calton-hill; and, in general, it consists of superbly-finished houses of four stories, which, toward Prince's-street, have a pediment and pillars above the lower story. On the N. side of Waterloo-place, is a large tenement, built at an expense of £30,000, and long, and still in part, used as a hotel; and on its S side are the Stamp-office and the General Post-office. Though these edifices are in the best style of Grecian architecture, they no more than symbolize with the other structures of the street. At nearly 300 yds. distance from Prince's-street, Waterloo-place runs against a shoulder or projection on the side of Calton-hill, and debouches to the SE. At the point of contact with the bulky obstacle, it sends up, from its N side, a flight of steps, by which the level of the far-seeing promenades of Calton-hill, and the esplanade of the paths which lead up to its summit, are attained. While Waterloo-place, or rather the spacious roadway, called London-road, in continuation of it, is making its debouch, it is winged on its south side by the gaol and bridewell,—of very picturesque appearance, and romantically seated on a cliff, which overhangs part of the Old town. London-road again and a third time debouches, running along the side of Calton-hill, and forming an esplanade or shelf in its declivity; and after passing the Royal High school on the N, and a cluster of monuments or small ornamented cemetery on the S, slopes gently away to the E, forms a junction about 280 yds. from the E

base of Calton-hill, with the great thoroughfare to London, leading off in Leopold-place from Leith-walk and thence stretches away round the northern base of Arthur's seat, to Piershill barracks and Portobello. Just after passing the Royal High school, London-road sends off at an acute angle on its N side, a communication round the E face of Calton-hill, with the upper parts of Leith-walk. This, like the road itself, is an esplanade or shelf on the face of the hill, and is lined on the higher side with a row of superb and uniform houses, which command much of the brilliant prospect seen from the more elevated promenades, and which, under the names of Regent-terrace, Carlton-place, and Royal-terrace, sweep round the hill, over a distance of about 1,000 yds., describing the figure of the orbit of a comet when approaching and leaving its perihelion. At its W end, Royal-terrace sends down a communication with Leopold-place, at the head of Leith-walk.—The topographical description which we have now completed of the street arrangements of Edinburgh, though succinct, and probably in itself somewhat confusing, will be very distinctly understood, even by a total stranger to the city, by means of the map or topographical plan inserted in the present work. Let us next then, attempt a rapid exhibition of public buildings, civil, charitable, educational, ecclesiastical, and defunct.

[*Civil edifices.*] The abbey and palace of *Holyrood*, the metropolitan palace of the kings of Scotland, demand our first attention. *Holyrood* abbey was founded A. D. 1128. It was denominated 'Monasterium Sancte Crucis de Crag,' that is, 'the Monastery of the Holy Rood,' or 'Cross of the Crag.' The latter term respects its situation, as having been erected in the vicinity of that rocky precipice now called *Salisbury-craggs*. The royal palace of *Holyrood* has been called "the residence of our ancient kings;" but this description is not applicable to it in the same extent as to some other of our palaces. From a deed of James IV., dated 1506, it appears that, during his reign, there was a royal palace, distinct from the monastery of *Holyrood*, and in its immediate vicinity. But the abbey and all the edifices in its vicinity were burnt by the English in the minority of Queen Mary, and nothing left standing but the body of the church, which was a magnificent Gothic structure. The English paid a posterior visit to *Holyrood*, during the minority of Edward VI., immediately after the fatal battle of *Pinkie*. The present fabric was erected, according to a design furnished by Sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect in the reign of Charles II. It was at the same time ordered, that the church should be completely repaired; and, as it had been formerly the only parish-church of the *Canongate*, that it should be set apart as a *chapelle royale*. "It was accordingly fitted up," says *Grose*, "in a very elegant manner. A throne was erected for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for the knights of the order of the Thistle; but, as mass had been celebrated in it in the reign of James VII., the populace giving vent to their fury at the Revolution, despoiled the ornaments of the inside of the church, leaving nothing but the bare walls." Nothing, regarding the history of this palace, has given it equal interest with its being the more general residence of that beautiful queen, who, as she had been sent to France in her infancy, to avoid the rough courtship of Henry VIII. for his son, returned from it a widow, and almost an entire stranger to that people whom she was called to govern.—In the second floor are Queen Mary's apartments, in one of which her bed still remains. Pendant, after particularizing "some good portraits," in the other rooms, remarks that "the gallery of the palace," which "takes up one side, is filled with colossal portraits of the kings of Scotland. These, indeed, except a very few, afford a far better proof of the fertility of the painter's fancy, than of the correctness of his taste. The gallery itself is 145 ft. in length, by 25 ft. in breadth. The apartments possessed by the Duke of Hamilton as hereditary keeper of the palace, are all that remain of the old structure. These apartments afforded an asylum to Charles X. of France, then Monsieur, with a few of the emigrant nobles, betwixt 1795 and 1799, when there was no safety for them in their own country; and the same royal personage, when a second time driven from his indignant country, found refuge with his family here. In the year 1822, George IV. gladdened the long-deserted halls of *Holyrood* with his royal presence; and in 1848 and again in 1850, Queen Victoria paid a brief visit to the palace. Government has recently laid out a considerable sum of money in repairing and renovating this venerable structure, and enclosing it on two sides with a magnificent iron palisade.

On the north side of High-Street is the *Royal exchange*, commenced in 1753, and finished in 1761 at an expense of £31,457. It is a large and elegant square, with a court in the centre. The building contains the magistrates' court-room, the apartments of the town-council, and various offices connected with the city.—

Nearly opposite to the Royal exchange is *Parliament-square*, entered by openings at both ends of St. Giles' cathedral, and having that ancient edifice as its N side. The square is a small area, built entirely round on three sides by public edifices, consisting of the Exchequer, the Justiciary court, the Court-of-Session, the Parliament house, and the libraries of the faculty of advocates, and the writers-to-the-signet.—The *Parliament house*, built on the S and W of this square in the form of the letter L, was begun in 1631, and completed in 1640, at an expense of £11,000. But its present front—consisting of an arcade below, and open galleries above, with pillars supporting a continuous cornice—was erected in 1808. The building is 133 ft. long; at its narrowest part, 66 ft. broad, at the widest part, 98 ft.; and it occupies so singular a site, that, though 60 ft. high in the rear, it is only 49 feet high along both its northern and its eastern front. The large hall, formerly occupied by the parliament of Scotland, and now known as the outer house of the court of session, one of the noblest apartments in the kingdom, extends 122 ft. in length, and 49 ft. in breadth, and has a beautiful oaken floor and roof,—the latter constructed in the same style of open wood-work as the roof of Westminster-hall.—Projecting W from Parliament house towards George IV.'s bridge, and presenting a front toward the spacious thoroughfare along that bridge across the Cowgate, is the *Advocates' library*, founded in 1682 by Sir George Mackenzie; and which, by several large accessions, and a constant accumulation, has become the largest and most valuable in Scotland. The number of printed volumes is 148,000; and of manuscripts, 2,000.—The *Signet library* adjoins Parliament house on the N, and stretches W, presenting architectural fronts to Parliament-square and *Lawn-market*. It is of Grecian architecture, and possesses two spacious and handsome apartments on different stories. The upper room is probably the most elegant apartment of its size in Scotland, and of very beautiful proportions. It has on each side a range of Corinthian pillars, and in the centre a dome or cupola. The room is 132 ft. long and 39 broad; and is accessible by a grand staircase. The library contains about 70,000 volumes.—The *County-hall* stands at the W termination of the Signet library, and presents fronts to George IV.'s bridge, to *Lawn-market*, and to St. Giles' church, or the W ingress to Parliament-square. The last of these is an elegant portico of four fluted columns, with finely carved capitals, overshadowing a flight of steps leading up to the main entrance, which is modelled after the *Etruscan* monument of *Thrasylus*. The room in which the county-meetings are held is in the N end of the edifice, and measures 50 ft. in length, 26 ft. in width, and 26 in height. There are apartments also for the sheriff's court, and for various functionaries employed in the business of the county.—The *Victoria Hall*, situated on the Castle hill, nearly in a line with the *Mound*, is a splendid Gothic edifice, 141 ft. in length, with a spire rising 241 ft. above the level of the porch. It is intended for the use of the General Assembly.—The *Normal institution*, on the S side of Castle place, is a large and elegant building, erected at a cost of £8,500. It is intended to train teachers for the General Assembly's schools, and from 20 to 30 female students as governesses.—On the summit or precipitous extremity of the central hill of Edinburgh stands the *Castle*, covering an area of about 6 English acres. The rock which it surmounts is precipitous on the N, W, and S sides; in some places it is almost perpendicular; and, at its highest part, rises nearly 300 ft. above the vale below, and 253 ft. above the level of the sea. On its W side it sends off a glacis or esplanade, 350 ft. by 300, called the *Castle-hill*, which communicates with the upper end of *Castle-street* or *High-street*. The regalia were lodged here on the 26th of March 1707, immediately after the act of Union, and on the 5th of February 1818, were discovered by commissioners appointed by the prince-regent, carefully and even elaborately secured in a large oaken chest. They consist of the crown, the sceptre, the sword of state, and the lord-treasurer's rod of office; and are placed on a table, surrounded from ceiling to floor by a barred cage, and made visible by lamps. The castle, except on the E side, is exceedingly ill-adapted for the purposes of a fort, and presents an outline either of high houses or walls or points of rock having little capacity for gunnery. There is generally a foot-regiment quartered in the castle, and a regiment of horse in the cavalry barracks at *Piershill*, 1 m. to the E of the city; besides a station of ordnance at *Leith-fort*.—The new *Corn-market*, on the S side of the *Grass-market*, is a massive building in the Italian style, with a main front of 98 ft., and 2 wings both receding 13 ft. The area in which the market is held measures 152 ft. from N to S, and 92 ft. from E to W, and is supported in the centre by 2 rows of metal pillars.—Facing *Bank-street*, and looking up the slope of that short street to *High-street*, but presenting a back front to the New town, and situated a few paces E of the S end of the *Mound*, is the office of the *Bank of Scotland*. This is an edifice of considerable architectural merit, ornamented in its front and surrounded by a dome; and was erected at an expense of £75,000.

The *General Register house of Scotland*, situated at the E end of *Prince's-street*, and looking down the thoroughfare of *North bridge*, is one of the most splendid edifices of E. It was founded in 1774, and was constructed from a design of the celebrated Robert Adams; and combines the utmost internal commodiousness with interior architectural beauty in the best taste of the simple Grecian style. The great room, where are deposited the older records, is in the centre of the building, lined with books over all its walls, and balustraded all round, at mid-elevation, with a railed gallery. This saloon is 56 ft. in diam., and 80 ft. high, and is lighted from the top by a window of 15 ft. diam.—Opposite the

Register-house, and presenting a side front, at a few ft. distance, to the *North bridge*, stands the *Theatre-royal*, the plainest public building in E. The house is small, and does not bring more of average receipts than £60 or £65 a-night; but it appears quite large enough for the accommodation of the play-goers of E.—On the S side of *George street* are the *Assembly-rooms*. The front is plain and unpretending, relieved only by 4 Doric columns as an apology for a portico. The principal room in the front building, looking towards *George-street*, is 92 ft. long, 42 ft. wide, and 40 ft. high; and, besides being appropriated to balls and concerts, is occasionally used for public meetings; but a much larger room has been erected in the rear of the original building, which is generally appropriated to public meetings and musical performances.—The new *Commercial bank*, on the S side of *George-street*, occupies the site of the old *Physicians' hall*. It is a magnificent building in the Corinthian style, with a singularly light and elegant facade 95 ft. in length, and a portico supported by 6 Corinthian columns, each 35 ft. high. The tympanum is adorned with sculptures in bold relief; and the internal arrangements of this beautiful building are every way worthy of its external elegance.—The *Edinburgh and Glasgow bank*, on the N side of *George-street*, is a fine specimen of rich street architecture.—On the E side of *St. Andrew's-square* is the elegantly edified office of the *Royal bank*. The building stands apart from the neighbouring erections, and occupies a considerable recess from the street-line.—The *Western bank*, on the W side of the square, is a very ornate building in the Italian villa style.—The *British Linen company's bank*, on the E side of the square, is a very superb building. Its front presents a row of statues, on rich pedestals, rising from the architraves and capitals of tall gorgeous pillars. Its interior also presents some very rich work.—In *Waterloo-place*, on the S side, as already noticed, stand the *Stamp-office* and the *General Post-office*. Both are splendid Grecian edifices, 4 stories high, yet distinguishable from the contiguous erections mainly, if not solely, by the royal arms on their summits.

At the E end of *Waterloo-place*, on the S side, is the *Town and County jail*, founded in 1815, and finished in 1817. It is an extensive building, in the Saxon style of architecture, somewhat castellated. Along the street-line are apartments for the turnkeys. Behind these, with an area intervening, is the jail itself, 194 ft. long, 40 ft. wide, and 4 stories high, with rows of small grated windows. In the centre is a chapel with windows larger and not grated. Along the interior run corridors, opening into 48 cells, each 8 ft. by 6, besides some other apartments of larger dimensions. From the lower flat behind, a number of small airing grounds, separated by high walls, radiate to a point where they are all overlooked and commanded by a small octangular watch-house occupied by a deputy-governor. Farther back, and perched on the edge of a precipice which overhangs the Old town, is the castellated house of the governor.—Immediately on the E side of the jail, separated from it by a high spiky wall, stands *Bridewell*. In front of it, shielded by a high wall and ponderous gates on the street-line, is a neat house for the governor. Bridewell itself is of a semicircular form, and has 5 floors, the highest of which is distributed into store-rooms and an hospital. All round on each floor, at the middle of the breadth, is a corridor, with cells on each side, lighted respectively from the interior and the exterior of the curvature. Those on the inner side are chiefly used as workshops, and can all be surveyed from a dark apartment in the governor's house, without the observer being himself observable.—On a flat exposed piece of ground, on the summit of *Calton-hill*, N of the National monument, stands the *New observatory*. It has the form of a St. George's cross, 62 ft. long each way. The centre is surmounted by a dome, 13 ft. in diam.; and has a pillar rising up to the dome, 19 ft. high, for the astronomical circle.

Bridges.] The *South bridge* consists of 21 arches, and was founded in 1785, and opened in 1788. To the eye of a stranger its existence is not readily obvious. Except at the central arch which spans the Cowgate, and where there are simple ledges, nothing is seen upon it but two lines of neat buildings and spacious shops, forming a level, a bustling, and in all respects, an ordinary-looking street.—The *North bridge* was founded in 1763, commenced in 1767, interrupted by the giving way of the vaults and side-walls at the S end in 1769, and completed in 1772, at an expense of about £18,000. It consists of 3 great arches, 2 small open-spaced arches, and a series of small arches at each end which are occupied as vaults. The width of each of the great arches is 72 ft.; the breadth or thickness of each of the piers is 13 1/2 ft.; the width of each of the open small arches is 20 ft.; the length of the whole open part of the bridge is 310 ft.; the length of the entire bridge, from *High-street* to *Prince's-street*, is 1,125 ft.; the height of the bridge, from the top of the parapet to the base of the great arches, is 68 ft.; the breadth, within wall, is, over the open arches, 40 ft.; and at each end, 50 ft.—*George IV.'s bridge*, which goes off at right angles from the *Lawn-market* opposite *Bank-street*, and stretches across the Cowgate to a point near the S end of *Candlemaker's-row*, was projected in 1825, and completed in 1836. It is in all respects a splendid erection, and has 3 open double arches over the Cowgate, besides 7 concealed arches at the ends. Part of the line is edified with houses and public buildings, and wears the appearance of a street.—The *King's bridge*, constituting the principal feature of the New Western approach, was projected and completed about the same time as *George IV.'s bridge*. It spans the hollow ground, on the S side of the *Castlegate* in a single arch, and has long approaches along the face of the *Castlegate* to the *Lawn-market* on one end, and on to a point

near Port-Hopetoun on the other.—*Regent bridge*, in Waterloo-place, was founded in 1815, and completed in 1819. It has one open arch over the Low-Calton, 50 ft. in width, and about the same measurement in height. The ledges over this arch, or in the space where the bridge has not strictly a street-appearance, are surmounted by Corinthian ornamental pillars and arches.—The *Dean bridge*, over the water of Leith near Randolph crescent, completed in 1832, a stupendous and brilliant structure, carried across a ravine, consists of 4 arches, each 96 ft. wide. The bridge is 447 ft. long, and between the parapets, 39 ft. broad. The roadway is higher than that of almost any other bridge in Scotland, passing at 106 ft. above the bed of the stream.—The *Earthmound*, stretching across the site of the quondam North loch from the end of Hanover-street in Prince's-street, to a point W of the end of Bank-street, though not a bridge, is a succedaneum for one, and may be allowed a place in description where there ought to have been a bridge to be described. The existence of this clumsy, enormous, and unremovable apology for a bridge, has been justly deplored by almost every topographical writer on the metropolis. Huge as the mass is, it originated in the contents of the extensive excavations for the sunk floors of the New town buildings. It is upwards of 800 ft. in length: on the N upwards of 60 ft. in height; and on the S about 100. Its breadth is proportionally much greater than its height, averaging probably 300 ft. It is computed to contain upwards of 2,000,000 of cart-loads; and, on the very moderate supposition that each load, if paid for was 6d. in value, it must have cost the enormous sum of £50,000.

On the summit of the highest rocky eminence of Calton-hill stands *Nelson's monument*,—a conspicuous object in almost every view of Edinburgh from sea or land. The base is a battlemented edifice, divided into small apartments. From this edified base rises to the height of more than 100 ft., a circular, hollow turret, battlemented at the top, climbed by a staircase within, and surmounted by a flag-staff.—Near Nelson's monument, a little to the N, on the summit of a knoll, stand the twelve pillars of the National monument,—a structure projected in commemoration of the Scotsmen who fell in the land and sea fights consequent on the French revolution; and, with a splendour of design corresponding to the greatness of the object, meant to be a literal restoration of the Parthenon of Athens. The pillars of it which have been erected are of gigantic proportions, cost each upwards of £1,000, and were designed to form the W range of the entire structure.—On the face of Calton-hill, overlooking Waterloo-place, is Dugald Stewart's monument, erected in 1821, from a design by Mr. Playfair; and a restoration, with some variations, of the Choragic monument of Lysicrates.—On the SE angle of the New observatory is Professor Playfair's monument; a square, uninscribed edifice of solid stone, enclosed with a rail.

On the E side of Nicolson-street, south of the exit of Drummond-street, stands *Surgeons'-hall*, or the hall of the Royal college of Surgeons. The building is modern, large, and elegant, with a fine portico, and cost about £20,000. The interior is arranged into several very spacious apartments. The pathological museums are extensive, and well fitted to aid surgical studies.—On the S side of Queen's street is *Physicians'-hall*.—On the N end of the Earthmound, presenting shorter fronts to Hanover-street and the Old town, and larger ones to the views along Prince's-street, stands a magnificent gloomy edifice called *the Royal institution*, one of the most handsome modern buildings in Scotland. It was founded in 1823, and is borne by a substructure of wooden piles and cross-bearers, rendered necessary by the ground being "travelled earth." Immediately to the S of this building, the foundations are being prepared for a very handsome edifice to be used as a gallery for the Royal Scottish academy and some other public objects.—In Prince's-street, W of the Mound, is the *New club*, a sort of joint-stock hotel and reading-room, for the exclusive use of an association of noblemen and gentlemen, the members of which are elected by ballot.—On the lands of Inverleith, nearly 1 m. N of the city toward the sea, is the *Royal Botanic garden*, 12 acres in area, and transplanted from a former site in 1822-24. The surface declines slightly to the S, and is disposed in plots and promenades of great beauty and variety.

The *College* presents its main front to South Bridge-street. It is a regular parallelogram, 356 ft. long, and 225 ft. wide; extending its length E and W, and having in the centre a very spacious court. The main front is of exquisite and stupendous proportions, and superb and Grecian in its architecture; but, in common with the entire building, is so pent up by the pressure of the street that it can nowhere be seen to advantage. The continuous range of building round the inner court is in a very tasteful Grecian style; and has an elegant stone balustrade, forming a kind of gallery, interrupted only by the entrance, and by flights of steps to the Library, the Museum, the hall of the *Senatus Academicus*, and the several class-rooms. At the angles, and on the W side, are spacious plazas. The Library, on the second floor of the S side, is a noble hall, 198 ft. long, and 50 ft. broad, with a beautiful roof of stucco-work, and contains about 90,000 vols., besides a collection of antiquities, scripture, and articles of virtue. The museum, situated on the W side, occupies two rooms, each 90 ft. by 30, on separate floors. The university of E. originated in a bequest of 8,000 merks by Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, before the Reformation. James VI. devoted towards its erection and support all the houses belonging to the religious foundations within the city. In 1553 it was opened for the labours of a single professor, the eminent Robert Rollock; and in 1597 it acquired a second professorship, and was presided over by Rollock as principal. In 1720 the study of medicine was introduced to its cur-

riculum, and rapidly promoted its prosperity, till it eventually won for the university the proudest name in Europe. No college probably can boast of a longer or more brilliant array of eminent men, whether as professors or alumni. An idea of its progress, as well as of the constitution of its senate, will be best formed by glancing at the date, salaries, and class-fees of the professorships.

Professorships.	Founded.	Salary.	Fees.
The principalship.	1585	£151	...
Humanity.	1597	67	£1,319
Divinity.	1620	196	not known.
Oriental languages.	1642	115	142
Mathematics.	1674	148	618
Botany.	1676	127	998
Theory of Physic.	1685	...	882
Practice of Physic.	1685	...	1,008
Ecclesiastical History.	1695	200	260
Anatomy and Surgery.	1705	55	969
Public Law.	1707	485	...
Greek.	1708	87	1,171
Natural Philosophy.	1708	52	638
Moral Philosophy.	1708	102	556
Logic.	1708	52	551
Civil Law.	1710	100	151
Chemistry.	1713	...	2,213
Universal History.	1719	100	105
Scottish Law.	1722	100	953
Midwifery.	1726	...	596
Clinical Medicine.	1741	...	801
Rhetoric.	1762	100	134
Natural History.	1767	100	714
Materia Medica.	1768	...	1,281
Practical Astronomy.	1786	129	...
Agriculture.	1790	50	63
Clinical Surgery.	1803	100	611
Military Surgery.	1806	100	75
Medical Jurisprudence.	1807	100	18
Conveyancing.	1825	120	462
Pathology.	1831	not known.	
Music.	1839	not known.	

The fees as now stated, are those reported by the commission of inquiry into the state of the universities; but they are understood to have been in many instances considerably reduced. The foundation bursaries are 80 in number, and aggregately £1,172 in value. The number of students has, for a series of years, been considerably upwards of 1,500; and about one-third of them are medical. The number of students who matriculated at the university from 1839 to 1846, exclusive of those in the theological faculty, who enter without matriculation, was as follows:

	Med.	Lit.	Law.	Total.
1839-40	468	489	163	1,120
1841-42	256	451	161	968
1842-43	251	437	133	921
1843-44	331	449	107	887
1844-45	258	465	147	970
1845-46	317	619	142	1,078

The periods of attendance are 6 months from October for most of the classes, and 3 months from May for 5 of the medical classes. The patronage of 7 of the chairs is vested in the Crown; of 3 jointly in the Faculty of Advocates, the Faculty of Writers to the signet, and the Town-council; and of all the rest, in the Town-council and Magistrates. The Lord-provost of the city, but only in a titular sense, is Lord-rector.—The *Free Church college* is in the English collegiate style of architecture, and from the elevation of its site at the head of the Mound, is one of the most prominent buildings in the city. It measures in front 135 ft., and extends S 177 ft. The main entrance fronts the Mound, and is flanked by two square towers, each 121 ft. in height. The quadrangle measures 85 ft. by 56. The number of class-rooms is 9. The estimated cost of the building is £30,000.—On the S face of Calton-hill, a little above the line of London road, stands the *High-school*. This building, worthy of its magnificent site, is of pure white stone, and consists of a central part of two wings, extending about 270 ft. in front. The central building is a pediment advanced upon a range of Doric columns. The interior is distributed into a large hall, 73 ft. by 43,—a rector's class-room, 38 ft. by 38,—4 class-rooms for masters, each 38 ft. by 28,—a room for a library, and two small rooms attached to each of the class-rooms. The area of the school and play-ground is 2 acres, and was formed into a level by deep cutting in the face of the hill. The edifice, founded in 1825, cost, with its appurtenances, about £30,000. There are a rector and 4 classical teachers, each of the teachers carrying a class round a circle of 4 years of progressive study, and then receiving a new class. Except small allowances from the town-council, the fees constitute the salary, and are 15s. a-quarter for the masters' classes, and 16s. for the finishing or maturing class of the rector. The High-school is traceable under the name of the High grammar-school, as far back as 1519.—N of Henderson-row, near the water of Leith, is the *Edinburgh academy*, of similar character and design to the High-school. The school-house is a low, neat building, constructed with reference more to interior commodiousness than to exterior display. This academy was founded in 1823, by proprietary shares of £50 each, raising a capital of £12,900, capable of being augmented to £16,000. It is more aristocratic in its plan than the High-school, or rather is conducted on principles which render it less accessible.

to the children of the middle classes, and has a longer period of study and larger fees,—the former being 7 years, and the latter £7 for the first year, £9 for the second, £11 for the third, and £11 10s. for each of the succeeding years. There are a rector, 4 masters for classics, 2 for writing, 1 for mathematics, and 1 for English literature.

At Morningside, a village or suburb 1½ S of E., on the road to the Braid hills, is the *Lunatic asylum*, founded in 1810. This is a large handsome edifice, surrounded by elegant garden-grounds, enclosed by a high wall, and placed in a remarkably salubrious situation.—The *City Poor's house* is situated within the angle formed by Bristo-street and Teviot-row, considerably back from the road-way, so as to look down on an open area. There are poor's houses also for Canongate and the parish of St. Cuthbert's. The three establishments are aggregately maintained at a cost of £12,000 or £13,000 a-year.—The *Royal infirmary*, built during the reign of George II., stands on the S side of Infirmary-street. The edifice consists of a body and two projecting wings, all 4 stories high, substantially built, and abundantly perforated with windows. The body is 210 ft. long, in the central part 36 ft. wide, in the end parts 24 ft. Each of the wings is 70 ft. long, and 24 ft. wide. The floors are distributed into wards, fitted up with ranges of beds capable of accommodating 228 patients.—*Heriot's hospital*, situated on the summit of the S ridge of E., and surrounded by a spacious area or open park, is a magnificent and even princely structure. The edifice was commenced in 1628, and finished in 1650, at the cost of £30,000. It is the finest and most regular of the specimens of Gothic architecture designed by Inigo Jones. It is a noble quadrangle, 162 ft. each way in the exterior, having an open court measuring 94 ft. each way in the centre. This hospital originated in a princely bequest of George Heriot, goldsmith, first on a small scale, and in a humble way in E., next to Anne of Denmark, consort of James, and afterwards to James VI. himself, both before and after his succession to the English crown. In April 1628, it was opened for 30 boys; in 1753, for 130; and eventually for 180. Boys are admitted when from 7 to 10 years of age, and usually leave when about 14. They are comfortably lodged and fed, wear a uniform dress, and receive a very liberal education. The total revenue of this hospital now exceeds £14,000 per ann., of which £11,000 are expended in the hospital itself. In 1836, the governors obtained parliamentary sanction to extend the benefits of the institution in the erection of free-schools in various parts of the city; and 7 schools have since been erected. The management of the hospital is vested in the town-council and the city ministers of the Establishment.—*George Watson's hospital* stands 200 yds. S of Heriot's hospital, at the entrance to the meadows. This hospital originated in a bequest of £12,000 by George Watson, first a merchant in Holland, and afterwards an accountant in his native city, E., who died in 1723. When the building was commenced, the fund had accumulated to £20,000. Originally 12 boys were admitted on the foundation, but now 80, who wear a uniform dress, and are lodged, fed, educated, and provided for in a similar way to the boys of Heriot's hospital.—The *Merchant Maiden hospital* stands in the meadows, nearly 200 yds. W of George Watson's hospital. The edifice is Grecian, 180 ft. long, and 60 ft. wide, and has in front a portico supported by 4 handsome pillars. It was built in 1816, at the cost of £12,250. The institution was founded in 1815. From 80 to 100 girls are maintained at one time on the foundation: they enter from 7 to 11 years of age, and depart at 17; and receive an education both substantial and ornamental.—The *Trades' Maiden hospital* stands on the S side of Argyll-square, and is an edifice of plain exterior.—The *Orphan hospital*, a handsome edifice, built in 1838, at the cost of nearly £16,000, is situated at the N end of Dean-bridge, about 250 yds. from Randolph-crescent. Orphans of both sexes are received from all parts of Scotland, and are maintained and educated to the number of about 150 at one time.—*John Watson's hospital* is situated also near the N end of Dean-bridge; and was finished in 1828, after a design by Mr. Burn. The edifice is of Grecian architecture, large and showy, having in front a splendid portico and range of pillars. About 120 destitute children are maintained and educated;—admissible between 5 and 8 years of age, and dismissed when 14.—*Gillespie's hospital* is salubriously situated in an extensive park at the head of the Town-links, near the SW extremity of the Old town. The edifice is a commodious, oblong structure: partly in a castellated form. The establishment is fitted up for the accommodation and support of persons of both sexes, not under 50 years of age, who have sunk from wealth or competence to destitution; and admits at one time about 50. In its vicinity is a school, opened in 1803, for the education of about 150 boys, who are admissible from 6 to 12 years of age, and are allowed to attend 3 years.—*Donaldson's hospital*, on the N side of the N road to Glasgow, a few hundred yds. to the W of the W extremity of the city, is a magnificent pile in the Elizabethan style, 258 ft. by 207 ft., surrounding an interior quadrangle 176 ft. by 164 ft. The corridors and passages, which are carried along the entire sides of the building, are between 3,000 and 4,900 ft. in length. The average height of the apartments on the principal floor is 17 ft., and the building contains 164 apartments. The late James Donaldson, Esq., of Brighton-hall, printer and proprietor of the 'Edinburgh Advertiser' newspaper, bequeathed the princely sum of £200,000 to certain trustees, for the endowment and erection of an hospital for the maintenance of 150 poor boys and 150 poor girls, if they are found deserving, the first claim to this bounty being by children of the name of Donaldson, after the founder, and Marshall, after his mother's name. From the amount of property left, provision is making

for accommodating 50 additional boys and 50 girls. The age of admission is from 6 to 9 years of age, and that of dismissal at 14 years of age.—*Stewart's hospital*, the most recently erected of this class of institutions in E., overlooks the Queensferry road. It is a quadrangular building, extending from E to W about 230 ft. It has an open court, with a screen and gate-houses in the centre, and two main towers which rise from the angles of the court to a height of 126 ft. It is to be appropriated to the education and board of boys.

Statues.] In the centre of Parliament-square is an equestrian statue of Charles II., erected in 1685, at the cost of £1,000, which, in vigour of design and general effect, surpasses any other specimen of bronze statuary in the metropolis.—On the N side of the Castle-hill, or esplanade of the Castle, is a splendid bronze statue of the Duke of York, placed on a pedestal, and erected in 1839.—Looking up St. David's-street within the screen along the S side of Prince's-street, is the site of Sir Walter Scott's monument. The design, by G. M. Kemp, combines the beauties of the most admired specimens of the monumental cross. It covers an area of 55 ft. square, and rises to the height of 180 ft. The statue, by Mr. Steel, is appreciable for its beauty as a work of art, and for its correctly imaginal representation of Sir Walter; and is canopied by a grove roof copied from the compartment, still entire, of the roof of Melrose choir.—In George-street, at the point of its intersection with Frederick-street, is a bronze statue of Pitt, executed by Champtrey, and erected in 1833. The statue is placed on a pedestal, and possesses considerable dignity of expression.—In George-street, at the point of its intersection with Hanover-street, is a bronze statue of George IV., executed by Chaumtrey, and erected in 1832. This monument is utterly inferior to that of Pitt, by the same artist.—In the centre of St. Andrew's-square, at the E end of George-street, stands Lord Melville's monument, a remarkably handsome column, rising to the height of 136 ft., and is then surmounted by a statue 14 ft. high. The design is, in general, a copy of the Trajan column in Rome; but deviates from that model in the shaft being fluted instead of ornamentally sculptured, and in the pedestal being a square instead of a sphere. The column is 12 ft. 2 in. thick at the bottom, and gradually diminishes in its ascent, till it is 10½ ft. thick at the top. In front of the Royal bank in St. Andrew's-square is a statue in Roman costume, of the Earl of Hopetoun, erected in 1835. The Earl leans on a charger pawing the pedestal, and is eulogized in inscriptions commemorative of his military exploits.—East of Bridewell, on the same side of the road, standing on an isolated eminence, is Burns' monument. A fine statue of the poet by Flaxman, which was originally placed in this structure, has been removed to the College library.

Ecclesiastical edifices.] *Canongate church*, situated on the N side of the Canongate, several yards back from the street line, has a cruciform shape, with nave, transepts, and chancel.—*Trinity-college church*, situated on the W side of the foot of Leith-wynd, on the low ground between the Old and the New town, dated as high as about 1470, was never completed, and consisted of only the choir, central tower, and transepts of the designed erection. This building has recently been removed for the better accommodation of the North British railway; but the stones have been carefully numbered and laid aside with the view of re-erecting the edifice on some other locality.—*The Town church* stands isolatedly at the intersection of High-street and South Bridge-street. The square tower was originally surmounted by a wooden spire covered with lead; but, this having been wholly destroyed by the falling of embers upon it in the great fire of 1824, the tower was decorated and carried aloft with a handsome spire of stone.—*St. Giles' church*, the most ancient existing ecclesiastical edifice in Edinburgh but of unknown or uncertain date, is situated on the N side of Parliament-square, separating the area of that square from High-street. Previous to 1820, during which year, and the two following years, it was greatly altered within, and rebuilt in its facings without; it was of the cathedral or cruciform shape, Gothic, but irregular in its architectural adornments, and undistinguished by the beauty of decoration and the symmetry of proportion found in many edifices of its age and class. Its length was 206 ft.; and its breadth, at the west end, 110 ft.;—at the middle, 129,—and at the east end, 76. From the centre rises a square tower, decorated at the top with open-fluted stone-work, and sending off from its angles four arches which have pinnacles in their progress, and a small spire at their point of meeting, and produce the figure of an ornamented imperial crown. This figure rises 161 ft. above the base of the edifice, and, occupying a high and commanding site, is seen from a great distance, and forms one of the most characteristic features of the city landscapes of Edinburgh. St. Giles is first mentioned in 1359. In 1466, it was made a collegiate church. After the Reformation, it was partitioned into four churches, and some lesser apartments. In 1643, the Solemn league and covenant was sworn and subscribed within the walls of St. Giles, by the representatives of the public bodies of Scotland. The recent changes, aided by a government grant of £10,000, and effected after a design by Mr. Burn, have given the exterior a very creditable appearance. The High Church is understood to be attended by the magistrates of the city, the judges of the Court of session, and the barons of Exchequer; and, owing probably to this circumstance—though on a strictly ecclesiastical or presbyterian level, with the other parish-churches of the country—it holds a place in popular estimation, and invests its ministers with a species of influence, as the metropolitan church of Scotland.—*Greyfriars' church*, Old and New, situated

in a recess from Candlemaker-row, immediately N of the city Poor's-house, was, previous to its recent destruction by fire, externally a plain, slated, oblong structure, with Gothic windows, and internally a place of Gothic construction, with heavy pillars and arches. One-half of this edifice is still employed as a place of worship. Its cemetery, though embellished with few monuments of architectural or sculptural merit, contains the ashes of many distinguished Scottish characters. A new and handsome church, in the Normal style, has been erected in the vicinity of the old edifice for the use of the congregation.—The *New North Free Church*, in the vicinity of the Greyfriars church, is a very handsome Gothic edifice.—*Newington church*, situated on the W side of Clerk-street, has a Grecian front, and a spire 110 ft. high. The building is 162 ft. long, and 73 ft. wide; and chaste though not showy in appearance, is principally remarkable for its being the first public edifice which meets a stranger's eye on the thoroughfare to the W of England, and central part of the S of Scotland.—*Nicolson-street chapel*, belonging to the United Presbyterian church, presents to the street a showy Gothic front, with pinnacles rising 90 ft. above street-level.—*St. Cuthbert's church*, situated in the hollow under the NW face of the castle, a little inward from the angle of Prince's-street and Lothian road, is a huge plain edifice with a double slated roof. The original St. Cuthbert's church is older than Scottish record,—perhaps as old as the age succeeding the demise of St. Cuthbert, the end of the 7th cent.—*St. John's Episcopal chapel*, situated a few yards N of St. Cuthbert's, in the angle formed by the intersection of Prince's-street and Lothian road, is the most splendid ecclesiastical structure in Edinburgh, embellished within and without with all the graces of the florid Gothic order. The building is 113 ft. long, and 62 ft. wide. On both sides are buttresses, the summits of which and of the inner wall are adorned with pinnacles. From the W end rises a square tower, perforated at the base with the main entrance, relieved in its sides by beautiful windows, and terminating at its summit, 120 ft. high, in ornamented pinnacles. The pillars and arches of the interior are light and symmetrical, and the middle roof is ornamented with mouldings and a profusion of decorations. This chapel, being the scene of episcopal ordinations, is viewed in the light of a cathedral.—*St. Patrick's chapel*, belonging to the Roman Catholics, and situated in Lothian road, is a showy Gothic edifice.—*St. George's church*, situated on the N side of Charlotte-square, denominated by some critics as shapeless and insufferably dull, and peccatized by others as the most handsome place of worship belonging to the Scottish establishment, is a square edifice in a massive Grecian style. Its front, 112 ft. in length, presents to the eye a lofty portico, supported by 4 pillars and 2 pilasters of the Ionic order. From the summit rises a circular tower, surmounted by a lead-covered dome, to the height of 150 ft.—*St. Andrew's church*, situated on the N side of George-street, is of an oval form. Its front gives to the view a portico resting on 4 remarkably elegant Corinthian pillars, and surmounted by a spire which tapers aloft to the height of 168 ft.—The spire is one of the most beautiful in the sky-line of any city.—*St. Stephen's church*, at the end of Fettes-row, fronting the line of St. Vincent-street, is of an order of architecture called the mixed Roman. From an obtuse angle in front rises a massive tower 163 ft. high, terminated by a balustrade; and from each angle of the balustrade springs an elegant double cross. But whatever attractions to the taste, or challenges to criticism, the edifice offers to the view, are in a great measure marred by the lowness of its situation.—*St. Mary's church*, situated in the centre of Bellevue crescent, is of an oblong form, having one of the shorter ends as its front. A range of elegant Corinthian pillars supports a pediment, and bears aloft a high spire of considerable beauty.—The *United Presbyterian church*, Broughton-place, is in the Grecian style, and has a beautiful portico supported by a range of Doric columns.—The *Roman Catholic chapel*, Broughton-street, presents to the view a Gothic gable with buttresses and pinnacles, winged by side-pieces of kindred architecture. The building is 110 ft. long and 57 wide within walls; and lifts the pinnacles of its front to the height of 70 ft.—*St. Paul's Episcopal chapel*, situated on the S side of York-place, in the angle formed by it and Broughton-street, consists, like St. John's, of a main body and side buttresses, measuring in all 133 ft. long, and 73 ft. wide. From each of the four angles of the inner walls, rises a small circular turret of open stone-work; and surmounting the outer buttresses are symmetrical pinnacles.—Altogether there are in E. 30 Established churches, 25 Free churches, 8 Episcopal chapels, 14 United Presbyterian churches, 6 Baptist and 3 Congregational chapels, 3 Methodist, 3 Original Secession, 2 Roman Catholic, and 8 of other denominations.

Civil and Ecclesiastical courts. E. is distinguished as the seat of a complete establishment for the administration of justice.—The *Court-of-session* is the supreme civil court of Scotland,—a court both of law and of equity, and possessing discretionary power. In fact, the business of this court comprises all that in England occupies the court-of-chancery,—the vice-chancellor and the master-of-the-rolls,—the courts of Queen's bench, and of common pleas and exchequer,—the court of admiralty,—the court of Doctor's commons,—and the court of bankruptcy.

This court at present consists of 13 judges. The lord-president and 3 senior puisne judges form what is termed the First division of the court; the lord-justice-clerk and 3 senior puisne judges form the Second division of the court; and these two divisions are termed 'the Inner house.' The remaining 5 puisne judges officiate in what is called 'the Outer house' as lords-ordinary, each sitting singly. The great majority of cases—all cases indeed, with a few exceptions not worth mentioning here—are brought in the first instance, and in their earliest stage, before one or other of the lords-ordinary; the record is made up before him, and under his superintendence, and the case prepared for decision. It is then argued before him, and in general decided by him. From his judgment there lies an appeal to the Inner house, in one or other of its divisions. The judgment of the division is final, subject only to appeal to the House-of-Lords. There is no appeal from one division to the other, nor from one division to the whole court. But either division may require the opinion of the other judges; in which case, judgment is given according to the opinion of the majority of the whole court. The *Court-of-exchequer* still remains as a separate jurisdiction, but its judicial business is now discharged by 2 judges of the court-of-session, sitting as barons of exchequer.—A more important duty, and one of great labour and responsibility, devolves upon the lord-president, as lord-justice-general, and the lord-justice-clerk, and 5 puisne judges of the court-of-session under a separate commission, by which there is conferred upon them supreme criminal jurisdiction. The *Court-of-justiciary* sits as occasion requires, in E., for despatch of business, embracing there the criminal business of the three Lothians, with such cases as, from their importance or other reason, are brought to E. for trial. In each year, during the vacations of the court-of-session, there are three spring-circuits, and three autumn-circuits, with an additional winter-circuit for Glasgow.—The *Faculty of Advocates* consists of between 400 and 500 barristers, who have the privilege of pleading before the supreme courts. Their affairs are presided over by a dean, and managed by a council, a treasurer, and a clerk, and are subject to the authority of the court-of-session. Members of the faculty alone are eligible to the judgements of the court-of-session, the sheriffships of the Scottish counties, and several important offices and dignities connected with the government.—The *Faculty of Writers to the Signet* includes from 600 to 700 individuals, who are entitled to act in the supreme courts, and have the sole right of making documents valid by the signet or seal of her majesty. They were originally and literally clerks in the Secretary of state's office.—The *Commissary court*, or head consistorial court of Scotland, was, as to its business, nearly all merged in the court-of-session in 1830.—The *Sheriff-courts* of the co. are held in E.; but are not different from those of other co.s.—The *Convention of Royal burghs*, a court constituted in the reign of James III., meets annually in E., and is presided over by the Lord-provost of the city.—The *General Assembly of the Church of Scotland* holds a full meeting annually in May, besides several meetings of its Commission. A presbytery of fewer than 18 parishes, delegates to it 2 ministers and 1 elder; a presbytery of fewer than 19, but more than 12, delegates 3 ministers and 1 elder; a presbytery of fewer than 25, but more than 18, delegates 4 ministers and 2 elders; a presbytery of fewer than 31, but more than 24, delegates 5 ministers and 2 elders; and a presbytery of more than 30, delegates 6 ministers and 3 elders. Each royal burgh sends 1 member; E. sends 2; and each university sends 1. The

Assembly has an ecclesiastical president or moderator, elected by the votes of its members, and a civil president, or overseer, the representative of her majesty, or, as he is called, the Lord-high-commissioner, appointed by the Crown. The *Commission of the Assembly* consists of a large portion of its members, who are invested with all its ecclesiastical powers to despatch business which cannot be overtaken during the 10 days of its full session, and to watch over the interests of the church throughout the country.—E. is the seat of a bishop of the Scottish Episcopal church; it is the residence also of a Roman Catholic bishop.

Municipal government, &c.] The city of E. is governed by a Lord-provost, magistrates, and council, who are elected according to the provisions of the Burgh reform act. The Lord-provost is styled 'Right honourable,' is *ex officio* High-sheriff of the royalty, and has precedence of all official persons within his jurisdiction. The magistracy consists of a lord-provost, a dean-of-guild, a treasurer, and 4 bailies, each of whom is *ex officio* a member of the council. The number of councillors is 33. For the purposes of the election the city is divided into wards or districts. The number of municipal electors in 1839 was 3,059; in 1848, 6,462. One-third part of the councillors go out of office every year, but are eligible for re-election. The provost, bailies, treasurer, and other office-bearers, are elected by the councillors. The provost's term of office is 3 years, and he is eligible for immediate re-election. The patronage of the town-council is very extensive and valuable.—The city having become insolvent as on the 1st of June 1833, a statute was passed in August 1833, conveying its whole properties and revenues, so far as legally liable for its debts, and attachable by the diligence of its creditors, to trustees. This conveyance does not include the harbour of Leith. At that period the whole heritable and moveable property of the city—exclusive of the Leith dues, and of the value of the High-school, the council-chambers, the court-rooms at Leith, and the church-patronage—amounted in value to £271,657; and the debt to £407,181. The revenue, exclusive of the Leith dues, was £16,260. The total corporation revenue in 1840-41 was £27,046; in 1843-4, £22,787; at present it is about £25,000.

Police.] The police territory includes the limits of all the *de facto* town of E., and is divided into 32 wards. The general commissioners of police are 48 in number; 12 *ex officiis*, 4 elected by public bodies out of their own members, and 32 elected by rate-payers. There are also 64 resident commissioners, each ward electing 2. From the commencement of 1842 to the 30th June 1845, it appears that the total number of persons apprehended by the E. police during each year ranged from 10,000 to 12,000. The 'petty thefts' gave an average, in round numbers, of fully 4,000 per ann.; while under the heads 'assaults and breaches of the peace,' 'beggars and vagrants' or wandering thieves, the average number is 5,000. The crimes of a more serious character, such as housebreakings, robberies, fraud, pocket-picking, &c., amount to, in 1842, 531; in 1843, 415; in 1844, 378. In regard to housebreakings, the number of cases reported for the 3 entire years were 271, 265, and 222 respectively, and for the half-year 101. The number of drunken cases brought before the police court in 1842 was 4,225; in 1843, 5,400; in 1844, 4,900.—Four subordinate districts—Canongate, the Abbey Sanctuary, Portsburgh, and Calton—are included in the parliamentary boundaries and police territory of E., and are compact with it in architectural continuity, but have separate burghal jurisdictions.

Manufactures.] The manufactures of E. are of very trivial importance; and in 1831 employed only

792 males of 20 years and upwards. In 1828, the number of hand-looms throughout the entire co. of Mid-Lothian was only 300; in 1838 they were only 108, of which 48 were factory looms, and 60 plain looms. The making of shawls and plaids, composed of silk and wool, of very rich designs and excellent quality, was for a time the chief. The shawl-weaving is all conducted in factories, and at present yields to the workman 10s. a-week in clear wages. The E. silk-yarn company, established in 1839, had a large factory employing 32,262 spindles, 64 dressing-frames, and 400 hands in 1841-2; but this establishment no longer exists. The other departments of manufactures are net-weaving, lace-making, the weaving of haircloth and silk, glass-making, ale-brewing, and coach-building. E., as to water, coals, facilities of communication, and relative position, is peculiarly well-situated for manufactures; but hitherto it has expended its physical advantages chiefly in promoting the health and comfort of its inhabitants. Such trade as it has is carried on principally through Leith, and will be noticed in the article on that port.

Publishing trade.] Literature may, in a sense, be called the staple produce of the metropolis. In the printing of law-papers for the legal functionaries, of bibles and school-books for general diffusion over Scotland, of numerous periodicals of national circulation, and of volumes or ponderous works of popular attraction or standard and enduring value, a proportion of operatives and of literary persons—particularly of the former—incomparably greater is employed in E. than in any other town of the three kingdoms except London. The 'Encyclopaedia Britannica' was the first large work which the E. press produced. The beautiful, incessant, and varied productions of the Ballantyne press, combined with the princely speculations of Constable, and the coruscations of talent which played from the literary coteries of the 'Edinburgh Review' and 'Blackwood's Magazine,' were the first demonstrations to the world that E. was taking her place as a manufactory and a mart of literature. The machinery of publishing was at first chiefly propelled by one individual, but it has since been greatly multiplied in its powers, and advantageously distributed among many possessors. The newspapers and periodicals of the city—though scarcely a fair index of its productiveness in the more valuable department of standard works and serials—are sufficiently numerous and important to indicate its standing.

Banks, Societies, &c.] The chartered banks of E. are three,—the Bank of Scotland, established in 1695, originally upon a stock of £100,000; the Royal bank of Scotland, established in 1727, on a capital of £111,000; the British Linen company, instituted in 1746, on a capital of £100,000. These all, after their establishment, very greatly increased their capitals. The Joint-stock banks are four,—the Commercial Banking company of Scotland, established in 1810, on 500 shares of £500 each; the National bank of Scotland, established in 1825, on a very large number of shares of £100 each; the Eastern bank of Scotland; and the Edinburgh and Glasgow bank. There are also branch-offices of the Clydesdale banking company, and the Western bank of Scotland.—Of the Insurance companies belonging to Scotland, and branch-offices of English companies, the list is numerous.—The principal public libraries, additional to the three great ones which have been noticed, are the E. subscription-library, instituted in 1794; the E. Select subscription-library, South bridge, instituted in 1800; and the E. Mechanics' subscription-library, 7 James' court, instituted in 1825.—A considerable number of miscellaneous societies belong to the metropolis. The Wernerian Natural History society

was formed in 1808, and the Plinian society in 1823, for promoting the study of Natural History. The religious and philanthropic institutions are also very numerous.

Markets, &c.] E. is well-supplied with all civic appliances for the health and comfort of its population. A public market, for the sale of cattle and country produce, is held weekly in the spacious area of the Grassmarket, so situated both as to relative position to the other localities of the town, and avenues of access from the great roads, as to occasion little nuisance by the influx and efflux of the stock, live or inert, which is brought for sale. Annually, in November, All-Hallow fair is held during two days for the sale of horses, sheep, and cattle. The town-markets of the city, situated under the North-bridge, consist of a series of terraces, terminating, in the hollow, in a large quadrangular area which is surrounded by a covered piazza, and partitioned into various departments. Large quantities of fish are brought from the coast, chiefly from the fishing-towns of Newhaven and Fisher-row, and sold, in a fresh state and at low prices, on the streets. Smaller town-markets are open in different parts of the city; and a sort of dismembered market is dispersed, in the form of single or clustered shops, for the sale of flesh or vegetables, throughout almost every part of the city.—E. is brilliantly lighted at night with coal-gas; and first enjoyed the luxury in the winter of 1818. It is also abundantly and facilely supplied with coals for fuel by means of the Union canal, and the different railways, and ample communication with coal-pits in its vicinity. The fuel is good in quality, and, in general, moderate in price.—The city is supplied with water from the N. declivity of the Pentland hills. A joint-stock company was formed in 1810, and incorporated in 1819, to carry pipes from two great springs, 8 m. distant, at Crawley and Glencorse. The present supply, however, is still unsatisfactory; but great exertions are making to increase it from its present amount of 130 cubic ft. per minute to 522 cubic ft.

Canal and Railways.] The numerous facilities of communication which E. enjoys by sea, as well as its modes of communication with Fife and the NE of Scotland, are noticed in the articles GRANTON, LEITH, NEWHAVEN, and QUEENSFERRY. Its land communications by coach, wagon, and cart, are too many and minute to bear even an attempt at enumeration. The Union canal and the railways, however, are so important to the city, and so immediately connected with it, as to demand a moment's attention.—In 1817, an act of parliament was obtained, giving power to a joint-stock company to cut a canal from E. to the Forth and Clyde canal, at a point about 4 m. before the latter's communication with the Forth. The canal was begun in the same year, and completed in 1822. The chief objects of it were the transmission of heavy goods, and the conveyance of passengers between Edinburgh and Glasgow, the importation to Edinburgh of large supplies of coal from places to the W., and the exportation of the manure of the city. The E. termination, called Port-Hopetoun, is on a plain, half-a-mile SW of the castle, and has occasioned the erection around it of an important suburb. The canal, though a great benefit to the town, has drained heavy losses from the shareholders.—The Great line of railway between Edinburgh and Glasgow began to be cut in 1839.—The Dalkeith railway has been noticed under the head DALEKITH.—The Leith, Granton, and Newhaven railway commences at the new terminus of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, at the E end of Prince's-street gardens, and proceeds, by a tunnel, under the N ridge of the city to the foot of Scotland-street, and thence to Trinity suspension pier, in nearly a straight line. The whole length of the railway to Trinity is 13,000 ft., or about 2½ m.; that of the tunnel—opening at Canonmills—about 2,800 ft. Immediately after crossing the water of Leith, it sends off a branch to the harbour and docks of Leith; and another branch, or rather an extension of the line, proceeds from Newhaven to Granton. From Granton pier, the line of communication is continued northwards by the ferry to Burntisland, and thence by railway to Perth.—The North British railway places the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway in connection with the Berwick and Newcastle, and thus completes the railway connection with London. It proceeds along the E coast by Dunbar, sends off branches to Haddington and to North Berwick, and is 59 m. in length. The Edinburgh and Hawick railway, a prolongation of the Dalkeith railway, is 45 m. 28 chains in length. By the Caledonian railway also E.

is placed in connection with Carlisle by a line traversing the central districts of the S of Scotland, by Lanark, Moffat, Lockerby, and Ecclefechan.

Population.] In 1705, the pop. of E. was estimated at 35,692; and in 1755, before the New town existed, at 57,195; in 1775, soon after the commencement of the New town, the pop. was 70,430; in 1791, it was 85,486. All these enumerations, however, included Leith, the pop. of which, in 1753, was 7,280. The progress of pop. in the city and port, since the first census was taken, has been as follows:—

	1801.	1811.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.
Edinburgh,	67,288	82,624	112,235	136,054	137,172	160,511
Leith,	15,272	20,363	26,000	25,855	27,191	33,418
	82,560	102,987	138,235	161,909	164,363	193,929
Decennial increase)						
in Edinburgh in numbers,	15,336	29,611	23,819	1,118	23,339	
Decennial increase per cent.,	23	34	21	4	17	
Decennial increase in Edinburgh and Leith together,	26	34	18	14	21	

In the ten years from 1801 to 1811 the addition to the pop. of E. was 15,336, or 23 per cent.; in the next ten years it was no less than 29,611, or 34 per cent.; in the next ten years it was 23,819, or 21 per cent.; and in the ten years, ended in 1841, it was no more than 1,118, which is less than 1 per cent. The most prosperous period was from 1811 to 1821, during which the city must have added about 3,000 souls to its pop. every year. At this time building went on with a spirit that astonished all the old people who remembered what E. was previous to 1790. Including Leith, the pop. in 1831 was 162,403, who were lodged and distributed as follows:—

Houses inhabited,	.	.	10,179
Houses building,	.	.	95
Houses uninhabited,	.	.	582
Families,	.	.	35,116
Males,	.	.	72,499
Females,	.	.	89,904
Males of 20 years of age and upwards,	.	.	36,667
Female servants,	.	.	12,429

The number of persons to a house, according to the foregoing table, appears unusually great, but is easily accounted for. A house in E. often contains several different families, each flat or story being, in such cases, a separate dwelling; the access to them all being obtained by means of a common stair. In some cases a story is even subdivided into two or more separate residences; each having its own main door of entrance opening to the same common stair. Thus we find in the census of 1841 no fewer than 22,860 houses assigned to E., and 4,870 to Leith. In the Old town, common stairs are still all but universal. They are general also in the S districts; but are more rare in the New town. The loftiest houses are in Mound-place, in the Old town. They extend to 11 stories, including attics! and as each story is generally divided into two lodgings, each house is supposed to contain, at an average, about 20 families, or 92 individuals. With the exception of the older buildings, which range from 3 to 6 stories, the usual height of the houses in E. is 3 stories, exclusive of attics and the basement floor, which is commonly half-sunk below the level of the street. This is the case, with few exceptions, throughout the New town.

Vital statistics.] Dr. Stark estimates the proportion per 1,000 persons in E. who die above 60 years of age at 204; that for all England and Wales being 229; for London, 206; for Glasgow, 129; for Liverpool, 112. The mean age of death in E. amongst the gentry and professional men is 47·22; of merchants 36·53; of artisans, 25·88. The excessive mortality among the working classes is chiefly owing

to the overcrowded and intolerably filthy state of the lanes and closes in the Old town, which are scarcely ever free from malignant fever.

History. E. is of so high antiquity as to be seen, in the remote distance of its annals, enveloped in the thick haze of fable and uncertainty which ancient history throws round almost all its objects. Most writers, whatever opinions they entertain respecting the origin of the city, are agreed that the Castle-rock was fortified by the *Ottadini* long before their subjugation by the Romans. The most ancient name on record applied to the rock is *Castell-Mynyd-Agnes*, which means, in the language of the Britons, 'the Fortress of the hill of Agnes'; or it was bereft, in the Christian era of its original name. At a later date it was called *Castrum Paullorum*. About or after the year 617, when the Anglo-Saxon domination in the Lothians had been established, and when Edwin, a powerful Northumbrian prince of that race, began his reign, it acquired the name of *Edwin's-burgh*. The Celtic population, moulding the name into affinity with their language, called it *Dun Edin*, and, at the same time, made the name descriptive of the site—the words meaning 'the Face of a hill'. The town probably owed not only its name, but its origin, to the residence of the Northumbrian Edwin; for, according to the statements of Simon of Durham, it must have been a considerable village in 854. William the Lion made E.-castle his frequent residence, and materially promoted the progress of the town. In 1215 E. was the scene of the first parliament of Alexander II., and, in 1239, of a provincial synod held by Cardinal L'Aleran, legate of Pope Gregory IX. In 1291 Edward I., as the acknowledged superior of Scotland, received a surrender of the castle, and next year he received the fealty of the abbot of Holyrood. In 1322 the abbey of Holyrood was plundered by the army of Edward II.; in 1326 it was the scene of one of the parliaments of Robert Bruce; in 1328, it accommodated the celebrated parliament in which the representatives of burghs were first admitted among the seats, and which confirmed the treaty of Edward III acknowledging the independence of Scotland. During the reign of David II. it was the seat of numerous parliaments, and the source of frequent issues of coin, and confessedly the chief town, though not yet the actual capital, of Scotland. During the reign of Robert II., in 1384, a company of French knights arrived in the town to aid the arbitrary schemes of the king. E., then, the royal residence, was called by Froissart, who accompanied the French knights, the Paris of Scotland, and described as consisting of 4,000 houses, so poor that they could not afford the knights due accommodation. In 1481 the town was scourged with pestilence; and, in 1496, it was the scene of the last parliament of James I. On the murder of James I., in 1492-7, E. became, in every sense, the metropolis of Scotland. From the reign of David II. it had, in all public transactions, held the place of primary burgh, and had been frequently the seat of parliaments and the royal abode; but it shared its honours with other towns, and wanted in point of favour what it might have justly claimed in point of paramount importance and power. Now, however, its title to entire metropolitan dignity became fully recognised. Neither Perth, Stirling, nor any other resort of the king and court possessing sufficient means to protect the royal family from the murderous attacks of ferocious nobles, James II.—then only 7 years of age—fled or was conveyed, after the assassination of his father, to E. castle; and, in the same year, was crowned and held his first parliament in the abbey of Holyrood, and set up in the city the machinery of his government. James II. lavished upon the city such grants and immunities as made it much more indebted for its prosperity to him than to any other monarch. As James IV. grew up in years, he frequently invited the knights of every country to tournaments at Edinburgh, and took great delight in rendering the city a busy scene of magnificent entertainments. In 1508 the printing-press was introduced to E. by Chapman and Millar, under a royal charter; and it produced curious specimens, some of which are still preserved in the Advocates' library. In 1513, while a dreadful plague had broken out and was desolating E., James, preparing for a hapless war, busied himself in inspecting his artillery and navy at Newhaven; and, having summoned the whole array of his kingdom to assemble on the Borough-moor, he marched thence to his disastrous defeat and violent death on the field of Flodden. Under the regency of Albany upwards of 200 men were slain on the streets of E. in a mêlée, popularly commemorated under the odd name of 'Cleanse the causeway,' between the Hamiltons and the Douglases. On another occasion, there was an encounter with similar results, between the partisans of the Earls of Huntly and Moray, and those of Lord Rothes and Lindsay. In August 1534, Norman Gourlay and David Stratton were tried and condemned at Holyrood-house, for the heresy of the Protestant faith, and executed at Greenside. In October 1555, John Knox arrived in the city, and speedily occasioned a shifting of its scenes. Next year a concourse of people assembled in and around Blackfriar's church, to protect him from the hostile proceedings of an ecclesiastical judicature. Early in 1557, Knox having gone to Geneva, Harlow and Willock, two other reformers, arrived, and successfully preached their doctrine in Edinburgh and Leith. In December of the same year, a few nobles signed the first covenant in Edinburgh, and were the germ of 'the Congregation.' On the 26th December, 1560, the first General assembly of the Kirk assembled under the local sanction of the magistrates. In August 1561, Mary, the young queen, arrived at

Leith from France; and made a public entry into Edinburgh amid clamorous and showy demonstrations both of welcome to her person and of caution against interference with the recent changes in religion. On the 10th February, 1567, Darnley, then lying in a convalescent state in the house of Kirk-of-Field, was blown up with gunpowder; and on the 15th May following, Bothwell was married to the queen in Holyrood. On the 6th of June, a smouldering popular indignation having begun to break up in flames, Mary and her husband fled from the city, pursued by 800 horsemen. On the 11th, the associated insurgents, amounting to 3,000 men, marched upon Edinburgh, and though the gates were shut against them, easily entered, and took possession of the seat and the powers of government. On the 14th, Mary was brought from Carberry-hill to E., and next day she was sent off a prisoner to Lochleven castle. On intelligence of the regent Murray's assassination in January 1569-70, at Linlithgow, the city was thrown into great confusion. The chiefs of the queen's party marched upon E. from Linlithgow, and were received within the walls by Kirkcaldy, the governor of the Castle, the provost of the town, and one of the ablest soldiers of the period. Kirkcaldy ordered all who opposed the queen to leave the town within six hours, seized the arms of the citizens, planted a battery on the tower of St. Giles', and repaired the walls and strengthened the gates of the city. A war now commenced within the limits of the metropolis and its suburbs, the miseries of which did not soon come to an end. In May 1571, two parliaments sat in the harassed city,—the one on the queen's side, in the Tolbooth,—and the other, on the king's side, in the Canongate. While the two legislatures fulminated forfeitures at each other, their respective partisans fought frequent skirmishes in the neighbourhood and the streets. The castle was kept for the queen, with great superiority of advantage; and Holyrood-house was retained for the king by the regent Lennox. A small army, sent from Berwick by Elizabeth, eventually crushed the queen's party, and, on the 29th May 1573, forced the castle to capitulate. At length, in March 1577-8, James VI. himself came upon the unsettled stage. Having summoned a parliament to meet in Edinburgh, and resolved to remove his residence from Stirling, he made a magnificent entry into the metropolis on the 17th October, 1579. When the king's provocation of his reformed subjects by his attempted extensions of the royal prerogative, led, in 1582, to his capture in the raid of Ruthven, the conspirators brought him to Holyrood-house, and demanded of the magistrates a body of hackbutters to guard him in the palace. Having arrived, in 1587, at the legal age of twenty-one, he made a royal banquet in Holyrood-house for reconciling his factious nobles; and, with puerile conceit, made inexcusable men walk hand in hand to the cross, and there partake a collation of wine and sweetmeats provided by the magistrates; and pledge one another in the juice of the grape to mutual forgiveness and future amity. In December 1596 the clergy and citizens, irritated and alarmed at what they believed to be menacing interferences of the king with religious liberty, a serious tumult broke out in the city, and rolled along toward the townhouse to attack the king and his council, who sat in consultation. The provost and magistrates opportunely came upon the theatre, and, by skilful management, assuaged the storm; but James fled from the city, and sent a charge to the magistrates to arrest the ministers, and, in consequence, obliged the latter to flee from the country. In 1599 the king came once more into collision with the ministers of Edinburgh, he having invited to the city a company of English players, and the presbytery denouncing histrionic performances as positively sinful. This company of actors was the first who appeared on a Scottish stage after the Reformation, and is supposed to have included Shakespeare.

James having succeeded to the crown of England by the demise of Elizabeth, on the 31st March, the Lyon King-at-arms proclaimed the event at the cross. On the Sabbath previous to his departure for England, he attended public worship in St. Giles', and, at the close of the sermon, delivered a formal valedictory address. In June, 1603, Charles visited Edinburgh, to be crowned king of Scotland, and on the 18th he was crowned in the abbey church of Holyrood with unwonted splendour. On the 20th he assembled his first Scottish parliament, mainly for the purpose, as would appear, of carrying out his projects in favour of prelacy, and the introduction of a liturgy. By the acts of this parliament, and by the erection of the bispiscop of Edinburgh, his brief residence, though hailed at the moment with demonstrations of delight, ignited a smouldering, and far-spreading, and fierce fire of discontent. A convocation assembled in E. in 1638, to oppose the liturgy, and adopted the strong measure of renewing the Covenant. A parliament, which sat in E. in December 1639, broke up amid mutual criminations of unconstitutional conduct. In October 1643, the Solemn League and Covenant was sworn in St. Giles'. In March 1645 a plague again desolated the city; but happily was the last with which it has been afflicted. After the execution of Charles I. E. joined in the national engagement in favour of Charles II. Having obtained the consent of the exiled Charles II. to be their king, the magistrates, in July 1650, proclaimed him at the cross. But Lesley, the commander of the Scottish troops, having been defeated at Dunbar on the 3d September, on the 7th Cromwell took possession of the city, and three months later forced the Castle to capitulate. Parliaments which met at E. in January 1661, and May 1662, abolished presbytery, condemned the covenants, restored prelacy, and, in consequence, incited the Covenanters to arms, and threw the metropolis and the country into confusion. During the whole period

of Charles II.'s reign, from the year 1663, E. was the scene of the trial, torture, and execution of vast numbers of Covenanters, many of them the best and noblest men of the age. Intelligence having arrived of the demise of Charles II., in February, 1685, a stage was erected at the cross, and proclamation, amid pompous displays, made of the accession of James VII. On the 20th June the Earl of Argyle was brought into Edinburgh, paraded along the streets, bound, uncovered, and preceded by the hangman, and publicly executed with every accompaniment of ignominy. On the 1st of November, a letter from the king, dispensing with the test, and indicating favour to papists, was read at the privy-council. Early in 1686 an order, dictated by the king, was issued by the privy-council, forbidding the booksellers of Edinburgh to print or sell any document which reflected upon popery. No sooner was it known that William, Prince of Orange, had landed, and that the regular troops were withdrawn from Scotland, than E. was peopled with crowds of Presbyterians pouring into it from every part of the country, and became a scene of tumultuous confusion. A mob rose, drums were beat through the streets, and a rush was made upon every thing identified with popery. On the 14th of March, 1689, a convention of Estates was held at E.; and declared the forfeiture of James VII., offered the crown of Scotland to William and Mary, abolished prelacy, and re-established presbyterianism. On the 13th of June, 1690, the last hopes of the Jacobites having been slain at Killiecrankie, the Castle was surrendered by the Duke of Gordon. On the 3d of February, 1700, a dreadful conflagration broke out on the S side of Parliament-square, and consumed the Treasury-room, the old Royal exchange, and extensive piles of building on the S and E sides of the square. In 1706, when the measure of the national union came before the Scottish parliament, the inhabitants of E. rose in insurrection against the constituted authorities. So deep and general was the popular rage, and so strong the panic it had excited, that nothing less than a whole army, encamped in the vicinity, was deemed a force sufficient to protect the parliament and the city. Three regiments of foot were constantly on duty in the town,—a battalion of guards protected the Abbey, —and the horse-guards attended the commissioner. Thus strongly protected, yet not undisturbed by popular hootings and insults, the parliament continued its deliberations on the Union, and at length, on the 16th of January, 1707, ratified the articles. The rebellion of 1715, the Porteous mob, the rebellion of 1745, some tumults before and after the period of the French Revolution, and the visits of George IV. and of Queen Victoria, are the principal events in the later history of E. In 1715, 1,500 insurgents passed the Forth from Fife, and marched upon E.; but they found it so well-prepared by the exertions of the magistrates in fortifying it, and the presence of a military force under the Duke of Argyle, that they declined to attack it, and fled off, first to nestle in the decayed fort of Leith, and next to seek death and discomfiture in the south. In 1736 occurred the strange tumult called the Porteous mob, famous in the city's annals, and graphically described in the tale of 'The Heart of Mid-Lothian.' At the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, the city-guard was augmented to 126 men, the trained bands were ordered to be in readiness, and 1,000 men were under the direction of the town-council. On the 13th of September the Pretender crossed the Forth with 2,000 men, some miles W. of Stirling; and on the 17th September the Chevalier led his little army into the King's park, fixed his camp at Duddingstone, entered Holyrood-house, proclaimed James VIII. of Scotland at the cross, and at night held a splendid ball in the palace. On the 20th he marched out to the field of Prestonpans; and on the 21st won his easy victory, and returned in triumph to E. In 1778 the Earl of Scafforth's Highland regiment, then quartered in the Castle, being required to embark for India, broke into mutiny, and encamped on Arthur's-seat; but were brought to allegiance through the interposition of Lords Dummore and Macdonald. In 1779, a mob—exasperated by measures in progress to repeal the penal laws against Roman Catholics—burnt one popish chapel, plundered another, and destroyed considerable property belonging to Romish priests and people, and even to some Protestant advocates of their civil rights. From the time of Charles II. till 1822, no royal visit was made to E. On August 15th of that year George IV. landed at Leith, where he was received by the magistrates, the judges of the supreme court, a number of the nobility, and an immense assemblage of people. At Holyrood palace he held a levee; on the 22d, a grand procession, under the direction of Sir Walter Scott, took place from the palace to the castle; and, on the 24th, a splendid banquet was given to his Majesty in the hall of the Parliament-house. In 1829, two extensive and destructive fires took place in E. By these, many large lands or tenements from the Parliament-square down towards the Tron church, forming a considerable part of the S side of the High-street, were reduced to a mass of ruins. In the Autumn of 1834, the British Association for the Advancement of Science held its annual meeting in E., which was attended by numerous savants from various parts of Europe. In Sept. 1842, E. was again honoured by a visit of royalty; when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert landed at Granton, and immediately proceeded to Dalkeith palace. As this visit was intended for the Duke of Buccleuch and the Marquis of Bute, no public display in the city was at first contemplated; but the public wish being unanimous for the sight of the Sovereign, her Majesty went in procession along the principal streets of the city, to the Castle. Her Majesty has since honoured Holyrood palace with two brief visits, in the course of her progress to and from her Highland residence of Balmoral.

EDINBURGH (NEW), a village of Upper Canada, in the NW corner of the township of Gloucester, Ottawa co., at the confluence of the Rideau with the Ottawa, 1 m. E of Bytown. Pop. about 150.

EDINBURGH (NEW). See ESCOCES.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, or MID-LOTHIAN, a county situated in the E part of the S division of Scotland. It has a somewhat serrated outline, yet has proximately the figure of a half-moon, whose body rests on the frith of Forth, and whose horns stretch away SE, and to the N of W. On the N it is bounded by the frith of Forth; on the E by Haddingtonshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire; on the S by Selkirkshire, Peebles-shire, and Lanarkshire; and on the NW by Linlithgowshire. It lies between $55^{\circ} 39' 30''$ and $55^{\circ} 59' 20''$ N lat.; and between $2^{\circ} 52'$ and $3^{\circ} 45' 10''$ W long.; and measures in extreme length from E to W 38 m., in average breadth from N to S 15 m., and in superficial area 358 sq. m., or 229,120 acres. These are the measurements of the reconnoitred and generally accurate author of *Caledonia*; and they are rather authenticated than invalidated by those of the *Agricultural Survey of Mid-Lothian*, which make the superficial area 1,288 acres less. The line of the co. along the Forth, from W to E, is about 12 m.

Physical features. The surface may, in the most general point of view, be considered as consisting of an inclined plane or hanging level, descending N or E of N toward the frith of Forth; and a section, 11 m. in length, of upland ploughed by streams, and inclining S at its SE horn.—The most prominent hills are the Pentlands, which come in upon the co. in continuous and parallel ranges from Peebles-shire, and sweep N nearly along its middle, over a distance of 12 m., till they terminate in bold outlines 6 m. from the sea, or 4 m. from the cap. East-Cairnhill, near the middle of a continuous group of eminences not greatly inferior to it in elevation, rises 1,802 ft. above the level of the sea at Leith: see article PENTLANDS. Next to the Pentlands, the Moorfoot-hills, which are a continuation of the Lammermoor hills, are the most conspicuous ranges. From Coatlaw, on the W side of Moorfoot water, the most N of two ranges, coming in from Peebles-shire, stretches about 10 m. ENE, and terminates in Cowberry hill, near the source of Gala water. This range cuts off the parishes of Heriot and Stow from the main body of the co., and forms a line between waters which flow N, and the sources of the S streams which are carried off S toward the Tweed. The other range of the Moorfoot-hills also branches off from Coatlaw on the W point, and extends, with a wider spread than the former, about 10 m., in a SE direction, over the country which is drained by the Heriot and the Luggate waters. Along the extensive inclined plane which stretches between the Pentland and the Moorfoot ranges and the sea are several brief hilly chains, or remarkable congeries of elevations. The most singular, romantic, and curiously agglomerated are those which partly environ and partly bear aloft the cap., and which are briefly described in the articles ARTHUR'S SEAT, CALTON, and EDINBURGH. Between the ps. of Cranston and Crichton on the E, and the ps. of Dalkeith and Cockpen on the W, a continued ridge of hill stretches nearly 6 m. from N to S; but, though rising in various places from 550 to 680 ft. above the level of the sea, does not much obstruct a road which crosses its centre from E. to Coldstream. Through the p. of Corstorphine run the hills of the same name, in a curving direction from NW to SE, over a distance of 2 m. Rising only 474 ft. above the level of the sea, they derive their conspicuousness of appearance, partly from some remarkable indentations in their summits, and chiefly from their

being surrounded with a rich extensive plain. In Ratho p. a small congeries of hills, called the Plat hills, rising 600 ft. above the level of the sea, runs about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from N to S. In the S extremity of the same parish, at the head-springs of the Gogar-burn, are three trap hills in a line, called Dalmahoy-craggs, two of which rise respectively 660 and 680 ft. above the level of the sea.

Climate. The exposure of E., on the E coast of Scotland, renders it peculiarly subject to E winds. On the more inland parts of the country, and especially on the W coast, these winds are not so severely felt; for the space of country which they blow over in their progress serves to mitigate their severity. The climate on the eastern coast, however, is less liable to excess of humidity. The annual average fall of rain is, at Dalkeith, 25 inches, and at Edinburgh, 24; while at Largs, near Glasgow, it is $45\frac{1}{2}$ inches; at Dumfries, 26; at Castle-Town, Argyleshire, 50 inches. This, too, is easily accounted for from local situation. The W wind, charged with moisture, and generally of elevated temperature, on coming to the colder land air, deposits its humidity very rapidly. The soil of E., too, is of a light porous nature, from the quality of the prevailing strata; and its level aspect, removed from the immediate contact of high mountain-ranges, tends to preserve it from excess of humidity. The mean annual temp. is $47^{\circ} 31'$. Snow seldom lies for any length of time, from its proximity to the ocean. The winter-temp., then, like most parts of Scotland, is fully milder than that of England, while its summer-heat is somewhat less. It has been calculated that the mean annual temp. of Edinburgh is 3° less than that of London. [Rhind.]

Soil. The N and W sections of the co. are in general arable, fertile, and variegated only to an agreeable and highly beautiful degree with rising grounds; the S and SE sections, especially the latter, are, to a large extent, pastoral. About one-third of the whole may be estimated as the proportion of hill or grounds inaccessible to the plough. The soil is much diversified. Clay, sand, loam, and gravel, are all, in many cases, to be seen on the same farm, and frequently in the same field, with many variations of quality; and they are so blended, and compete so briskly for pre-eminence, that one cannot easily determine which predominates.

Streams. E. is well-watered; though, from its peculiar configuration, it is washed by no stream of sufficient length or volume to be called a river. All the numerous streams, which touch or intersect it, are designated either *burns* or *waters*. But its deficiency as to natural inland navigation is abundantly compensated by the sweep along its N boundary of the broad navigable sea-waters of the Forth. The frith where it rolls past the co. is from 7 to 12 m. broad, swarms with white fish and herrings, and profusely scatters on the beach some of the best kinds of shell-fish. But for many ages it has been making encroachments on the land; and, in consequence, it stretches out in long shallows from the shore, and offers greatly less and fewer facilities for navigation than would seem to be promised by the expanse of its waters, and the declination of its coast.—Almond-water, the most W stream of the co., comes down upon it at the N angle of the p. of West-Calder from Linlithgowshire, intersects a wing of the p. of Mid-Calder, and, thence to the sea, forms the north-western boundary-line.—The Water-of-Leith rises in the SE extremity of the p. of Mid-Calder, and flows generally in a deep channel between wooded banks, over a distance of 20 m. to the sea at Leith.—The Esk, the largest stream in the co., is composed of two main branches which unite below Dalkeith, and fall into the sea at Musselburgh; and, by its headwaters and its numerous tributaries, it drains the whole country lying between the Pentland and the Moorfoot ranges of mountain.—The Tyne rises near the NE termination of the Moorfoot-hills, and after flowing 7 m. N in the co., debouches to the E., and passes away into East-Lothian.—The Gala rises in the northern limit of the Moorfoot-hills, and flows 10 m. S through the ps. of Heriot and Stow, receiving

from the W the waters of the Heriot and the Luggate, and leaves E. at its SE angle.

Minerals. A continuous bed of coal, nearly 15 m. in length, and from 7 to 8 m. in breadth, extends across the co. from Carlops to Musselburgh, in a N direction, stretching beneath the vale of the North Esk. Coal is worked, however, chiefly in the lower part of the vale, and there occurs in seams from 20 to 25 in number, partly on edge and partly flat, and from 2 to 15 ft. in thickness. In the rising ground S of Newbottle, on the estate of the Marquis of Lothian, fine parrot-coal occurs in abundance, and is thence carried to Edinburgh for the manufacture of coal-gas.—Limestone abounds in the coal-district, and also between that district and the hills by Middleton, Crichton-Dean, and Fala, as well as in the SW angle of the co., in the p. of East Calder. The most remarkable and abundant strata are near Gilmerton, in the p. of Liberton.—Sandstone of excellent quality and various kinds is abundant. One principal quarry at Craigleath, in the p. of St Cuthbert's, near the metropolis, has produced the immense quantity of beautifully white and very durable stone of which the greater part of the New town of E. is built. Another principal quarry, at Hales, in the p. of Colinton, about 4 m. W of Edinburgh, yields a slate stone which is easily worked, and of great value for pavement. Several other quarries of inferior note occur in various localities. Granite and whinstone are found in every p. of the co., and have been not only used for local buildings, and for paving the streets of Edinburgh, but transported in considerable quantity to London. Millstones, petrifications, and beautiful specimens of marble, are produced in the p. of Penicuick. Lead was, at a former date, found on the S side of the Pentlands, at the head of the N. Esk. Copper is believed to exist in several ps.; but, though tried for time in Currie, is not sufficiently abundant to be remuneratingly worked. Iron is much more frequent, particularly in the vicinity of coal. Gems are now very rarely met with, but anciently were not altogether scarce. The Arthur Seat pebbles, a species of jasper, was, at no remote date, occasionally seen.—Mineral waters, chalybeate and sulphureous, spring in two localities near Edinburgh.—at Cramond, Mid-Calder, and Penicuick, and in various other districts.

Agriculture. However early, during rude and tumultuous ages, the plough may have been introduced to Mid-Lothian, agriculture appears to have there made some progress before the close of the 11th cent. At that epoch, and for ages afterwards, the co. was for the most part covered with forests. David I. raised agriculture in the popular estimation, and threw around it the dignity and *eclat* of royal adoption; becoming himself the greatest farmer in Mid-Lothian, and maintaining many agricultural establishments. Edward III. did much to abridge the domination of the forests; yet even he left large clusters of native oak to spread their dark wings over the rich plains, and send down their hungry roots into the productive soil, so late as the 16th cent. While woods lifted their umbrageous covering over the country, and warriors and freebooters prowled beneath them, to trample upon luxuriance, and break through the fences reared by the hand of cultivation, agriculture could not make material progress. The era of improvement, to an extent fully visible, was so low as about the end of the first quarter of the 18th cent. At that period a society formed in E., and now, according to the usual ingratuity of the world, almost entirely forgotten, issued agricultural instructions, and illustrated them by example. Other parties, near and after the same date, followed in their wake, and achieved great improvements in the introduction of grasses and succulents, of hedges and ditches, and of economical ploughs, and well-adapted implements of husbandry. The present state of agriculture in the co. is as high and prosperous as modern science and capital can well desire. A territory around the metropolis is extensively laid out in nurseries and garden-grounds, and is maintained or forced in its luxuriance by the importation of manure from the city. A district beyond is distributed chiefly into potato fields, enriched and supported by the same manorial appliance. The anterior and larger parts of the arable division of the co. are laid for crops of wheat, barley, oats, pease, beans, potatoes, summer tares, rye-grass, and clover. In the moorlands, though a few miles of ascent from the plain reveals a difference of almost as many weeks in the

date of harvest, cultivation rapidly extends, striding along heath and bog, and even making a considerable ascent up the acclivities of the hills. The following return of the agricultural statistics of this co. is in-

teresting in itself, and likewise as being the result of the only experiment that has yet been made under official authority—that of the committee of Privy council for trade—to obtain such returns in Scotland.

CROPPING FROM HARVEST OF 1844 TO HARVEST OF 1845.

Parishes.	Wheat.			Barley			Oats.			Potatoes.			Pasturage.			Wood.			Area in Scotch acres.		
	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.	A.	R.	F.
Borthwick,	120	1	0	549	3	2	1,171	3	11	138	2	17	3,350	2	7	657	1	36	7,178	2	30
Calder, Mid.,	142	2	18	163	3	0	1,291	3	22	155	3	33	6,680	2	28	1,444	3	8	11,232	1	33
Calder, West.,	10	3	0	34	3	30	1,407	3	22	75	2	15	7,531	0	20	311	1	0	12,168	3	2
Carrington,	224	3	28	280	2	1	735	2	8	102	3	20	1,095	1	8	207	2	30	3,793	1	20
Colinton,	521	0	30	372	0	6	559	1	32	435	1	29	2,373	1	32	42	1	38	5,066	2	36
Cramond,	439	3	25	341	1	33	379	3	35	377	0	37	395	2	0	474	1	0	3,153	3	13
Cockpen,	362	3	3	216	1	0	267	2	2	87	0	8	361	3	16	17	0	0	1,842	0	29
Crichton,	146	1	18	370	3	25	996	2	7	61	1	18	1,733	2	53	89	2	12	4,405	0	21
Currie,	446	3	16	570	2	17	1,512	0	39	415	0	39	2,429	3	2	449	2	10	9,725	1	37
Dalkeith,	214	3	1	120	2	4	193	0	22	109	3	26	373	2	29	342	0	0	1,767	3	17
Fala,	69	2	28	91	2	2	252	0	26	17	3	22	2,117	1	24				2,993	1	23
Glencorse,	70	3	30	153	3	18	593	3	1	145	3	6	2,060	3	0	367	0	0	3,996	2	30
Heriot,				27	2	0	405	2	0	25	0	0	11,082	0	0	39	0	0	13,533	3	0
Inveresk,	687	2	7	504	3	32	576	1	19	467	3	36	953	1	29	147	1	32	4,982	0	35
Kirkliston,	193	3	31	308	1	23	374	2	13	187	1	23	478	3	16	82	3	34	2,145	0	3
Kirknewton,	238	2	16	298	2	7	1,051	2	39	179	2	2	3,084	1	5	328	3	27	6,322	1	20
Lasswade,	599	0	5	644	3	4	1,598	2	13	598	1	20	2,278	1	5	313	0	20	7,969	1	7
Liberton,	654	1	23	955	1	24	905	1	23	618	1	14	781	0	3	204	1	17	5,251	2	11
Newbattle,	510	0	8	384	2	10	626	1	34	123	2	0	410	3	0	9	2	0	3,220	3	2
Newton, Dalkeith,	374	2	12	369	2	5	344	1	9	301	1	9	249	1	27	73	0	25	2,259	2	2
Penicuick,	17	3	23	55	2	2	1,414	2	35	304	1	13	12,388	3	35	698	2	17	16,296	1	29
Ratho,	456	2	0	314	1	0	583	3	0	291	0	2	739	2	0	391	2	0	3,714	3	0
St. Cuthbert's,	539	3	6	423	2	26	573	3	35	550	3	10	871	0	10	13	3	24	3,865	1	12
South Leith,	68	3	32	139	1	13	57	2	25	87	0	15	77	3	0	16	1	17	770	1	1
Stow Court, Edinburgh,	20	0	0	369	3	0	1,533	0	0	96	2	0	18,299	0	0	150	1	0	22,968	3	28
Corstorphine,	533	3	30	444	1	24	547	1	9	514	1	14	519	3	4	206	0	0	3,476	0	17
Cranston,	372	1	12	328	1	28	616	3	35	109	1	83	1,050	1	12	106	0	0	3,587	1	80
North Leith,	2	3	0							3	0	10							7	1	10
Temple, Mid-Lothian,	143	1	36	273	1	15	1,089	0	13	97	0	32	4,657	3	27	17	2	24	8,108	2	37
Total,	8,182	2	28	9,106	1	31	21,661	2	9	6,625	1	23	88,414	1	12	7,200	1	15	176,874	1	35

Manufactures.] During the reigns of the earliest Scoto-Saxon kings, the people must have enjoyed the benefit of those domestic fabrics without which society can hardly exist: yet at that period manufactures were represented only by the achievements of handcraftsmen. The making of salt, and the art of distillation, were the sole and miserable indications of progress at the demise of Alexander III. During the 14th and 15th centuries, an independent but ruined nation scarcely enjoyed the most common handicrafts; nor could two centuries of distractions, subsequent to the reign of James I., give much energy to the incipient, the hardly-existing, manufactures of the co. About 125 years ago, or little more, the fabrication of linen was, almost imperceptibly and on a very small scale, introduced. In 1729 a number of Dutch bleachers from Haarlem commenced a bleachfield on the Water-of-Leith, a few miles W from Edinburgh; and soon exhibited to the gaze and the imitation of Scotland the printing and stamping of all colours. Extensive bleachfields still exist in the neighbourhood of the city, and on the banks of the Esk, particularly in the p. of Lasswade. At Kirkhill, S from Edinburgh, is a large establishment for the preparation of linen-yarn. Woollen and linen fabrics are woven, though not by any means to an amount proportioned to the bulk and facilities of the co. in Edinburgh, Leith, and Musselburgh. At Stobbs and Roslin are the only manufactures of gunpowder in Scotland. Mid-Lothian, however, while possessing high advantages equal or superior to those of many a district whose manufacturing industry has made its weavers princes, and has covered its surface with swarming pop., is exceedingly and almost unaccountably deficient in the amount and spirit of its manufactures. Its principal factorial produce consists of salt, soap, candles, glass, intoxicating liquors, pottery, leather, iron, paper, and books. A cluster of large buildings, called the Castle-Silk mills, erected since 1825 on the banks of the Union canal,

W of the city, introduced the manufacture of silk into the co.; but this establishment has been already broken up some years. Paper of home-made manufacture first issued from Edinburghshire. It is now made at Lasswade, Balerno, Melville, Polton, Colinton, Auchindinny, and various other places on the waters of Leith and Esk; and supplies nearly all Scotland with the best material for the press. There are 16 mills in the district around Edinburgh, which employ about 4,000 hands, and return to the revenue about £80,000 per annum. E., viewed in the aggregate, is far from being a manufacturing district, and appears, by its factorial produce, rather to apologize for its indolence, or its aristocratic spirit, or its fondness for luxuriating in the wealth and finery of its landscape, than to offer competition to the plodding and matter-of-fact districts of the kingdom.

Towns and General Statistics.] Edinburgh is the only royal burgh in Mid-Lothian; and Dalkeith the only burgh-of-barony. Musselburgh, Leith, Canongate, and Porthsburgh—the latter two incorporated with the metropolis—are burghs of regality. Portobello, Newhaven, Inveresk, Mid-Calder, and Penicuick, are considerable villages. Lesser villages are Joppa, Corstorphine, Currie, West-Calder, Gilmerston, Loanhead, Roslin, Lasswade, Ratho, Bonnyrigg, Cramond, Pathhead, and Slateford. There are also various hamlets. The seats in the immediate neighbourhood of the city belonging to the wealthiest class of its pop., are very numerous.—In 1831 the co. contained 50 parishes, including St. Cuthbert's and North and South Leith; but excluding Canongate and the parishes within the royalty of Edinburgh. Since that date numerous *quoad sacra* parishes, principally in the town or suburbs of E., have been erected.—The co. sends one member to parliament; and has its polling-places at Edinburgh, Dalkeith, and Mid-Calder. Parliamentary constituency in 1839, 2,315; in 1845, 2,083. The court-of-lieutenancy is divided

into 6 districts.—The valued rental in 1674, was £191,054 Scotch; the assessed property in 1815, £770,875; in 1842-3, £1,074,991, of which £781,235 was on houses, £556,006 of this latter sum being in the city; and £239,189 in lands. Pop. in 1801, 122,954; in 1821, 191,514; in 1831, 219,345; and in 1851, 259,435. The pop. in 1831, was distributed into 665 occupiers of land employing labourers; 274 occupiers of land not employing labourers; 3,637 agricultural labourers; 7,695 labourers not agricultural; 1,267 manufacturing operatives; 23,780 persons employed in retail trades and handicrafts; 8,257 capitalists; 1,803 male servants; and 1,544 female servants. The total number of families in 1831, was 47,415; of inhabited houses, 19,744. In 1841, the pop. of the various parishes and districts of the co., including the city of E., was returned as follows:—

Parishes.	Inhabited houses.	Families.	Total.	Increase or decrease since 1831.	
				In.	Dec.
Borthwick.	344	347	1,616	148	
Calder, Mid.	286	316	1,456		33
Calder, West.	325	359	1,666	49	
Carrington, otherwise Princetown.	130	130	616	55	
Cockpen.	505	505	2,345	220	
Colinton.	476	478	2,196		36
Corstorphine.	300	314	1,551	90	
Cramond, that part in Edinburghshire.	292	405	1,885	5	
Cranston.	233	231	1,130	106	
Crichton.	298	302	1,384	59	
Currie.	454	459	1,999	116	
Dalkeith.	565	1,300	5,870	284	
Duddingston, that part without the parliamentary boundary of Portobello.	179	188	857		
Do., within said boundary.	661	727	3,476	501	
Fala, that part in Edinburghshire.	64	67	249		63
Glencross.	150	150	708	56	
Heriot.	73	73	355	28	
Inveresk, that part without the parliamentary boundary of the burgh of Musselburgh.	366	399	1,932		
Do., that part within said boundary.	406	608	2,816		701
North Esk, <i>quoad sacra</i> , also within said boundary.	520	786	3,512		
Kirkliston, that part in Edinburghshire.	130	130	691	118	
Kirknewton and E. Calder.	281	340	1,438		7
(Lasswade proper 695	679	8217			
Lasswade, Roslin, <i>quoad sacra</i>				770	
{ <i>sacra</i> .	374	374	1,805		
{ Liberton proper,	546	549	2,508		
Liberton-Gilmerton <i>quoad sacra</i> .	215	222	941		614
Newbattle.	433	435	2,023	141	
Newton.	399	399	1,743		591
Penicuick.	499	580	2,572	317	
Ratho.	339	341	1,814	501	
Stow, that part in Edinburghshire.	322	310	1,462	14	
Temple.	264	255	1,159		96
Total of landward part.	11,104	12,754	59,022	3,867	2,081
Canongate.	1,496	2,120	8,932		1,243
Do. garrison of the Castle.			1,022		
St. Cuthbert's.	12,784	16,208	71,904	1,017	
Leith, North.	1,048	1,369	5,941		
Do. Newhaven, <i>quoad sacra</i> .	400	429	2,102		627
Do. Leith fort.			187		
Leith, South.	2,844	3,722	16,151		
Do. St. John's <i>quoad sacra</i> .	578	750	3,413	1,125	
Do. Piershill Barracks.			148		
Total of urban part.	19,170	24,608	109,800	2,769	1,243
... landward part.	11,104	12,754	59,022	2,667	2,081
Total.	20,274	37,362	168,822	6,436	3,324
Total of 1841.			168,822		
Deduct military.			1,357		
Total of 1831.			167,465		
			164,353		
			3,112		

—The number of parochial schools in 1834 was 32, conducted by 40 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 3,400 scholars; and of schools not parochial 325, conducted by 442 teachers, and attended by a maximum of 13,176 scholars.

Roads and traffic.—The maritime traffic of Mid-Lothian, and also of E. and W. Lothian, Peeblesshire, and Selkirkshire, is concentrated at Leith and Granton, and is of considerable extent. Fisherrow or Musselburgh is a port for fishing-boats; and Newhaven, besides being a fish-port, is a post-of-communication with the coast of Fife. Steam-vessels ply many times a-day between the piers at Newhaven and Burntisland, Pettycur, Kinghorn, and Kirkcaldy, on the opposite shore, and connect Mid-Lothian and the capital with the E division of Scotland northward of the Forth.

—The Union canal, stretching between Edinburgh and the Forth and Clyde canal at a point near Falkirk, traverses the ps. of St. Cuthberts, Colinton, Currie, Ratho, and Kirkliston.—The E. and Glasgow railway runs in the same direction as the canal, intersecting the co. a little farther to the N.—A railway communicates between Edinburgh and Newhaven and Granton.—The main-line of the North British railway from E. to Berwick, 57½ m. in length, is in connection with the Newcastle and Darlington railway; while an extension of the E. and Glasgow railway, rather above a mile in length, from its original terminus at the W end of Edinburgh, has brought that line into connection with the North British line. The latter company has also purchased the Delkeith railway, and pushed it forward to Hawick.—A railroad connecting Edinburgh with Perth by a railroad, in connection with the Edinburgh and Granton line, proceeds to Perth by a main-line of 35½ m., and throws off branches to Cupar, to Kirkcaldy, to Dundee, and St. Andrew's.—The Caledonian railway connects Edinburgh and Carlisle. It consists of a main trunk line of 72½ m. from Carlisle to Carnwath, whence the lines diverge, one of about 27½ m. to Edinburgh, and another of about 12 m. to the Wishaw and Coltness railway, by which, and the Clydesdale Junction railway, which joins the Wishaw and Coltness railway at Motherwell, communication is effected with Glasgow.—All the great lines of road in the co. diverge from the metropolis. One leading to Haddington, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the E of England, runs down to Portobello, and thence proceeds along the shore. Another, leading to Lauder, passes through Dalkeith, and leaves the co. near the v. of Fala. A third, leading through Selkirk and Hawick to Carlisle, and through Jedburgh to Newcastle-on-Tyne, passes a little to the W of Dalkeith, and runs along the banks of Gala-water from near its source, till, in its company, it leaves the co. A fourth, leading to Peebles, breaks off from the former in the p. of Liberton. A fifth, leading to Biggar and Dumfries, goes through the v. of Morningside. A sixth, leading to Lanark, passes through the vs. of Slateford and Currie. A seventh, leading to Glasgow by way of Whitburn, passes through the vs. of Hermiston, East-Calder, and Mid-Calder. An eighth, leading to Glasgow by way of Bathgate, passes the v. of Corstorphine, and sends off a slightly diverging branch which leads to Linlithgow and Falkirk. A ninth great line of road passes through the metropolitan suburb of the Dean, and runs on to Queensferry, there to communicate by steam-boat across the Forth with the great road to Perth. Every part of the co., or at least its non-pastoral districts, is freely intersected with intermediate and cross roads.

History.—The antiquities of Mid-Lothian most instructive and valuable, are the traces, in the names of its localities, of the presence and influence successively of the Britons, the Romans, the Anglo-Saxons, and the Scot-Irish. The Ottadini and the Gadeni, the British descendants of the first colonists, enjoyed their

original land during the 2d cent.; and left memorials of their existence in the names of the Forth, the Almond, the Esk, the Leith, the Breich, the Gore, and the Gogar, and of Cramond, Cockpen, Dalkeith, Dreggborn, Inch-keith, Roslin, and Pendreich. The Romans, though untraceable in the topographical nomenclature, have left roads, encampments, baths, and sepulchres, sufficient to attest their temporary dominance. The Anglo-Saxons, who came into Mid-Lothian in fewer numbers than into Berwickshire and E. Lothian, have bequeathed a much smaller proportion of names than in the latter counties, but have left sufficient indications of their presence in the names Stow, Newbottle, and Lasswade, and in the occurrence in the S and SE of *low, rig, dod, shiel, lee, dean, hope, ham, burgh, cleugh, and hoain*; but these does not occur in the co. the word *fell*, applied to a mountain, or any intimation of the presence at any period of a Scandinavian people. The Scot-Irish, who came in from the W., and acquired entire ascendancy, are abundantly commemorated in the local nomenclature, and have bequeathed Gaelic names too numerous to be exhibited in a list. The proportion of Anglo-Saxon in the nomenclature of the co. is about four times more than that of the Celtic or British. —The history of Mid-Lothian is, in most particulars, identified with that of the metropolis, which has already been sketched in the article EDINBURGH. Mid-Lothian, very probably, was placed under the salutary regimen of a sheriff, as early as the epoch of the introduction of the Scot-Saxon laws. A sheriffdom is apparent from the reign of Malcolm IV., down to the restoration of David II.; and appears, during this period, to have extended over Haddingtonshire on the E., and Linlithgowshire on the W. But from the time of David II., down to its adjustment in its present form, the sheriffdom or shire suffered successive limitations; in every age it was abridged in its authority by various jurisdictions within its bounds; and, for a considerable period, it was confused in its administration by distribution into wards, each of which was superintended by a sergeant. In August 1744, James, Earl of Lauderdale, succeeded his father in the sheriffdom, and was the last who held the office under the old regime. The first sheriff under the present improved practice was Charles Maitland of Pitrechie, who received his appointment in 1748, with a salary of £250. The civil affairs of the co. are now managed by the class of functionaries common to the several cos. of Scotland; and by about 40 deputy-lieutenants, distributed among 6 districts into which the co. is divided.

EDINGALE, or EDINGHALL, a parish of Staffordshire, 5 m. N of Tamworth, bounded on the S and SW by the Mease, and near the Birmingham and Derby railway. Area 900 acres. Pop. in 1851, 190.

EDINGEN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, 5 m. NE of Blumenfeld. Pop. 678.

EDINGLEY, a parish of Nottinghamshire, 2½ m. WNW of Southwell, and near the source of the Great river. Area 1,880 acres. Pop. in 1851, 381.

EDINGTHORPE, a parish of Norfolk, 3½ m. ENE of North Walsham. Area 710 acres. Pop. 184.

EDINGTON, a township in the p. of Mitford, Northumberland, 3½ m. SW of Morpeth. Pop. 23. —Also a chapelry in the p. of Moorlinch, Somerset, 5½ m. ENE of Bridgewater. Area 2,167 acres. Pop. 378.—Also a parish and tything of Wilts. Area of p. 5,705 acres. Pop. 1,079. Pop. of tything, 475.

EDINGTON (HIDDEN and NEWTOWN), a tything in the p. of Hungerford, Berks. Pop. 567.

EDINGWORTH, a hamlet in the p. of East Brent, Somerset, 5 m. SW of Axbridge, near the Bristol and Exeter railway. Pop. 61.

EDISTO, or POMPON, a river in the state of South Carolina, U. S., formed by the union of the North and South Edisto, which take their rise in Edgefield district, and unite 18 m. S of Orangeburg. It runs SE into Colleton district, thence bends S, and flows into the Atlantic by two branches, the first in N lat. 32° 30', and the other in 32° 28'. It has a total course of 162 m., and when full of water is navigable for large boats to the junction of its two headstreams, a distance of 100 m. It forms at its mouth several islands, of which one, named Edisto island, is 12 m. in length, and from 1 to 5 m. in breadth, with a pop. in 1808 of 236 whites, and 2,600 slaves.

EDITHMEAD, a hamlet in the p. of Burnham, Somerset. Pop. 61.

EDITH-WESTON, a parish in the co. of Rutland, 5½ m. ESE of Oakham, and S of the Gwash. Area 3,723 acres. Pop. 362.

EDKU, or Etko, a lake or lagune of Lower Egypt, in the dep. of Bahireh, stretching between

lakes Burlos and Madieh, and separated by a narrow tract of sand from the Mediterranean. It was formed by an inundation of the Nile in 1801; and is about 21 m. in length, and 9 m. in medium breadth. All its landing-places are generally so shallow that a boat will take the ground 30 yards from the shore. The village from which it takes its name is situated on its NE bank, and is remarkable, at a distance, for its apparent neatness.

EDLASTON, a parish of Derbyshire, comprising the township of Wyaston, 3 m. S of Ashbourne, and E of the Dove. Area 1,360 acres. Pop. 197.

EDLESTON, or EDLASTON, a township in the p. of Acton, Cheshire. Area 617 acres. Pop. 99.

EDLINGHAM, a parish and township of Northumberland, 6 m. SW of Alnwick. Area of p. 12,348 acres. Pop. in 1851, 742. Pop. of township, 149.

EDLINGTON, a parish of Lincolnshire, 3½ m. NW of Horncastle, and W of the Bain. Area 2,900 acres. Pop. 182.—Also a p. in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. SW of Doncaster, and S of the Dearne. Area 1,727 acres. Pop. in 1851, 151.

EDLIP (LITTLE), a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. and 33 m. SW of Aleppo, on the W. skirts of the Jebel Richa. Pop. 2,500. Cotton of coarse quality is grown in the district; olive plantations are numerous; and soap is made to the extent of from 100 to 120 cantars annually. The town is of modern date, and is about half-an-hour's distance from Great E., of which only the name remains. It contained, in 1812, about 1,000 houses.

EDLITZ, a town in the archd. of Austria, circle of the Lower Wienerwald, 17 m. SSW of Neustadt.

EDMESTON, a township in Otsego co., in the state of New York, U. S., 15 m. W of Cooperstown. Pop. 1,907.

EDMONDBYERS, a parish and township in the co. of Durham, 9½ m. NNW of Wolsingham. Area 4,880 acres. Pop. 485.

EDMONDS, a township in Washington co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on Cobscook bay. Pop. 259.

EDMONDTHORPE, a parish of Leicestershire, 7 m. ESE of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,753 acres. Pop. 256.

EDMONSHAM, a parish of Dorsetshire, 1½ m. S of Cranborne. Area 1,671 acres. Pop. 286.

EDMONSON, a central county in the state of Kentucky, U. S., intersected by Green river. Pop. 2,914. The cap. is Brownsville.

EDMONSTONE'S ISLAND, an island of alluvial formation at the mouth of the Hoogly, in N lat. 21° 35', E long. 88° 20'.

EDMONSTOWN, a village in the p. of Whitechurch, co. Dublin. Pop. 77.

EDMONTON, a parish and village in Middlesex, 8 m. N of St. Paul's, London, in the vicinity of the London and Cambridge railway. Area 7,480 acres. Pop. in 1801, 5,093; in 1831, 8,092; in 1851, 9,708. The v. is pleasantly situated on the high road from London to Ware and Hertford. Its vicinity is adorned with many elegant mansions and villas; and the New river, winding through the v., adds to the picturesque appearance of it.

EDMONTON (FORT), a provision post on the Saskatchewan river, in North America, in N lat. 53° 45', W long. 113°; at a supposed alt. of 1,100 ft. above sea-level. The neighbouring plains are alluvial, the soil is calcareous. Coal occurs here in beds sometimes 7 or 8 ft. thick. Bronchocel or goitre is a common disease here. The extreme temp. at this place in the month of January 1827, varied from 42° to -27°; the average temp. for the month was 11° 05'.

EDMUND (POINT), a cape on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 51° 56'.

EDMUND'S BURY. See BURY-ST.-EDMUND'S.

EDNAGUR, a town of Hindostan, in Dowlatabad, 25 m. NW of Nandere.

EDNAM, a parish on the N verge of Roxburghshire, intersected by the Eden, 2½ m. NE of Kelso. Pop. in 1801, 598; in 1851, 658. James Thomson, the author of 'The Seasons,' was born in the manse of E. in 1700.

EDOLO, a town of Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. and 44 m. NE of Bergamo, on the r. bank of the Oglio, at an alt. of 383 ft. above sea-level.

EDOUGH (L'), a circle in the French arrangements of the division of Bona in Algeria, which comprises and takes its name from the *Jebel E.*, a finely wooded range of mountains on the skirts of the plain of Bona. It comprehends 23 native tribes, of an aggregate pop. of 11,985 in 1844.

EDREL. See **ADRA**.

EDRENEH. See **ADRIANOPEL**.

EDRENO'S, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak of Kudavendikar, on Mount Olympus, on a river of the same name, 20 m. S of Brusah.

EDREN'S (Sr.), a parish in Pembrokeshire, 10 m. E by N of St. David's. Pop. 124.

EDROM, parish of Scotland, in the Merse district of Berwickshire, 3½ m. NE of Dunse. Pop. in 1801, 1,355; in 1851, 1,474.

EDSON, a small island of Sweden, on the W side of the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 60° 48'.

EDSTASTON, a chapelry in the p. of Wem, in Salop, 2 m. NNE of Wem. Pop. 452.

EDSTONE (GREAT), a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. W of Pickering. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. in 1801, 144; in 1851, 152.

EDWALTON, a parish in the co. and 3½ m. SSE of Nottingham. Area 813 acres. Pop. 117.

EDWARD (CAPE), a cape on the W coast of King George's archipelago, in N. W. America, in N lat. 57° 39'.

EDWARD (FORT), a township and village of New York, in Washington co., U. S., on the E bank of the Hudson, 50 m. N of Albany. Pop. of t., 1,726.

EDWARD'S. See **PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND**.

EDWARDS, a county in the SE part of the state of Illinois, U. S., intersected by the Little Wabash, and the Bon Pas river. Pop. 3,070. The cap. is Albion.—Also a township in St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, 184 m. NNW of Albany. Pop. 956.

EDWARDSBURG, a township of Upper Canada, in Johnstone district, bounded on the S by the St. Lawrence river. Pop. 2,837.—Also a v. in Cass co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., on Beardsley's lake, 172 m. WSW of Detroit.

EDWARDSTONE, a parish in Suffolk, 6 m. W of Hadleigh. Area 1,872 acres. Pop. in 1851, 479.

EDWARDSVILLE, the cap. of Madison co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 12 m. SE of Alton.—Also a v. in Knox co., in the state of Iowa.—Also a v. in St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York.

EDWAY, a small stream of South Wales, which runs into the Wye, 4 m. SE of Builth.

EDWIN-LOACH, a parish in Worcestershire, 3 m. N of Bromyard. Area 534 acres. Pop. 69.

EDWIN-RALPH, a parish in Herefordshire, 2 m. NW of Bromyard. Area 1,590 acres. Pop. 149.

EDWINSTOW, a parish in Notts, 2 m. W of Ollerton. Area 17,270 acres, embracing the N part of the forest of Sherwood. Pop. in 1801, 1,419; in 1851, 2,599.

EDWORTH, a parish in Bedfordshire, 3½ m. SE of Biggleswade. Area 1,099 acres. Pop. 105.

EDZELL, a parish of Scotland, in the NE of Forfarshire, 6 m. NNW of Brechin. Pop. in 1801, 1,012; in 1851, 1,084.

EECHAUK, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Bahar, 105 m. SE of Patna.

EECKE, a commune and v. of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 6 m. S of Ghent. Pop. 1,946.—Also a com. and v. of France, in the dep. of Nord, cant. of Steenvorde. Pop. 1,144.

EECKEREN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. and 4 m. N of Antwerp. Pop. in 1835, 3,934. There are silk-mills here.

EECLOO, a considerable town of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 11 m. NW of Ghent, on the Lieve. Pop. in 1838, 8,947; in 1842, 9,151. It has manufactures of cotton, and linen stuffs, Prussian blue, oil, and tobacco; and important grain and cattle markets.

EDDILABAD, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Candesh, 23 m. SSW of Burhanpore.

EEGHEM, a commune and v. of Belgium, in W. Flanders, 7 m. S of Bruges. Pop. 1,827.

EEGHOLM, an island of Denmark, in the Great Belt, to the N of Aggersöe, in N lat. 55° 44'.

EEJMUT, a village of Sinde, in N lat. 27° 55', near the r. bank of the Indus.

EEKUNG-CHU, a river of Tibet, by some geographers supposed to be the main head-stream of the Indus. Moorcroft crossed it in N lat. 31° 25', E long. 80° 4, and was informed that after flowing 40 or 50 m. further to the NW, it joins another river flowing from the SE.

EEL, a river in the state of Iowa, U. S., which rises in Hendrick's co., and flows SW and then SE into the W branch of the White river, a tributary of the Ohio, after a course of 90 m.—Also a river in the state of Indiana, which flows into the Wabash after a course of 45 m.—Also a river of Carlton co., New Brunswick, which falls into the St. John river 12 m. below Woodstock, after a course of 35 m. It is navigable for boats, except near its mouth.

EELDE, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Drenthe, 9 m. N of Assen. Pop. 1,122.

EEM, a river of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, which flows into the Zuyder-Zee after a course of 24 m. from SSE to NNW.

EEMNES, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht, 8 m. NNW of Amersfoort. Pop. 1,396.

EENAEM, a village of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 4 m. NE of Oudenarde, on the Scheld. Pop. 828.

EENDRACHTS-LAND, a district on the W coast of New Holland, to the N of Edels-Land, which was first sighted from the ship Eendracht in 1616.

EENINGBURG, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 8 m. N of Alkmaer.

EENOE, an islet of Denmark, in the bay of Nestvid, on the W coast of the isle of Seland.

EENRUM, a village of Holland, in the prov. and 12 m. N by W of Gröningen.

EERNEGHA, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 9 m. WSW of Bruges. Pop. 3,320.

EERSEL, a village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 6 m. SW of Eindhoven. Pop. 964.

EERSTE, a river in the territory of the Cape of Good Hope, which passes by Stellenbosch, and falls into Simon's bay.

EESAGHUR, or **ISAGHUR**, a fort of Hindostan, in the NW of the prov. of Malwah, 39 m. NW of Chandari, in N lat. 24° 50'.

EETCHO', a walled town of considerable extent in the kingdom of Yarriba, in W. Africa, on the road from Leognadda to Borgu, and 7 hours N of Katunga. It has a large weekly market.

EETCHOLL, a town of Yarriba, in W. Africa, 2 hours S of Eetcho.

EETCOOR, a town of Hindostan, prov. of Bahar, district of Ramghur, in N lat. 24° 18'.

EETUL, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, 19 m. SSE of Mangalore.

EFAT. See **SHOA.**

EFBE, an island in the Eastern seas, in S lat. $2^{\circ} 12'$, E long. 127° , near the S coast of Mysol, with which a bay on its N side forms a harbour. It is about 5 or 6 m. in length. Birds-of-paradise migrate hither during certain seasons, when they are caught with bird-lime, and dried in their feathers as they appear in Europe. Captain Forrest found two small villages on the island.

EFENECHTYD, a parish in Denbighshire, 2 m. SW of Ruthin. Pop. 276.

EFFE, a river of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, which flows into the Trieux, after a course of 12 m.

EFFELDER, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the circle and NW of Mühlhausen. Pop. 1,000.

EFFERDING, a town of Upper Austria, 12 m. W of Linz, in the Hausruck circle. Pop. 1,300.

EFFIAT, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dôme, cant. of Aigueperse, 6 m. SE of Montpensier. Pop. 1,767.

EFFINGHAM, a parish and village in Surrey, 4 m. W by S of Leatherhead. Area 3,148 acres. Pop. 618.—The v. of E., formerly a place of importance, gives the title of Earl to a branch of the Howard family.

EFFINGHAM, a county in the SE part of the state of Georgia, U.S. Area 396 sq. m. Pop. 3,075. Its cap. is Springfield.—Also a central co. in the state of Illinois, intersected by the Little Wabash. Pop. 1,675. Its cap. is Ewington.—Also a township in Carroll co., in the state of New Hampshire, 62 m. NNE of Concord. Pop. 1,195.

EFNANI, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanjak and 36 m. W of Boli.

EFSA, a river of Hesse-Cassel, which runs into the Diemel at Drentleburg.

EFSE, a river of Hesse-Cassel, which runs into the Schwalm 3 m. S of Felsberg.

EGA, a river of Spain, in Biscay, which, after a course of 46 m., falls into the Ebro on the l. bank, about 3 m. below Calahorra.—Also a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 7 m. SSW of Coimbra.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Teffé, a branch of the Amazon, which is navigable for canoes several hundred miles, but for larger vessels only a few days' voyage. Pop. 1,000.

EGADI. See **EGADES.**

EGAKTO, one of the smaller Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, in N lat. $49^{\circ} 5'$.

EGBELL, a town of Hungary, in the palatinat of Neutra, 8 m. W of Tapolczan, on the r. bank of the Sirkovi.

EGBROUGH, a township in the p. of Kellington, in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 5 m. W by N of Snaith. Area 1,997 acres. Pop. 254.

EGDEAN, a parish in Sussex, 2 m. SE of Petworth. Area 710 acres. Pop. 105.

EGEA-DE-LOS-CABALLEROS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 34 m. NNW of Saragossa. Pop. 3,082.

EGEDE (CAPE), a cape on the coast of Greenland, in N lat. $60^{\circ} 10'$, W long. $45^{\circ} 21'$.

EGEDE (VESTER), a village of Denmark, in Sjælland, 5 m. E of Nestvid.

EGEDE-S-MINDE, a settlement on the coast of Greenland, in N lat. $68^{\circ} 43'$, W long. $52^{\circ} 45'$. It was founded in 1759.

EGELAND, a mining village of Norway, in the bail. of Nedenæs, 60 m. NE of Christiansand. A considerable quantity of iron is made here.

EGELN, a small town of Prussian Saxony, in the circle and 16 m. SW of Magdeburg, on the Bode river. Pop. 2,750.

EGELSBACH, a village of the grand-duchy of Hesse, in the principality of Starkenburg. Pop. 1,252.

EGELSHOFEN, a parish and v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, bail. and 2 m. ESE of Gottlieben. Pop. 1,024.

EGENBURG, an ancient town of Lower Austria, 56 m. NW of Vienna, on the W flank of the Mauthartsberg. Pop. 1,262.

EGENHAUSEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, 5 m. W of Nagold. Pop. in 1840, 1,040. Resin and turpentine are manufactured here.

EGENOTISO, an island in the Eastern sea, about 20 m. in circumf., 50 m. NE of Sumatra, in S lat. $0^{\circ} 27'$.

EGEL, a river of Germany, which rises in the Fichtelgebirge in Bohemia, and flows NE to the Elbe, which it joins 1 m. N of Theresienstadt, after a course of 128 m. Its principal affluents are the Saubach and the Tepl.—Also a river of Germany, which passes by Nördlingen, and runs into the Wernitz, 6 m. N of Donauworth.

EGER, or **EGRA**, a fortified town of Bohemia, situated on the r. bank of the river of the same name, 90 m. W of Prague, 43 m. NW of Pilsen, in N lat. $50^{\circ} 5'$, and at an alt. of 1,360 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1845, 10,500. It is a bustling town, with some lofty houses; and has cotton and woollen manufactures, and three annual fairs. At Franzensbad, in the neighbourhood, are chalybeate springs and baths.—Wallenstein was assassinated here in 1634. E. was occupied by the French in 1742, but retaken the following year. It suffered from accidental fire on 6th June, 1809.

EGERBEGY, or **ERLENMARKT**, a town of Transylvania, in the gesp. and 5 m. E of Thordá, on the Aranyos, near its confluence with the Budos.

EGERDER, a town and lake of Asiatic Turkey, in Anatolia, 15 m. NE of Isbarta, in N lat. $37^{\circ} 52'$. The town contains from 500 to 600 houses.—The lake is 27 m. in length from N to S, and 10 m. in its greatest breadth.

EGERI, a lake of Switzerland, in the cant. and 4 m. SE of Zug, at the foot of the Kaiserstock and the Rossberg, which skirt it on the W. It is $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in its greatest breadth. It discharges its waters by the Loretz, or Lorze, which flows into Lake Zug.—On its borders are two villages known as Upper and Lower E. The former lies 9 m. SE of Zug, at an alt. of 2,615 ft., near the defile of Morgenland, where the confederate Swiss first humbled the pride of Austria in 1315.

EGEROE, an island of Norway, in the bail. of Stavanger, in N lat. $58^{\circ} 25'$. It is 5 m. in length, and in some places approaches $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth.

EGERSUND, a port of Norway, in the bail. and 38 m. S of Stavanger, on the channel which separates the island of Egeröe from the main. Pop. 1,262. In 1841, 44 vessels = 2,940 tons, entered this port, of which 13 = 884 tons were British.

EGERSZEG. See **SZALA.**

EGERTON, a parish in Kent, $7\frac{1}{2}$ m. NW of Ashford. Area 2,780 acres. Pop. 830.—Also a township in the p. of Malpas, in Cheshire, 7 m. SW of Tarporley. Pop. 127.

EGERVAR, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 15 m. ESE of Körönd.

EGG, a village of the Swiss cant. and 8 m. SE of Zurich, in the bail. of Griefensee. Pop. 420.—Also a v. of Bavaria, in the district of Ottobeuren, on the Gunz.

EGG. See **EIG.**

EGGA, a town in the Nufi country, near the SW bank of the Quorra, 65 m. NNW of its junction with the Chadda, in N lat. $8^{\circ} 42'$. It is a large and populous place, and has an active trade on the river. The houses are of a conical shape, with clay walls.

varying from 6 to 15 inches in thickness, and generally only one door. The streets are very narrow and exceedingly filthy, and a morass, which is full of alligators, surrounds the town. The soil in the vicinity consists of a dark heavy mould. The course of the river in descending to E. is for the most part ESE, and it presents a varying breadth of from 2 to 5 m. The pop. of the town, which Captain Trotter estimates at 8,000, is one-half Mahomedan. It is governed by a Nufi chief, who is subject to the king of the Fulahs, and pays an annual tribute of 400,000 cowries.

EGGARAH, or IGALLA, a district of W. Africa, extending along both banks of the Niger, between the Aboh country on the S, and the Nufi country on the N. Its *attak* or sovereign chief, resides at Iddah, 95 m. above Aboh.

EGG-BUCKLAND, a parish in Devon, 3 m. NNE of Plymouth. Area 3,304 acres. Pop. 1,468.

EGGE, a river of Germany, which rises near Aalen in Wurtemberg, and flows into the Danube near Dillingen.—Also a mountain-range in Prussian Westphalia, connecting the Westerwald with the Lippeschenwalde. It has an alt. of 1,820 ft.

EGGEGRUND, a village of Norway, in the prov. of Norrland, without the S entrance to Gifte bay, in N lat. 60° 43' 30", long. 35° 42' 30" E of Ferroe. A stationary light, 53 ft. above sea-level, is exhibited here.

EGGENBERG. See EGENBURG.

EGGENFELDEN, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Bavaria, on the Rott, 12 m. SSE of Dingelking. Pop. 1,120.

EGGENSTEIN, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, 4 m. N of Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,179.

EGGERON, a village of Upper Egypt, 7 m. S of Afieh.

EGGERSRIED, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Saint-Gall. Pop. 1,479.

EGGESFORD, a parish in Devon, 3 m. S of Chumbergh. Area 2,500 acres. Pop. 138.

EGG HARBOUR (GREAT), an inlet on the coast of New Jersey, U. S., 5 m. long, and from 1 to 4 m. broad, which receives a river of the same name, having a course of 45 m. The township contains the vs. of Bargaintown and Somers' Point. Pop. 2,739.

EGG HARBOUR (LITTLE), a bay on the same coast, about 17 m. NE of Great Egg harbour. It receives Mulicus river, which is navigable 25 m. for vessels of 60 tons.—The township has a pop. of 1,875.

EGGINTON, a parish in Derbyshire, 4 m. NNE of Burton-on-Trent. Area 2,289 acres. Pop. 374.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Leighton-Buzzard, in Bedfordshire. Pop. 431.

EGG ISLAND, a small island in the straits of Magalhaen, 7 m. NE of York-Minster.—Also a small island on the NE side of Delaware bay, in Cumberland co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S.

EGGIWYL, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. of Signau, on the Emme. Pop. 2,448.

EGGLESTONE, a chapelry in the p. of Middleton, in Durhamshire, 6 m. NNW of Barnardcastle. Area 7,919 acres. Pop. 636.

EGGLETON, a township in the p. of Bishop's Frome, Herefordshire, 9 m. ENE of Hereford. Pop. 158.

EGGMUHL. See ECKMUHL.

EGGOLSHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 2 m. N of Forchheim. Pop. 918.

EGHAM, a parish and village in Surrey, 2 m. W of Staines, and 18 m. W of London. Area 7,435 acres. Pop. in 1801, 2,190; in 1831, 4,203; in 1851,

4,482. The v. is delightfully situated on the banks of the Thames, which here separates Surrey from Middlesex; and is connected with the town of Staines by an iron-bridge. The great road from London to the W passes through both villages. Before the Great Western and Southampton railroads were opened, between 70 and 80 long stages passed through E. during the day: there are none now, and several of the inns are entirely closed. An annual fair is held here on 19th Sept., when races are annually held in Runymede, the plains of which are celebrated as the place appointed by King John for holding the famous conference with his barons which terminated in his signing Magna Charta.

EGIDIEN (Sr.), a village of Saxony, in the co. of Schönburg, SE of Glaucha. Pop. 1,104.

EGINA. See EGGINA.

EGITSBORG (WESTER), a small town of Denmark, in Sjælland, 8 m. SSE of Nestvid.

EGLETON, a parish in the co. of Rutland, 2 m. SE of Oakham, on a branch of the Gwash. Area 1,450 acres. Pop. in 1801, 185; in 1851, 186.

EGLETONS, a canton, commune, and village of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1841, 6,631.—The com., 15 m. NE of Tulle, had a pop. of 1,253.

EGLINGEN, a small town of Wurtemberg, 6 m. S of Nordlingen, in the Jaxi circle. Pop. 314.

EGLINGHAM, an extensive parish and township in Coquetdale ward, Northumberland, 6 m. NW of Alnwick, comprising the townships of Bassington, Bleanby, New Bewick, Old Bewick, Brandon, Branton, Crawley, E., Hareup, or Harehope, Hedgeley, E. Lilburn, W. Lilburn, Titlington, Wooperston. The Breamish flows through the p. Area 23,361 acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 1,341; in 1851, 2,000. Limestone and coal abound in this district.

EGLISAU, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Zurich, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of the Rhine, 10 m. SW of Schaffhausen, at an alt. of 1,043 ft. above sea-level.

EGLISE (RIVIERE, DE L'), a small river of Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence from the N, 44 m. below the island of Orleans.

EGLISE-NEUVE-D'ENTRARGUES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Besse. Pop. 2,070.

EGLISE-NEUVE-PRE'S-BILLOM, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Billom. Pop. 1,606.

EGLISH, a parish in King's co., 4 m. NNE of Birs. Area 14,799 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,295.—Also a p. in co. Armagh, 4 m. N by E of Tynan. Pop. 4,037.—Also a v. in the p. of Drumglass, co. Tyrone.

EGLISHAY. See EAGLESHAY.

EGLISOLLES, a commune of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. of Viverols. Pop. 1,123.

EGLOFS, a village of Wurtemberg, in the Danube circle, SE of Wangen. Pop. 150.

EGLOFSHEIM, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper Pfalz, SE of Regensburg. Pop. 476.

EGLOFSTEIN, a village of Franconia, in the circle of the Maine, to the E of Ebermannstadt.

EGLOSHAYLE, a parish in Cornwall, $\frac{3}{4}$ m. SE of Wade-bridge, on the E bank of the river Camel, across which there is here a fine old bridge. Area 5,748 acres. Pop. in 1801, 780; in 1851, 1,504.

EGLOSKERRY, a parish in Cornwall, 3 m. WNW of Launceston. Area 3,235 acres. Pop. in 1801, 307; in 1851, 534.

EGLWYS-BREWIS, a parish in the co. of Glamorgan, 4 m. SE of Cowbridge. Pop. in 1801, 33; in 1851, 17.

EGLWYS-CYMMYN, a parish in the co. of Car-

marthen, 4 m. S of Llangham. Pop. in 1801, 243; in 1851, 313.

EGLWYS-EIRW, or EGLWYS-WRW, a parish in the co. of Pembrok., 6 m. S of Cardigan. Pop. in 1801, 434; in 1851, 560.

EGLWYS-FACK, a parish in the co. of Denbigh, 6 m. N of Llanrwst, on a branch of the Conwy. Pop. in 1801, 1,249; in 1851, 1,553.

EGLWYS-FAIR-ACHYRIG, a chapelry in the p. of Henllan-Amgoed, co. of Carmarthen, 6 m. ENE of Narberth, on the Taff. Pop. in 1801, 222; in 1851, 266.

EGLWYS-ILAN, a parish in Glamorganshire, 9½ m. NW of Cardiff. Pop. in 1801, 865; in 1851, 5,110. There are large coal mines in this vicinity. The Pont-y-Prydd, or New bridge, stretches over the river Taff in this p., by a single arch 140 ft. in the chord, and 35 ft. in height above the level of the river at low water.

EGLWYS-RHOS, a parish in the co. of Carnarvon, 2½ m. NNE of Conwy, near the mouth of the river Conwy. Pop. in 1801, 269; in 1851, 729.

EGMANTON, a parish in the co. of Nottingham, 1½ m. S of Tuxford. Area 2,220 acres. Pop. in 1801, 267; in 1851, 429.

EGMEDIO, a small island in the Romanzoff group, in N lat. 9° 26' 46", W long. 189° 43'. It is about 1 m. in length, and ½d of a mile in breadth.

EGMERE, a parish in the co. of Norfolk, 2½ m. W by N of Walsingham. Area 1,237 acres. Pop. in 1801, 32; in 1851, 54.

EGMONT, the name of three villages in Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, on the sea coast, a few miles W of Alkmaer. That nearest to the sea is called Egmond-aan-Zee, and was the scene of a bloody but indecisive action between the Gallo-Batavian and Anglo-Russian armies in October 1799. Its pop. is about 1,300.—Farther inland and on the other side of a ridge of sand-hills, lies Egmond-op-den-Hoef, with 800 inhabitants. It was destroyed by the Spaniards in 1573, and the ruins of the old town are still conspicuous.—About 1½ m. S of it stands Egmond-Binnen or Inner Egmont.

EGMONT BAY, a bay on the SW coast of Prince Edward's island, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, in N lat. 46° 34'. It is a large open bay 16 m. broad, and about 10 m. deep. There is no harbour within it for large vessels. There are three small vs. on the E side of the bay occupied by about 40 Acadian French families.

EGMONT ISLAND, a small island in the gulf of Mexico, on the W coast of East Florida, at the entrance of Spiritu Santo bay, in N lat. 27° 54'.—Also an island in the S. Pacific, in S. lat. 19° 24', 6 m. in length, and 4 m. in breadth. It is low, and covered with trees.—See also CRUZ (SANTA).

EGMONT (MOUNT), a mountain at the SW extremity of the N island of New Zealand, 18 m. S of New Plymouth, in S lat. 39° 15'. Alt. 8,840 ft. It is of volcanic formation, but shows no signs of recent activity. It rises from a generally level country, by a gradual ascent, from a circle about 30 m. in diam., which forms the circumf. of its base. Half the area of this circle is perhaps sufficiently level for cultivation. Numerous streams take their rise in the sides of Mount E. Dr. Dieffenbach, who first ascended this mountain, in Dec. 1839, found the snow-line at a point about 1,500 ft. below the summit. Vegetation had long ceased before reaching the snow-line, not from the great elevation, however, but from the entire absence of even a patch of soil where plants might take root. The cone of cinders and scoriaeous lava forming the summit, rises from a platform from which it is separated by a deep saddle. The branches or buttresses which Mount E. throws out

towards the sea-coast and to the interior, being of inferior height, the cone itself appears to be very isolated. The subjoined outline is from Dr. Dieffenbach's work, *a* representing Waimatipah, and *b* Mount E. as seen from near *a*.



EGMONT (PORT), a harbour on the N coast of West Falkland island, in S lat. 51° 21', W long. 60° 15'. The rise and fall of tide here is about 9 ft.

EGNACH, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgau, 2½ m. NW of Arbon. Pop. 3,276.

EGOAS, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, flowing into the Paracatu on the l. bank.—Also a river in the prov. of Bahia, descending from the Serra-Tabatinga, and flowing into the Correntes.

EGORAPAN, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Canara, 16 m. S of Carwar.

EGREMONT, a town and parish of England, in Cumberland, 5 m. SSE of Whitehaven, situated 2 m. E of St. George's channel, on the western bank of the Ehen. Area 2,708 acres. Pop. 2,049. E. is one of the polling-places for the members for the E division of the county. It gives the title of Earl to the Wyndham family.—Also a p. of Carmarthenshire, 4 m. NW of Narberth, situated on the East Cleddau. Pop. 161.

EGREMONT, a township in Berkshire co., in the state of Massachusetts, intersected by the Housatonic river. Pop. 1,038.

EGREVE (SAINT), a small town of France, in the dep. of Isère, 6 m. NNW of Grenoble. Pop. 1,260.

EGREVILLE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Seine-et-Marne, cant. of Lorrez-le-Bocage. Pop. 1,477.

EGRIBUDJAK, a town of Turkey, in the sanjak of Monastir, on the l. bank of the Inji-Karasu, 35 m. SW of Salonica.

EGRIPPO. See NEGROPONT.

EGRYAR, a town of Great Bukharia, 18 m. S of Samarcand.

EGTON, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 7 m. WSW of Whitby. Area 15,146 acres. Pop. 1,128.—Also a chapelry in the p. of Ulverstone, in Lancashire, 4 m. NNE of Ulverstone, and W of the river Leven. Pop. 547.

EGUILLES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 6 m. NW of Aix. Pop. 1,587.

EGUISHEIM, or EXEN, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Haut-Rhin, cant. of Soultz, near the l. bank of the Lauch, 4 m. SW of Colmar. Pop. 2,117.

EGUSU-DAGH, a mountain-range in Turkey, separating Servia and Macedonia, and connected on the W with the Schar-dagh, on the E with the Dupsindsha.

EGUZON, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, arrond. of La Chatre.—The

cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1841, 7,752.—The com. is on the l. bank of the Creuse, 20 m. SW of La Châtre.

EGWAID, a river of Wurtemberg, which runs into the Danube between Hochstett and Dillingen.

EGYEL, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 40 m. ESE of Odenburg. Pop. 600.

EGYPT,

An Interesting and important region of Africa. It has been called "the connecting link between Africa and the civilized world," and it belongs at once to classic and to sacred geography, as well as to the modern political geography of the present day. Unique in its antiquities, and remarkable in its physical features,—venerable in its history, and politically and commercially important in its position and resources,—"the land of Egypt" offers to the eye of the man of science and letters, the statesman, and the philanthropist, one of the most interesting portions of the Eastern world. "Philologists, astronomers, chemists, painters, architects, and physicians, must return to E. to learn the origin of writing,—a knowledge of the calendar and solar motion,—the art of cutting granite with a copper chisel, and of giving elasticity to a copper sword,—of making glass of the variegated hues of the rainbow,—of moving single blocks of polished syenite 900 tons in weight, for any distance by land or water,—of building arches round and pointed, with masonic precision unsurpassed at the present day, and antecedent by 2,000 years to the *Cloaca Magna* of Rome,—of sculpturing a Doric column 1,000 years before the Dorians are known in history,—of fresco painting in imperishable colours,—and of practical knowledge in masonry. Every craftsman can behold in Egyptian monuments the progress of his art 4,000 years ago; and whether it be a wheelwright building a chariot,—a shoemaker drawing his twine,—a leather-cutter using that self-same form of knife which is considered the best form now,—a weaver throwing the same hand-shuttle,—a whitesmith using that identical form of blowpipe, but lately recognised to be the most efficient,—the seal-engraver cutting in hieroglyphics such names as Shoopoo's 4,300 years ago,—or even the poultreer removing the pip from geese,—all these, and numerous other astounding evidences of Egyptian priority in every art and scheme, usage and custom of civilized life, now require but a glance at the plates of Wilkinson and Rosellini." [Freemason's Quarterly Review.] The interest arising from these and many other sources has derived an extraordinary increase of intensity from recent events. The discoveries of Burckhardt and Banks, Drovetti and Caillaud, Buckingham and Belzoni, Waddington and Hanbury, of Hamilton, Leake, Vyse, and Wilkinson, have made the present generation familiarly acquainted with the caverns and temples and pyramids of E.,—her gods and mummies and amulets,—after having been invisible to Europeans for nearly a score of centuries; Rosellini, Young, and Champollion have lifted the veil from her mysterious hieroglyphics, and unravelled those historical records which baffled the scrutiny of Grecian sages; and, as if to respond to this growing enthusiasm on the part of Europe, a political chief appeared in the person of the late pasha of E., whose policy—though not always sound in principle—has done more for the regeneration of that country, within the last 30 years, than all his predecessors effected during as many centuries.

Boundaries. This country is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the E by an imaginary line drawn from Khan-Jounies, at the SW extremity of Syria, to the N extremity of the Arabian gulf or

Red sea, which divides it from Asia, and forms the chief part of the E boundary; on the S by Nubia, the frontier being here determined by an imaginary line drawn from the bottom of the gulf of Immonde, on the parallel of 24° 23' and meridian of Kharga; and on the W by the deserts of Libya and Barca, so as to include the great and Little Oases, the Oasis of Dakhel, and that of Farafre. The N coast is low and sandy, and offers no remarkable point except Cape Burlos; that along the Arabian gulf is more extensive, rocky, and abrupt, and towards the S is bordered with small islands.

Extent. According to D'Anville's map, this country is situated between 23° 40' and 31° 28' N lat., and 30° and 34° 36' E long., which makes its length from N to S 468 geog. m., or about 530 British m., and its greatest breadth, from E to W, 230 geog. m. or 264 British m.; but its breadth in general is a great deal less. Modern French geographers place Cape Burlos, the extreme N point of E., in 31° 37', and the gulf of Immonde, the extreme S point, in 23° 28' N lat.; but other authors assign different ad-measurements both to the length and the breadth of E. The truth is, it is impossible to fix the W boundaries of this country with exactness. According to Agaba they run to "the large and extensive height towards the West," 82 hours from Abousir. Della Cella extends E. still further, to the neighbourhood of the gulf of Bomba, where Cape Trabuc is reckoned by some geographers as belonging to Tripoli, and by others assigned to E. Some again terminate the S boundary-line at Assuan, and others extend it to Teffia. So little certainty of ad-measurement is there in the geography of a country where the truths of geometry, and consequently the fundamental principles of geographical science, are supposed to have been discovered, and which gave birth to Ptolemy, one of the most celebrated of ancient geographers! Templeman reckons the superficial extent of E. at 197,842 English sq. m.; Gatterer and Stein assign to it 140,760 sq. m. Some French geographers estimate it at 20,000 sq. leagues; others at 24,000. The *Weimar Almanach* for 1848 estimates the area of that portion of the valley of the Nile which belongs to E. at 760 German or 16,140 English sq. m.; while the area of the desert sands on each side of the great valley, but politically included within the boundaries of E., amounts to 9,800 German, or 208,132 English sq. m. These, and all other similar calculations, must of course be mere approximations, founded on rather vague data; and it ought to be recollected that this extent of surface is merely nominal in point of value; for, with the exception of the Delta, and the narrow valley of the Nile, or about one-tenth of the whole, the rest of the country is a mere desert.

Divisions. E. has been politically divided since a very early period into three parts, which are distinctly marked out by their physical features also, namely:

I. UPPER EGYPT.	Modern Provinces.	Vills.	Pop.
Called by the ancients the <i>Thebaid</i> , and by the Arabs <i>Said</i> ; and extending from Syene to Chemmis.—Area of the Nile valley 120 German sq. m.	1. Thebes and Esneh,	195	86,888
	2. Girjeh or Jirjeh,	374	826,160
	3. Siat,	306	189,900

II. MIDDLE EGYPT.	Modern Provinces.	Vills.	Pop.
The <i>Heliopolis</i> of the ancients, and <i>Outanish</i> or <i>Vadans</i> of the Arabs; extending from Chemmis to Circassus.—Area of the valley of the Nile 240, and of the waste lands in Upper and Middle E., 8,000 German sq. m.	4. Minieh or Menyeh,	250	154,256
	5. Benisuef,	367	184,120
	6. Fayum,	66	68,480
	7. Athfah or Athif,	80	43,928

III. LOWER EGYPT.
The Delta, or Arabian *Bahr-i*, and the country on both sides of the Delta.—Area of the valley of the Nile 400, and of the surrounding waste land 1,800 German sq. m.

8. Gizeh, a portion of the S part of which belongs to Upper Egypt,	120	101,920
9. Kiliyub or Queloub, 140	177,488	
10. Sharkiyah, 310	189,658	
11. Mansurah or Dacahliyah, 315	197,000	
12. Damietta,	13,600	
13. Garbich or Abyar, 360	230,456	
14. Menuf,	312	224,480
15. Rashid or Rosetta, 12,440		
16. Bahelrah or Bahireh, 280	89,528	
Cairo with Bulak,	218,560	
ALEXANDRIA,	12,528	
	3,475	2,514,400

The pop. and villages above enumerated, were reported by the collectors of the *miri* imposed by Mehemet Ali in 1821.—A new arrangement and subdivision for the purposes of civil administration has been recently adopted. Mr. Bowring represents this arrangement to stand as follows:

I. LOWER EGYPT.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Arrondissements.</i>
I. Kelyoub.	1. Kelyoub, 3 cantons.
	2. Beriah, 3
	3. Takah, 3
II. Sharieh.	1. Balbeis, 3
2 Departments.	2. Abouskebir, 3
I. Balbeis.	3. Kousouf el Negam, 4
II. Shabeh.	4. El Hozazieh, 4
	5. Shabeh, 3
	6. Jeh, 3
III. Mansourah.	1. Mitkamr, 4
2 Departments.	2. Sembehouten, 4
I. Mitkamr.	3. Mansourah, 5
II. Mansourah,	4. Menahel Damaneh, 4
IV. Damietta.	1. Damietta, 3
	2. Fanascour, 3
	3. Menzaleh, 3
V. Garbich.	1. Tantah, 4
3 Departments.	2. Jafaryeh, 4
I. Tantah.	3. Lefrah, 4
II. Meshallah.	4. Meshallah el Kebir, 4
III. Fouah.	5. Nabarraen, 4
	6. Kaf el Sheikh, 4
	7. Fouah, 4
VI. Menouf.	1. Subkiah, 4
2 Departments.	2. Menouf, 4
I. Melig.	3. Melig, 4
II. Menouf.	4. Biar, 4
VII. Bahireh.	1. Neghileh, 4
2 Departments.	2. Shebrikhis, 4
I. Neghileh.	3. Damanhour, 4
II. Damanhour.	4. Ra'ananieh, 4
VIII. Ghizeh.	1. Ghizeh, 4
	2. Badreshin, 3

II. UPPER EGYPT.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Arrondissements.</i>
I. Attieh.	1. Eashmounayn.
II. Benisouef.	2. M. nich.
2 Departments.	3. Mellari.
I. Bush.	4. Manfalout.
II. Benisouef.	
III. Fayoun.	
IV. Minieh.	
2 Departments.	
I. Minieh.	
II. Manfalout.	
V. Es Siut.	
VI. Ghergeh.	
VII. Keneh.	
VIII. Esneh.	

In the above table we have used the orthography adopted by Mr. Bowring, though differing in some respects from that employed in the present article.

General features.—The general aspect of E., in the estimate of most travellers, is highly uniform and monotonous. Upper E., from Syene to Gheneh, appears to be a long narrow valley, bounded on both sides by hills, between which, but generally nearest those on the E side, flows the Nile. At Cairo the

mountains separate, and diverge to a greater distance from each other, till they, in some measure, enclose Lower E. This latter part of the country is low and level; being, for the most part, one continued plain, without anything that can be called an eminence,—without even a stone; and all this space is capable of being overflowed by the waters of the annual inundation. The following general description of the country is given by Malte Brun: “From Syene, as far as the ravine called Jebel Silsili, a distance of about 40 m., the river occupies the middle of the valley, having little arable land on its banks; but there are some islands, which from their low level easily admit of irrigation. Beyond the mouth of the Jebel Silsili, the Nile runs along the r. side of the valley, which, in several places, has the appearance of a steep line of rocks cut into peaks; while the ridge of hills on the l. side is always accessible by a slope of varying acclivity. These W mountains begin near Siut, and extend S to Fayum, diverging gradually to the W.; so that between them and the cultivated valley there is a desert space, which gradually becomes wider, and is bordered in several places by a line of sandy downs lying nearly N and S. The mountains which confine the upper part of the basin, are intersected by defiles, leading, on the one side, to the Red sea, and on the other to the Oases. These narrow passes are habitable, for the winter-rains here maintain a degree of vegetation, and form springs which the Arabs use for their flocks. The stripe of desert land which generally extends along each side of the valley, parallel to the course of the Nile,—which must not be confounded with the ocean of barren sand which lies on each side of E.—presents two very distinct kinds of soil. That immediately at the foot of the mountains consists of sand and round pebbles; while light drifting sand covers an extent of ground formerly arable. The surface on both sides declines from the margin of the river to the foot of the hills,—a circumstance to be remarked also on the banks of the Mississippi, and the Po, along a part of the Borysthenes, and on some other rivers. Near Benisuef, the valley, already much widened on the W., has on the same side an opening through which is obtained a view of the fertile plains of Fayum. These plains are, properly speaking, a sort of table-land, separated from the mountains on the N and W by a wide valley, a part of which, being always under water, forms what the inhabitants call Birket-el-Karum. Near Cairo, the mountains diverge on both sides; the one ridge, under the name of Jebel-el-Natron, running in a NW direction to the Mediterranean; the other, called Jebel-el-Attaka, running due E to Suez. In front of these chains, extends a vast plain composed of sands covered with the mud of the Nile.” See article DELTA.—Miss Martineau is one of the few travellers who claim for E. the attributes of picturesqueness and variety beauty. That lady remarks that there is great advantage to tourists in that country in going up the Nile quickly, while the river is yet high enough to afford some view of the country. In returning she says, we “found such a change produced by the sinking of the waters only a few feet, that we felt that travellers going up late in the season can hardly be said to have seen the country from the river. At all times, the view of the interior from the Nile must be very imperfect, and quite insufficient to justify any decision against the beauty of the great valley. This arises from the singular structure of the country. Everywhere else [not universally we have seen], where a river flows through the centre of a valley, the land either slopes from the base of the hills down to the river, or it is level. In E., on the contrary, the land rises from the mountains

up to the banks of the Nile; and where, as usually happens, the banks are higher than the eye of the spectator on the deck of his boat, all view of the interior, as far as the hills, is precluded: he sees nothing but the towns, villages, and palm-groves on the banks, and the mountains on the horizon. My attention had been directed upon this point before I went, by the complaints of some readers of Eastern travels that, after all their reading, they knew no more what the E. valley looked like than if it had never been visited. As this failure of description appeared to regard E. alone, there must be some peculiar cause for it; and thus we found it. The remedy was, of course, to go ashore as often as possible, and to mount every practicable eminence. My conclusion is, that I differ entirely from those who complain of the sameness of the aspect of the country. The constituent features of the landscape may be more limited in number than in other tracts of country of a thousand miles; but they are so grand and so beautiful; so strange, and brought together in such endless diversity; that I cannot conceive that any one who has really seen the country can complain of its monotony."

The great Desert, which occupies so much of the N division of Africa, and which stretches off, along the Mediterranean, into Asia, is composed of a coarse quartzose sand, abounding in some parts with shells, and in most parts with siliceous pebbles and shingle, and everywhere full of salt. In some parts the sand is soft and shifting, so that the foot sinks at every step; in others, it is hardened into a sort of gravel, over which car-wheels move easily and rapidly. There are spots of it where springs of water gush up, and around which palm-trees, and acacias, and small oases of cultivation are formed; but again, for hundreds of miles it will be arid and sterile, with only here and there a few little patches of coarse prickly plants, around which small hillocks of sand will occasionally gather. Thus, on the way from Cairo to Suez, a journey of 84 m., there is but one tree, a solitary gun-tree, standing about midway between Cairo and Suez. In these immense plains of sand you have the vastness and sublimity of the ocean, with additional sensations of solitude from the silence which prevails. When the bright sun pours down upon the Desert, its rays, reflected from the heated sands, produce the beautiful optical illusion of the *mirage*, raising before the eye the perfect representation of distant lakes and water. But the clearness of the sky, which aggravates the heat of the sun, renders the night-sky unspeakably beautiful; and that is the time for the traveller to make his way over the Desert. Meanwhile, though the general face of the sands is level, yet it is not to be understood that the Desert consists of level sands alone. It contains many lofty mountains, of various formation and character; and it is intersected, on its outline modified, by rivers and seas. It is to the fact of the confluence, in the interior of Africa, of sundry mountain-streams into one great river, and the association of that river with certain of the ranges of mountains along the Desert, that the land of E. owes its existence. Its earth, its productions, its monuments, its animal and vegetable life, may all be regarded as the joint product of the associated Nile and Desert. [Cushing.]

Geological structure. For a more particular description of the geological structure and character of this wonderful country, we shall avail ourselves of a very able article in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*. About the 23rd degree of N lat., a granitic chain closes in on each side of the Nile, so as to wear the appearance of having been rent by the stream, which forces its way through fragments of rocks. Hence the almost innumerable islands to the N of Philae, as far as Assuan. The granite district extends from Philae to Assuan, in lat. 24° 8' 6", and is formed for the most part by rocks of syenite or oriental granite, in which the

quarries may yet be seen from which the ancients drew the stupendous masses required for their colossal statues, and obelisks. Between Assuan and Esneh, in lat. 25° 19' 32", is the sandstone, or middle district, which supplied slabs for most of the temples and beyond it, the N or calcareous district stretches to the S angle of the Delta. This last chain of hills furnished not only the solid part of the pyramids, but materials also for many public buildings long since destroyed. The steep perpendicular cliffs of this calcareous rock give a monotonous and unpicturesque aspect to this part of E.; while the boldness and grotesque forms of the mountains in the S, offer new points of view in continual succession, even when the inundation is at its greatest height. On each side of the river below Assuan, steep, abrupt sandstone cliffs, presenting a continued line of ancient quarries, hem in the stream; and the valley, which opens gradually, closes again at the distance of about 36' geog. m., where it is reduced to one-fourth of its former width, and lofty walls of rock on each side barely leave a passage for the water. This is called *Jebel-el-Silsileh*, or 'Mountain of the Chain,' and from its quarries the materials used in the temples at Thebes were drawn. Below these narrows the valley widens, but the E. bank continues to present one uninterrupted perpendicular wall, while on the W. there is a gradual and generally an easy ascent to the Desert. Another contraction of the valley occurs about 56' geog. m. lower down, 10 m. to the N of Esneh, where the rock does not leave even a footpath near the river, and the traveller by land must make a considerable circuit in order to reach the place where the hills for the third time recede. This passage, called *Jebel-in*, or 'the Two hills,' leads to the plains of Esneh and Thebes, in lat. 25° 44' N.; for here the land on each side of the river spreads out into so wide a level as really to form a plain in comparison with the rugged banks of the stream higher up. It is at this place that the sandstone terminates, and the freestone begins. The banks are no longer straight and parallel, but diverge in various directions, forming many bays and creeks; while the country, rising on each side almost imperceptibly towards the hills, presents a nearly even surface of cultivable soil about 2 leagues in width. This, which is the first level of any extent below the cataracts, is the site of Thebes, the most ancient and celebrated capital of E., the ruins of which cover a large proportion of the valley. The calcareous chain continues from this point, on each side of the valley, to the head of the Delta, where the hills open to the E and W, uniting with the Libyan chain on one side, and bending towards the mountains of Arabia Petraea on the other. This chain, though generally calcareous, is occasionally, especially near the Desert, broken by isolated rocks of sandstone. At Dandarah, 36 m. N. of Thebes, the Nile, again hemmed in by the hills, turns nearly at right angles, and runs directly from E to W as far as the site of Abydos, where it resumes its N direction, and, entering another spacious and fertile valley, passes by Girgeh and Sout. Near the latter place, the Libyan chain begins to bend towards the W.; and the descent from the Desert becomes so gradual, that the country is on that side much exposed to clouds of sand, by which it would have been overwhelmed long since, but for the canal called *Bahr Yusuf*, which secures the irrigation of the land between itself and the Nile, and thus prevents the further encroachment of the Desert. Here the *Said*, or upper division of E. terminates, and the *Wasati*, or middle region, extending as far as the fork of the Delta, commences. The more the valley of the Nile gains in width, and the W. mountains lose in height, the greater is the danger from proximity to the Libyan desert. The cultivable tracts in Middle and Lower E. have long been daily decreasing; and were it not for the canal just mentioned, few spots uncovered by sand would have remained on the western bank of the Nile. Beyond Bensuef, in lat. 29° 9' 22", the Libyan chain of hills again closes in towards the NE., and forms the N boundary of the large basin between Dens-el-Sherif and Athen; but at El-Iadem, to the NW. of the former, it is broken by one of the many transverse valleys, and thus opens a passage into the prov. of Fayum. Beyond that vale—which is merely a large bay or sinuosity in the border of these mountains—they approach the river with a steeper declivity, and have a nearly level summit overlooking the country below. This table-land, between the Nile and Fayum, was chosen for the site of the pyramids. On its NW. side the hills shelf off in that direction, and terminate in the cliffs and promontories which mark the coast of ancient Cyrenaica. The E. or Arabian chain has generally more transverse breaks and ravines, is more lofty and rugged, and comes closer to the river, than the hills on the opposite side. The N part of it, called *El Mokattam*, probably front the quarries formed in its sides, is connected by several inferior ranges with the mountains of Arabia Petraea.—Of the transverse valleys leading to the Red sea, the best known are the valley of Cosseir, and that of the *Wanderings of the Children of Israel*: the former is the most frequented road between Upper E. and the sea; the latter, the route probably followed by the Israelites on their return to the promised land. But besides these, there are five or six others at present known, and probably several unexplored. The narrow ravines between the hills on the W. side were till very lately equally unknown, though the Oases and the roads leading to them were described by the Greeks and Arabs. On the W. side of the Delta, the direction of the valleys is nearly from SE to NW. Siyah, or Shantaryyeh, the Oasis of Ammon, is connected with E. by branches which diverge more towards the W., from the Bahr Bihara, the celebrated desert called 'the Valley of Naron.' Here, in the midst of the sandy waste, there are extensive districts where nitre springs from the earth like crystal-

lized fruits. One thinks he sees a wild overgrown with moss, weeds, and shrubs, thickly covered with hoar frost: and to imagine this wintry scene beneath the fervid heat of an Egyptian sun, will give some idea of the strangeness of its aspect. The existence of this nitre upon the sandy surface is caused by the evaporation of the lakes. According to the quantity of nitre, those fantastic shapes assume either a dazzling white colour, or are more or less tinted with the sober hue of the sand. The nitre lakes themselves, 6 in number, situated in a spacious valley, between two rows of low sand-hills, present a pleasing contrast, in their dark blue and red colours, to the dull hues of the sand. The nitre, which forms a thick crystallized crust upon these shallow lakes, is broken off in large square plates, either of a dirty white, or of a flesh colour, or of a deep dark red. The part which is removed being speedily renewed, the riches of its produce are inexhaustible. It is hence that nearly the whole of Europe is exclusively supplied with nitre, and this has probably been the case for ages; for Sieard mentions, at the commencement of the last cent., that then 36,000 cwt. of nitre was broken annually for the grand signior, to whom it yielded 36 purses. The plates of nitre, after undergoing a preliminary cleansing on the banks of the lake, are carried to the castle, where, by various processes, they become a dazzling white powder, and in this state it is conveyed in large quantities to Teranneh. [Fischendorf?]. The most remarkable part of Lower E. is the Delta, to which a distinct article is appropriated in the present work. The great physical feature of E.—the river Nile—is likewise more fully treated in a distinct article; but some notice of it is indispensable in the present general sketch of E.

The Nile.—To the imagination of the modern, the Nile is not an object of such magnificence as it must have appeared to ancient geographers. In length of course, and still more in the breadth and depth of its waters, it dwindles into an inconsiderable stream before the Plata, the Amazon, or even the Mississippi. Its length—in which it approaches nearer those rivers than in breadth or depth—is about 2,000 m.; but, as it receives but few collateral branches, and none from the mouth of the Tacazze to the Delta—a distance of nearly 1,350 nautical m.—its breadth is seldom, if ever, more than one-third of a mile, and its average depth is only about 12 ft. This, however, must be understood as relating to its situation when confined within its banks: during an inundation, it lays every level spot upon its banks under water. The ancients were not well acquainted with any other river which annually inundated the country around it. To moderns, however, the overflowing of the Nile is no longer a matter of surprise; nor is the Nile in this respect singular. Every river which has its source within the tropics annually overflows its banks; and the cause is the same in all. The incessant torrents of rain which attend the vertical sun, and which constitute the winter of tropical regions, swell every river beyond its ordinary bounds, and lay the level country under water. This is the case with the Plato and the Amazon, and with every considerable stream whose source is not far removed from the equator. The Nile rises within the tropics, and consequently inundates yearly the neighbouring countries. Some writers have attributed the annual rising of the Nile to the melting of the snows on the mountains; but this idea is pronounced by Rusegger to be “one of those absurd hypotheses which one pedant copies from another, century after century.” He who has witnessed, he adds, a rainy season within the tropics in Africa, will be at no loss to account for the swelling of the stream. The inundation commences in the summer-solstice generally about the 19th of June, and subsides in October; but its rise and fall happens earlier or later by 15 days or sometimes even a month; and, during all that time, from the particles of earth and sand brought by the current from the upper country, the colour of the water is a dirty red, preceded for a few days by a green tint. The overflowing of tropical rivers is the chief cause of the fertility of the regions upon their banks, which is owing to the strata of mud which they deposit. To the overflowing of the Nile, therefore, E. owes its agricultural prosperity; and the proper rise of the waters is to the inhabitants an affa r of vast

importance. A few feet less than the ordinary height would prevent the spreading of the waters to a sufficient distance; a few feet more than the usual quantity would prevent the water from draining off in the proper season for sowing, and spread devastation throughout the country, as in the years 1818 and 1829; and, in either case, a famine and perhaps an extensive loss of lives would be the consequence. When the Nile has attained the proper height, and when it seems not to rise too far, E. is the scene of festivity and congratulation; the inhabitants are assured of abundance, and anticipate with joy the approaching harvest. The tax upon the produce of the land is always proportioned to the rise of the river. The analysis of the mud of the Nile gives nearly one-half of argillaceous earth, and about one-fourth of carbonate of lime; the remainder consisting of water, oxide of iron, and carbonate of magnesia. The salubrity of the water of the Nile is generally acknowledged. The navigation of the Lower Nile—as stated in the articles CAIRO and DELTA—is easily effected by small steamers as high up as Cairo. The Upper Nile, from Cairo to the Nubian frontier, is free from obstacles to steam-navigation, and was ascended by steam when the pasha made his celebrated trip to Sennar. Ibrahim Pasha, on a subsequent ascent, passed the first cataract in a small steamer, and ascended as far as Korosko, the point at which the route of a portion of the Sennar caravans begins to cut off the great bend of the Nile above Dongola. “Still,” says an intelligent writer in 1845, “nearly 700 m. of uninterrupted navigation, with as few sinuosities as any other river on the globe, connecting the Mediterranean sea with that group of countries which the ancients called Ethiopia, and which now go under the names of Dongola, Sennar, Kordofan, &c., entitle the Nile to be considered a natural canal of the first importance, and the establishment of a regular steam-service during the winter-months, which should unite not only facilities for European travellers visiting E. and Nubia, but give a certain impulse to the commerce and civilization of those distant regions, is a subject frequently mooted by the more advanced and intelligent natives of the country. The first European party that ascended the Nile was that of Colonel Barnett and some other consuls two years ago; the second was that of the Duke de Montpensier, a few months ago; the third was that of Sir James Emerson Tennent. From reference to notes made during this last voyage and the log-book of the steamer, I have put together the following brief observations: The period of inundation makes a great difference in facilities for steam navigation. Calculations have been made that at a high inundation the volume of the Nile is 32 times greater than when at the lowest point of summer. The navigable season is, therefore, from August to April. The Duke de Montpensier having made the voyage to Assuan in July, the three steamers which carried him and his suite frequently got aground. The same danger besets vessels, in a minor degree, in September, when the inundation is at the highest, for then, from the overflow of waters and the width of the stream, the usual landmarks disappear, and pilotage is difficult, the Nile seeming in many places a lake. The most favourable season is the winter, after the waters have subsided into their natural channel, but before the cessation of the Abyssinian rains and the commencement of the heats of summer have reduced the river to the low point. Our voyage having been made in the latter days of October, the inundation was still high. In summer the current averages 2½ m. per hour, but our captain estimated the current at this period as varying from 3½ to 3¾ m. per hour. The distance from Cairo to Assuan,

the last town in Upper E. previous to crossing the Nubian frontier, is 545 m. This we performed as follows, in Ibrahim Pasha's No. 1 steamer. She is of great length, but draws only 2 ft. 6 in. water, and carries engines of 24 horse-power:

	Miles	Hours
ASCENT.	steaming.	
Cairo to Beni-Suef, the port of the Fayum, or Rose district.	72	14
Beni-Suef to Minieh.	71	14
Minieh to Mansafit.	63	11
Mansafit to Sut, capital of Upper E.	25	4
Sut to Girgeh.	88	23

(The engine having been broken after leaving Sut, we did the greater part of the distance with one wheel; the damage was substantially repaired by an Arab engineer at Girgeh, a thing scarcely to be expected in so outlandish a spot.)

	Miles	Hours
ASCENT.	steaming.	
Girgeh to Denderah.	64	13
Denderah to Thebes.	33	7
Thebes to Edfu.	62	12
Edfu to Syene or Assuan.	62	15

	Miles	Hours
DESCENT.	steaming.	
Assuan to Thebes.	124	12
Thebes to Ghenc.	88	9
Ghenc to Sut.	152	16
Sut to Minieh.	88	8
Minieh to Beni-Suef.	71	6
Beni-Suef to Cairo.	72	7

	Miles	Hours
DESCENT.	steaming.	
Assuan to Thebes.	124	12
Thebes to Ghenc.	88	9
Ghenc to Sut.	152	16
Sut to Minieh.	88	8
Minieh to Beni-Suef.	71	6
Beni-Suef to Cairo.	72	7

	Miles	Hours
DESCENT.	steaming.	
Assuan to Thebes.	124	12
Thebes to Ghenc.	88	9
Ghenc to Sut.	152	16
Sut to Minieh.	88	8
Minieh to Beni-Suef.	71	6
Beni-Suef to Cairo.	72	7

We, therefore ascended at a rate of somewhat less than 5 knots an hour, and descended at the rate of between 10 and 11. The voyage, including three days at Thebes, a trip to Philae, and other stoppages, took 15 days, and the depots of coal were at Beni-Suef, Minieh, Sut, Ghenc, and Esneh. A canal, a railway connecting the Red sea with the Mediterranean, and the barrage of the Nile, have been in turns announced as about to be undertaken in Egypt. It is generally admitted that as soon as this great question is settled, the regulation of the first cataract, or a short canal and tunnel, which would enable steam-navigation to penetrate to Upper Nubia, would be a most popular project. All engineers agree in opinion that the second cataract is impassable for steamers, except at an unremunerating cost; but there can be no doubt that an enterprise established at Wady-Halfah, which is the highest point of navigation on this side of the second cataract, would have the immediate effect of calling out the resources of New Dongola, which is one of the finest countries on the Nile; and, since the total abolition of the slave trade is impossible, if Wady-Halfah were made the point of rendezvous of the caravans from Darfur, the long, painful, and often deadly journey to Sut by the western desert might be avoided, and a large portion of the suffering of the journey much alleviated. This short cut, which every one who has seen the ground must feel to be easily practicable, would make the steam navigable portion of the river to be nearly 1,000 m. in length. For further details on the subject of the navigation of the Nile, see articles ALEXANDRIA, DELTA, and NILE.

Lakes.—The maritime districts of E. present several lakes, or rather lagunes, formed by the waters of the sea which have overflowed the lower grounds. The largest of these is Lake Menzaleh, which begins half a league to the E. of Damietta, and occupies a large portion of the territory through which the Pelusian, Tanitic, and Mendesian arms of the Nile formerly flowed. It is separated from the sea by a low and rather narrow neck of land, and stretches as far as the ancient Pelusium—a distance of 43,000 toises, or 269,544 ft. Its greatest breadth

is 12,000 toises, or 76,896 ft. Its form, says Captain Chesney, is an irregular parallelogram, nearly 43 m. from ESE to WNW, and from 11 to 12 m. broad, NE and SW from the sea to the land side. The bottom is a mixture of mud and sand, generally covered with reeds, but quite level, so that the greatest depth of the lake does not vary more than 6 or 8 inches; being rarely much under 4 ft., and seldom materially above it, except where the sea enters. There are a great number of small grassy uninhabited islands spread over the lake, between which, numerous fishing-boats pass in every direction, with a facility and to an extent unknown elsewhere. It is connected with the sea by two navigable openings. The inhabitants of the surrounding country are a hardy but savage race.—Between the Rosetta and Damietta branches of the Nile is the lake Burnios or Brulos, which discharges itself through the ancient Sebennytic arm of the Nile. The surrounding country is inhabited by a rude and fierce race called Bashmurians.—To the south of Alexandria is Lake Mareotis, or Birket-Mariyut. For many ages this lake was dried up; but in 1801 the English, in order to cut off the communication which the French army in the city of Alexandria maintained with the surrounding country, cut across a narrow embankment which separated the bed of this lake from Lake Madiéh, or the lake of Aboukir, on the E., formed by the Canopiate branch of the Nile, and thus laid the country under water.—Lake Ecko communicates with the sea by a narrow mouth.—In the prov. of Fayum is an extensive lake called Birket-el-Querun, about 30 m. long and 6 m. broad. Pliny describes it as resembling a sea in extent in his time. It is believed to have been an artificial excavation executed by an ancient king of Egypt, by leading a canal from the Nile into its basin. Belzont thinks the water was retained by a dam at its place of entrance, and a second irrigation thus produced.—The natron lakes have been noticed in a preceding paragraph of this article.

Canals.—There is a great discrepancy in the manner of reckoning canals in this country, for while one traveller assigns 6,000 to Upper E. alone, another allows only 901. The fact is, one traveller notices only the larger ones, while another enumerates every branch however small. There is no doubt that this country was in ancient times well-supplied with artificial water-lines for the purposes of irrigation as well as of commerce.—The Canobus-Mehni, or Bahr-el-Yousef, or 'canal of Joseph,' is represented by some geographers as an artificial branch of the Nile, extending from Maylany along the foot of the Libyan chain, a distance of 116 m. with a breadth of from 30 to 300 ft.; but it is regarded by others as merely a natural branch of the river. It affords the double advantage of watering the district of Fayum, and of disposing of the superabundant waters of the Nile, which it conveys into the Birket-el-Querun. Drawn from so distant a point, it maintains, even in a low state of the river, a higher level than much of the land of that district. The surplus waters during the time of the inundation are discharged by a great work of the nature of a waste-gate, in another canal parallel to the Nile. This forms an island of the site of ancient Memphis, and is called by the same name of Bahr-el-Yousef. The upper part of this canal taken in connexion with the Birket-el-Querun, has been identified with the work known by the ancients under the name of the lake of Morris, and ascribed to the wisdom and power of that Pharaoh. To enable the canal still to fulfil all the objects originally aimed at in its construction, no more is wanting than to deepen its bed and construct a sluice to prevent the return of the waters to the river upon the subsiding of the inundation. The lake of Querun itself is situated at too low a level to admit of the flow of waters once received into it, back to the valley of the Nile; nor could this level ever have been much raised without destroying the fertile lands around it. The canal, however, is at present in bad order, having probably received no repair for centuries.—The Mahmoudian, or great canal of Alexandria, described in a separate article—see ALEXANDRIA—is an extraordinary work. This canal, opened in 1820, commences at Fouah, and traverses an entirely desolate and deserted country. Its depth—which varies with the height of the river—is sometimes as low as 6, and at other times as much as 20 ft. When the river is low, its breadth is not more than 30 ft.; but generally it extends from 60 to 80 ft. If the water of this canal ex-

perienced no fluctuation, merchandise could at all times be transported from Cairo to Alexandria, which would be of immense advantage to the commerce of the country; for the violence of the winds at one time, and the deadness of the calms at another, often delay vessels for weeks and months together coming from Rosetta. "From ignorance, or criminal design, in one of the superintendents' boats cannot pass from the river to the canal, hence goods required to be transhipped; the banks had not originally a sufficient slope, and the bed of the canal is encumbered with their fragments; nor does it appear to have been contemplated that it might not only serve for navigation, but might also at the period of inundation distribute the fertilizing waters of the river over a region for many ages waste; so far from any attempt of this sort, the water is lifted over the bank of the canal even for the purpose of irrigating ground as low as its very bottom."

[St. John.]—The price paid for a boat from Alexandria to Attieh varies from 40 to 100 piastres. From Attieh to Bulak—the port of Cairo—from 200 to 1,000 piastres, according to the demand for boats, and the character of the boat engaged. The average passage from Alexandria to Cairo, as the wind generally sets from N to S, is about 4 days, but it is frequently much longer.—Another projected canal, namely, that of Suez, has furnished matter for many discussions. According to the estimate of the French engineers, who were in Egypt with Bonaparte, the whole expense of a deep canal, which would connect the Arable gulf with the Nile and the Mediterranean, makes Africa an island,—and shorten the voyage from Marseilles to Bombay one-half,—would not exceed £700,000, a sum considerably less than has been expended on some single works of the same kind in Great Britain. This canal, according to the scale proposed by the French engineers, would admit sea-vessels drawing from 12 to 15 ft. water, at the height of the Nile. But were the branch of Tineh to answer the purpose intended, sea-vessels of moderate burthen would be able to pass from the Mediterranean to the Red sea at all times. To Britain, Russia, Germany, and the other countries in the NW of Europe, the route by the Red sea would probably never supersede that by the Cape, for the India and China trade generally; but to the French, Spaniards, Italians, Austrians, and Greeks, who have ports in the Mediterranean, it would shorten the communication with Arabia, Persia, and India, from a half to two-thirds. The reports on this subject, however, by our own engineers and naval officers concur in this point,—that this canal scheme is absolutely impracticable. In the appendix to Mr. Galloway's observations, an engineer who surveyed the spot reports as follows:—"I started from Suez on the 10th of March, 1844. In 6 m. from that place fell in with the remains of what is called the ancient canal, which extends about 9 m., but beyond that nothing whatever is visible. I directed my course to Sheik-Anedik, occasionally diverting from E. to L., and so on to the Bir-el-Arras and the Bir-el-Dowedar, all of which appear on the map; and when within sight of the bay of Tineh I could not approach it, owing to the land being very swampy. Having achieved all I sought for, viz., an examination of the different lines projected, I retraced my steps into the El-Arish road, and skirted the Desert up to Salieh and near to Belbeis, where I turned-off across the country, and joined Moses' canal at Zag-Zig, thence proceeded into the Damietta branch of the Nile round the head of the Delta, and down the Rosetta branch to Attieh. The direct line proposed by Captain Veitch is impracticable, inasmuch as it presents overwhelming difficulties of sand-mountains, besides very high and low levels. The second line proposed would also be attended with similar obstructions; and the third, that of uniting the lake of Monzah with the Bitter lakes and the Mediterranean, is equally impracticable, inasmuch as they are mere marshes. Starting from Suez, where there would be considerable work to form into deep water an approach from the shore, and viewing the immense work to form an artificial port and channel into deep water seaward at Tineh, or any part in its neighbourhood, as well as the variable levels and marsh land for several miles before reaching it, I have come to the conclusion of its being an impracticable affair."

Captain Glasscock says: "I have not the slightest hesitation in transmitting to you my professional opinion upon the practicability of trading vessels of any draught of water attempting to navigate the long, low, and treacherous line of coast extending between Rosetta and the shore in the immediate vicinity of Tineh. A recent passage from Beirut to Alexandria afforded me sufficient of personal observation to convince me, as well as the master of the Tyne—an experienced navigator—that the coast in question may be pronounced as generally inaccessible, and for nine months out of the twelve in the year it may be regarded as truly unsafe for the purpose of commercial navigation. For several leagues the land is not discernible from a vessel's deck at the short distance of four miles, and save an occasional stump of a tree peering above the surface of the sandy soil, nought is traceable to the eye to indicate proximity to the shore, nor is any object discoverable to remove doubt as to the certainty of the locality seen: added to these obstacles, the water, at a considerable distance from the land (invisibly mostly to the eye) is extremely shallow: moreover, the prevailing winds for the greater part of the year render the coast a dangerous lee-shore, and no shelter can be sought by running for a port of refuge. In short, no prudent mariner would ever, close with the coast, even by day, were the weather not extremely moderate, or the atmosphere peculiarly clear; and it would be the height of rashness to attempt its approach after dark." Mr. Robert Stephenson, the celebrated engineer, is now in E., and it is said is about to examine personally into the prac-

ticability of forming the long talked-of canal between Pelusium and the Red sea. The Alexandrian correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says: "Mr. S. seems impressed with the advantages Egypt and the trade with our Indian and Eastern possessions would derive from the establishment of railway communication between the two great trading cities of Alexandria and Cairo. The annual navigation of the Nile at the best season, and impracticability at others, for laden boats, render the advantage of such a highway so palpable, that men of less discernment have been recently agitating the question, and urging it on the viceroy's attention. Produce of the value of 150,000,000 of piastres is annually brought down the river in native craft, subject to the delays of navigation, the danger and neglect of those charged with it, and the uncertainty of arrival to meet the engagements or wants of the trader."

Climate. Savary calls E. a terrestrial paradise; Volney, another French author, assures us it is a most unpleasant country to reside in. The fact is, E. has four distinct seasons; and as its aspect undergoes periodical and striking changes with the seasons, the descriptions given of it by the traveller entirely depend—as has been already noticed—on the season during which he visits it.—The first season is that of the inundation of the Nile, which extends from the 1st of July to the winter-solstice. During the months of August and September, the whole country appears like one vast sea, in which the towns and villages rise like so many islands. During this season the air is moist, and the mornings and evenings are foggy.—The second season begins in the middle of December, and lasts till March. Though the nights are cold, this period may be called the Egyptian spring; the days are hot, and the vegetation is rapid and luxuriant.—The third season begins in March, and lasts till the end of May. It has been called the endemic-season, from the prevalence of endemic diseases during its continuance.—The fourth season, extending from June till the period of the swelling of the Nile, is in the highest degree pleasant and refreshing.—The beauty of the night in E. has been the theme of every traveller's eulogy. The sky is so cloudless, and the brightness of the moon so intense, that the natives who sleep in the open air—as they are much accustomed to do—usually cover their eyes as the effect upon the sight of the moon's rays is said to be more violent here than even that of the sun's rays. It is a curious meteorological fact, that the abundance of the dews deposited in the night is always in proportion to the clearness of the atmosphere. Excepting along the sea-shores, nothing is rarer in E. than rain. The season in which any rain falls is considered winter. At Cairo, there are, on an average, four or five showers in the year; in Upper E. one or two at most, and sometimes none for a period of 3 or even 6 years. The difference between the greatest heat of summer, and the greatest cold, in E., is about 30°. The therm. commonly ranges in summer from 90° to 92°; in winter from 65° to 60°. The mean temp. of Lower E. is between 70° and 72°; that of Cairo about 72°. Frost is very rare.—The winds in E. blow with a regularity which in many countries is unknown. During the months of June and July they are said always to blow from the N. or NW. During August and September they retain a N. direction; and their force, which at this time is moderate, is weaker by night than by day. About the end of September they generally take an E. direction. When the sun approaches the S. tropic, the winds are more variable and tempestuous than during any other time of the year; and in this state they remain during the months of December, January, and February. At the end of February they settle S.; during the months of March and April, they blow from the SSE and S. In May, they again become N.; and thus proceed in an almost regular cycle.—E. frequently feels those burning blasts which are common in all warm countries in the neighbourhood of deserts. These winds are here denominat'd 'Winds of fifty days,' because they are most prevalent during fifty days at each equinox, from the 1st of May to the 20th of June. They blow always from the S., and seldom more than three days at a time. During their continuance, the face of nature is changed; the sky lowers, and the sun, laying aside his splendour, becomes of a violet colour, owing to the great quantity of sand of an impalpable fineness with which the air is loaded. The heat, according to Volney, is like that of an oven when the bread is about to be drawn; but its destructive qualities seem to be less owing to its heat—for the therm. is not affected more than 5° or 6° during its prevalence [Madden]—than to its extreme dryness, which makes it imbibe every particle of moisture whenever it passes, and likewise to its saline qualities. Under its influence the skin immediately becomes parched; water sprinkled on the floor is instantly evaporated; every plant is stripped of its leaves; and every living creature suffers a kind of temporary fever.—Earthquakes have been observed in E. Violent shocks were felt in this country in 1809 and 1813.—That which detracts most of all from personal comfort in E. is perhaps the countless multitude of flies by day, and of mosquitoes by night, which the peculiarities of its soil and atmosphere engender. The plague was long thought to originate in E.; and so certain did this position appear, that Dr. Mead endeavoured to account for the fact from natural causes. It has generally been observed, however, that the plague makes its appearance in E. after the arrival of a vessel from Constantinople or Smyrna; that it first appears on the coast; and that it gradually extends into the upper country. If the plague be not a native of E., ophthalmia may be justly accounted indigenous. Volney informs us, that in Cairo, of 100 persons scarcely 20 have their eyes in a sound state; that of the other 80, 20 are totally blind, 10 blind of one eye, and 20 with

their eyes red, purulent, or blemished. He attributes this to the practice of sleeping upon terraces, and making use of unwholesome food, particularly a great quantity of raw onions. This disease makes its greatest ravages during the inundations, and attacks principally persons who sleep in the open air; but it seems to be cherished by a specific contagion existing in the country. The venerable disease is very common. Cutaneous distempers prevail annually. Malignant fevers are prevalent, and the small-pox frequently proves fatal. Inoculation is known; but the bigotry of the Mahomedans has hitherto prevented it from being put in general practice, notwithstanding the example afforded by their pasha.

Soil and culture. The cultivable soil of E. consists exclusively of the alluvium of the Nile superimposed upon a substratum of primeval sand. "E. is the gift of the Nile," said one who was bewildered by its antiquity before our history was born—at least he is called the father of it. A bountiful gift it was, that was the 'strange, mysterious, solitary stream' bore down in its bosom from the luxuriant tropics to the desert. For many an hour have I stood upon the city-crowning citadel of Cairo, and gazed unweariedly upon the scene of matchless beauty and wonder that lay stretched beneath my view: cities, and ruins of cities, palm-forests and green savannahs, gardens, and palaces, and groves of olive. On one side, the boundless desert, with its pyramids; on the other, the land of Goshen, with its luxuriant plains, stretching far away to the horizon. Yet this is an exotic land! That river, winding like a serpent through its paradise, has brought it from far regions, unknown to man. That strange and richly-varied panorama has had a long voyage of it! Those quiet plains have tumbled down the cataracts; those demure gardens have flirted with the isle of Flowers, 500 m. away; and those very pyramids have floated down the waves of Nile. In short, to speak chemically, that river is a solution of Ethiopia's richest regions, and that vast country is merely a precipitate. At Pastum one sees the remnant of a city elaborated from mountain streams; the temple of Neptune came down from the Calabrian hills, by water; and the Forum like Demosthenes, prepared itself for its tumult, storming destiny among the dash of torrents, and the crash of rocks; but here we have a whole kingdom risen, like Aphrodite, from the wave." [Dublin University Mag.] This alluvial deposit makes an annual addition to the surface of the soil; and by spontaneous filtration, diffuses its fertilizing influence under and through the soil for a considerable distance. The mud of the Nile is composed of

Alumine,	3.5 parts.
Carbonate of lime,	1.5
Oxide of iron,	5.1
Carbonate of magnesia,	2.1
Carbonic acid, uncombined,	1.1

Some atoms of silex.

If the soil, thus obtained, the cultivation is more or less easy according to the part of the country in which the land lies, and the greater or less amount of artificial irrigation which it requires. About five-sixths of the flat land is and always has been devoted to the cultivation of the cerealia. Where nature is assisted by industry, two or three harvests may be annually reaped in different parts of this country. Wheat is cultivated throughout the whole of E., but most extensively in the districts of Thebes, Girgeh, Sint, Minieh, Gizeh, Menuf, and Mansurah. The best wheat grows at Manzala, in Upper E. Where the lands, by their elevation, are protected from the inundations of the river, such plants as require repeated waterings during their growth are sown. In Upper E. these lands are chiefly sown with the dourah (*Holcus doura*), which forms the ordinary food of the peasantry. This grain is sometimes eaten like maize, or Indian corn, in a green state, being previously roasted on the fire; its stalk is eaten green like the sugar-cane; its dried pith is used as starch; and the leaves are eat by cattle. In some districts of the Delta, maize is employed as a substitute for dourah. Rice is cultivated only in the N parts of Lower E. Barley, with six rows of grains in the ear, (*Hordeum hexastichon*) is very generally cultivated. Lentils are peculiar to the province of Fayum, which is also distinguished for the cultivation of the rose-plant, from which is obtained the rose-water in so great request over all the East. Beans are a very common article of food; they are sold boiled in all public places, and also serve as food for the camels. A great variety of pot-herbs are grown. The roots of *Arum colchicum* and of the lotus, are eaten. The onion is a principal object of culture still, as in the days of the Israelites, except in the S districts of Thebes, and the lower parts of the Delta. The cucurbitaceous plants, and also tobacco and lupins, cover the banks of the Nile as the water subsides. The former may be said to grow visibly, for a cucumber of melon-shoot will sometimes grow 24 inches in as many hours. The tobacco of E. is weak but delicate. The seeds of the *Mesembryanthemum undiflorum*, and *Zygophyllum coccineum* are employed by the Arabs for fuel; the Egyptians use dried cow-dung and the roots of certain plants for the same purpose. The *Nymphaeas* grow in great quantities in the Delta during the period of inundation. *Sodada acicula* occurs in the desert tracts on both sides of the Nile. The celebrated papyrus-plant, now very rare, is a kind of three-cornered reed, (*Cyperus papyrus L.*) which is now to be found in no other part of E. than the environs of Damietta, and the banks of Lake Menzaleh. A large and beautiful fruit-tree, the persim of the Greeks, seems to have totally disappeared from the Egyptian soil. Part of the fields overgrown by the Nile are sown with grass and trefoil

Spices of different kinds are grown, and also sugar-cane, poppies, madder, indigo, flax, hemp, and cotton. The nepal, or Indian fig, serves for hedge-rows; apricots, peaches, and plums are abundant, but of a coarse quality; figs, bananas, and oranges are good. Some European species of fruit-trees do not grow in E.: this is the case with the almond, the walnut, and the cherry. It has been remarked, that the soil of E. has this peculiar quality, that although European plants succeed well at the first, the seed degenerates, and must always be renewed from Europe. E. is destitute of forests; but the banks of the river and of the canals here and there present copices of acacias and mimosas. The sycamore, the carob, the jujube, the tamarind, and other trees, are cultivated; but none of them equal in number and usefulness the date-palm, although some of them furnish good timber. A date-grove frequently consists of 300 or 400 trees; and sometimes of several thousands. The timber of the date is used for many domestic purposes; the leaves are formed into baskets; and the fibres are manufactured into ropes. The vine is now nearly confined to the province of Fayum, and the district of Bourlos; and the olive to the prov. of Fayum alone.

Mr. Bowring, in his Report on Egypt, says, "According to the best information I could obtain from the papers of the consul-general, in the year of the Hegira 1248 (A. D. 1834), the produce of E. was as follows:—

	Ardabs.
Wheat,	950,000
Beans,	800,000
Lentils,	70,000
Barley,	580,000
Maize,	160,000
Dourah,	850,000
Chick-peas,	50,000
Lupins,	35,000
Helbeh,	110,000
	3,585,000

Damietta rice, ardebs 80,000. The Damietta ardeb is 225 okes; the oke 400 drachms.

Rosetta rice, ardebs 56,000. The Rosetta ardeb is 155 okes; the oke 22 lbs. avoirdupois.

	cwts. or
Sugar,	32,600
Cotton (Egyptian quality),	6,000
Ditto (Foreign quality),	200,000
Flax,	55,000
Indigo,	1,000
Saffron,	15,000
Tobacco,	100,000
Hennah,	30,000
Silk,	65,000
Opium,	15,000
Linen,	ardebs 60,000

The quantity of wheat produced in E. may be estimated at from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 of ardebs. The Cairo ardeb is equal to 14 Paris bushels, or 1,821 hectolitres. In abundant years, wheat is sold at 25 piastres per ardeb; this is the minimum price; it has been as high as 190 piastres, as was the case in 1838; but notwithstanding the heavy expenses of sowing, labour, and harvesting, it is calculated that the returns for wheat-production on capital, are not less on an average than 10 to 20 per cent. per annum; and this is considerably increased when the cultivator has camels and oxen of his own." History informs us truly that before Constantine's time, E. and Africa maintained Rome; but after that emperor had removed the seat of the empire to Byzantium, E. was charged with furnishing provisions for the latter capital. There are in this country, it is said, above 10,000,000 of acres capable of cultivation. A part of these, for more than 3,000 years, has been cropped once, and sometimes twice in the year, without any invigoration from manure or fallowing, and still the grateful soil shows no symptom of exhaustion or impoverishment. The only nutriment it receives is a top-dressing of slime mould from the inundations of the Nile. About 7,000,000 of acres are well-adapted for the growth of wheat; the other 3,000,000 being only partially inundated, are more productive of millet, lentils, and pulse. In 1817, when corn was scarce in Europe, ships flock from all parts to procure a supply in E.; but, owing to the bar at the mouth of the Nile near Rosetta, boats could not come up to Alexandria from the interior, and more than 300 sail were consequently compelled to put-off in ballast. Mehemet Ali determined to remedy this obstacle, and by the advice of Mr. Briggs cut the canal of Mahmudia, already described.

A few years ago the cotton-tree, which was cultivated to a great extent by the ancient Egyptians, was only known as an ornamental shrub in the gardens of Cairo. Mehemet Ali, however, caused several experimental plantations to be made, and these succeeding, turned his attention to its cultivation on a large scale. Two thousand fedans were planted in the provinces of Kiliub, Sharckah, and Mansurah; and still more extensive plantations were afterwards made in various parts of Upper E. It is generally sown in the month of April, when small trenches are made at a distance of from 1½ to 3 ft., in which 3 or 4 grains are deposited at each foot and a-half; in the event of all springing up, one or two are taken out. Rich soil is always chosen; the staple on poor land has been invariably short. In the neighbourhood of Cairo, and in Upper E., cotton is produced in its greatest abundance, and the crops in these parts are generally ready for ga-

thering at the end of July, whilst that which is grown on the borders of the sea is not ready till late in August. One person is fully equal to the cultivation of a *fedan*, which corresponds with 333 1/3 perches of 11 ft. The expenses attending the cultivation are: duty of territory 37 piastres; water & beams 30 piastres; labour 40 piastres; and cleaning 5; total 112 piastres per fedan. Generally speaking, the produce of a tree is from 1 to 1 1/2 lb. for the first year, and 12 to 14 the second and third year, after which the quantity lessens. A labourer can collect from 15 to 18 lbs. of cotton per day, and can cultivate 4 fedans, each fedan containing 1,000 cotton-trees; but for removing the cotton from the capsules the assistance of children is called in. The cultivation of the common Egyptian cotton is widely different from that of the Maho, which is grown in the plains, and requires watering but a short while after it springs, the moisture of the night being found sufficient. It is very generally believed that the seed of the Maho cotton was originally introduced into E. from the Brazils; but it is a native seed. At the period of its discovery (1820) it was growing in the garden of Maho Bey, from which circumstance it derives its name. The quantity of cotton imported from E. into Great Britain in 1848 amounted to 7,119,919 lbs. The proportion of cotton supplied to Britain by E., in the 5 years from 1844 to 1849, was 3 1/2 per cent.; and the yearly average of bales 44,918.

In E. the whole of the land belongs to the pasha; he is the only landed proprietor, and has the absolute monopoly of every thing grown in the country. The following is the manner in which the soil is cultivated. Portions of land are divided out between the fellahs of a village, according to their numbers: these they sow and reap, the seed being supplied them, and of the produce 72 per cent. is immediately taken to the pasha's depots; the remaining 25 per cent. is left, with, however, the power to take it also at a price fixed by the pasha himself. This is generally done, and reduces the pittance left about 5 per cent. more; from which the cultivator must pay the capitulation tax, which is not levied according to the real number of the inhabitants of a village, but according to the numbers at which it happens to be rated in the government books. After the capitulation comes the tax on the date-trees, which has been raised from 30 to 60 paras by the pasha; and that of 200 piastres a-year for permission to use their own water-wheels, without which the lands situated beyond the overflow of the Nile, or too high for it to reach, would be barren. There is also an infinity of taxes on every article of life, even to the cakes of camels' dung, which the women and children collect and dry for fuel, and which pay 25 per cent. in kind at the gate of Cairo and the other towns. Next to the taxes comes the custom of *corvee* in its worst form; at any moment the fellahs are liable to be seized for public works, for the transport of the baggage of the troops, or to track the boats of the government or its officers, and this without pay or reference to the state of their crops.—"The objects monopolized by the pasha," says a well-informed observer, "embrace nearly all the productions of the soil, with many of the most important articles which pass through the country by way of transit. This monopoly, besides the objections applicable to all monopolies, wherever established, is liable to others, arising from the extreme difficulty of finding among the Turks honest and trustworthy agents. Under such a system, no person in the country can, in fact, have any interest in protecting the property amassed by the government; and in the event of an invasion, the inhabitants, instead of preserving and defending his Highness's stores, would undoubtedly be the first to pillage and destroy them. Besides, there are other evils resulting from the system in daily operation. In the first place, the peasant has little inducement to bring his produce to market in the best marketable state; he will therefore bestow no trouble in picking, assorting, and cleaning his cotton; consequently, this article rarely sells in Europe for more than a-half or two-thirds of what it is intrinsically worth." [St. John.]—In the detail of this system, the peasant is compelled, as soon as he has collected his produce, to deposit it in the public warehouse of his district; he here receives an order upon the treasury for it at a fixed price. This order is receivable in payment of his taxes, and if it exceed the amount of his contributions, he is unable to sell the balance for more than three-fourths of its nominal value. The monopoly of the coffee-trade has not only been injurious to the country and oppressive to the inhabitants, but has failed in its object of increasing the revenue, by completely cutting off the transit of coffee through E. to Europe, on which a duty was formerly collected, and by diminishing the internal consumption. The monopoly of salt, equally oppressive, has not failed in like manner; for after the consumption fell off, its officers were instructed to place in the vicinity of every village the quantity it was estimated to have formerly consumed, and to enforce payment at the monopoly price. On the whole, Mr. B. St. John gives a deplorable account of the country under the policy of its "regenerator." Labour, he says, is always forced. The workmen have no freedom in the disposal of their thumbs and shovels. The peasants and the artisans are all seized, and compelled, by blows, to work at prices which are fixed. The people of one village cannot remove to another. Where a man is born, there he must stay, unless the government thinks proper to remove him. In fact, E. is a great prison, divided into so many cells. The consequence is, the whole country—except the one city, the seat of government—is going rapidly to decay. The brick-built towns are nearly all in ruins, while mud villages rise up in their stead. The pop. continues to decrease by famine, disease, and emigration; and the people are beginning to look forward to foreign dominion as the only resource against extermination. Opinion seems, however,

to be divided as to the quarter from which protection will ultimately come. With the Levantines—Egyptians of Syrian descent and Roman Catholics in religion—the Franks are the favourites; with the Arabs, the Saxon; the French are gay and brilliant, and the Levantines are fond of pleasure and parade; the English are wealthy and well-behaved, and the true Arab has an equal respect for riches and a *sehne* character.

Animals.] In Upper E. all agricultural labour is performed by oxen; but the want of meadows prevents the multiplication and improvement of cattle. The hippopotamus and crocodile, the two primeval inhabitants of the Nile, seem to be banished from the Delta; but the crocodile is sometimes seen in Upper E. An elegant species of dromedary, called *hegym*, is reared by some Arab tribes; herds of antelopes traverse the deserts; and sheep and goats are extensively reared, especially in Fayum. The Mame lukes had a beautiful race of saddle-horses. The Egyptian asses are of singular docility and beauty. The larger beasts of prey find neither prey nor shelter in this country. Jackals, and a species of wild dog, however, are numerous; and wild boars are said to exist in the western deserts. The ichneumon, the same animal which the ancients mention under that name as peculiar to E., still exists; and zoology has recently been enriched with several new species of animals brought from E., among which are the jerboa, a new species of hare, a new species of fox, a bat, and different species of rats. Some species of Egyptian serpents are extremely venomous; others are not dangerous.—The birds of E. are not numerous, and do not much differ from those of Europe. The ibis of the ancients no longer exists in E. Several varieties of the vulture, falcon, stork, pelican, and curlew occur. The swallows of Europe make E. their abode in winter. The peasants keep large flocks of pigeons and chickens. Bees are also kept in great quantities throughout the country in boats. They spread themselves over the banks of the river in quest of food, and return regularly on board in the evening. This singular practice may have originated in the circumstance that in Upper E. all plants and flowers blossom much earlier than in Lower E.; the hives are therefore transported on the river to those districts where the bees can procure the earliest and best nourishment.—The Nile abounds in fish of various kind.

Minerals.] E. seems not to have produced any of the metals, with the exception of a little copper. The E. of the Nile, in fact, contains neither stones nor metals. Emeralds are said to have been formerly found, but the spot has not been accurately determined. Red granite, white granite with hornblende, grey felspar, black hornblende, porphyry, micaceous schistus, sandstone, brescian serpentine, *lapis ollaris*, white marble with veins of silver, lime-stone, wine-stone, basalt, different kinds of jasper, the ancient chrysolite or topaz, amethyst, rock-crystal, chaledony, agate, onyx, cornelian, heliotrope, obsidian, and lazulite are found in this country. Muriate, carbonate, and sulphate of soda are, we have seen, produced in large quantities in the Natron lakes, on the skirts of the Libyan desert.

Commerce.] No country is by nature so happily situated for commerce as E., connecting as it does three continents, and all the principal seas of the globe. To avail herself, however, of these advantages, E. must again have an administration somewhat like that of the Ptolemies. Since the discovery of the cape of Good Hope, she has lost that commerce with India which she enjoyed for more than 2,000 years. A considerable trade is carried on with Europe through the port of Alexandria, and also with different parts of the Turkish empire by Damietta; and an extensive commerce is kept up with the interior of Africa by means of caravans. The war with the Wahabites inflicted a severe blow on Egyptian commerce; and under Mehemet Ali many obstacles embarrassed the regular course and security of commerce. The orders given by Mehemet Ali for many years for cannon, arms, the purchase and building of ships-of-war, and military stores, and the immense number of foreign artisans induced at a great expense to settle in E. occasioned a commercial expenditure which must certainly have balanced the produce of the exports. The government sustains great loss in the purchase of foreign manufactures which fetch a high price, while the cotton, corn, and indigo of E. are received in exchange at a very low price. The chief articles of export are rice, corn, salt-fish, rose-water and essence, sulphur, opium, stone-ware, matting, carpets, linen and cotton cloths, natron, indigo, and raw cotton. In 1823, the pasha exported to Constantinople of wheat, 1,500,000 quintals, or nearly as many cwt.; of pulse, 900,000 quintals; grain of different sorts, such as maize, lentils, lupines, &c., 350,000 quintals; rice, 700,000 quintals; flux, 30,000 quintals; hemp, 15,000 quintals; linseed oil, 12,000 quintals; saffron, 22,000 quintals; indigo pastel, 2,000 quintals; soda, 60,000 quintals; natron, 1,000,000 quintals; salt of nitre, 50,000 quintals; wool, 50,000 quintals; raw and refined sugar, 33,000 quintals; hides, raw and dressed, 40,000. The total value of exports, of all descriptions, from E. to different countries in 1844 was £1,302,000 sterling, of which, to Great Britain and Malta, the amount was £452,000, comprising among other articles—

130,000	quarters wheat	valued at £120,000
177,000	beans	113,000
15,000	linseed	17,000
2,600	tons flux	41,000
3,432	cotton	115,000

The total number of merchant-ships which sailed from Alexandria amounted to 1,318, of which 203 were English, of the burden of 32,000 tons.—According to the annual report of the Alexandria

custom-house, it appears that during 1847 the total value of exports from E. to all parts was £2,434,249; of imports from all parts, £1,363,406. Both of exports and imports England had by far the greatest share; the total value of exports to England being £1,699,657; of imports from England, £457,904. The imports from Great Britain included cotton manufactures to the value of £231,000; indigo, £44,000; iron, £31,000; machinery, £17,000; hardware, £16,000; pitch, £6,170; cochineal, £4,210; lead ore, £4,173; coals, 5,990 tons, besides the quantity imported for the use of the Peninsular and Oriental company, and the East India company's steamers at Suez.—Since Abbas Pasha's accession a great impulse has been given both to the manufacturing and agricultural industry of E. and to its commerce. The exports of cotton and flax have doubled; that of wheat has more than doubled; and the value of the entire exports has risen from £1,000,000 to £2,000,000. The following table shows the amount of raw produce exported from Egypt during the three years commencing with the month of Jamadhi-al-Akher 1264 A. H. or April 1848; and ending with Jamadhi-al-Awal 1267, or March 1851:

	1848-49.	1849-50.	1850-51.
Cotton wool.	194,452 quint.	322,559 quint.	400,840 quint.
Flax.	61,320	84,724	102,557
Wheat.	575,934 ardeb.	744,017 ardeb.	1,137,407 ardeb.
Beans.	512,037	442,420	442,905
Barley.	95,005	142,622	203,355
Lentils.	11,743	16,768	15,504
Pease.	20,480	16,381	13,605
Lupines.	8,426	15,716	7,606
Maize.	10,235	121,823	197,389
Chick peas.	4,066	2,139	164
Fenugreek.	1,100	1,541	783
Sesame.	52,226	56,391	56,772
Linseed.	79,117	55,866	74,128
Trefoil seed.	...	32	3
Castor oil seed.	273	323	391
Cotton seed.	...	132	95
Total.	255,772 quint.	407,284 quint.	503,397 quint.
	(1,270,648 ardeb.	1,615,903 ardeb.	2,150,051 ardeb.)

The quintal may be taken as equal to 1 cwt. English: and the ardeb is equal to 5 bushels.—The value of merchandise imported into and exported from E. during the three years above mentioned was as follows:

	IMPORTS	PIASTRES.
From Jamadhi-al-Akher 1264, or 1848, to Jamadhi-al-Awal 1265, or 1849,	111,863,342	
Ditto ditto 1849 to 1850,	127,458,052	
Ditto ditto 1850 to 1851,	122,770,185	
		362,091,499
EXPORTS.		
From Jamadhi-al-Akher 1264, or 1848, to Jamadhi-al-Awal 1265, or 1849,	109,968,961	
Ditto ditto 1849 to 1850,	165,908,956	
Ditto ditto 1850 to 1851,	199,346,907	
		475,224,826
		827,316,325

The piastre is divided into 40 paras; and 97½ piastres, or, in the ordinary course of account 100, are equal to £1 English money. The export and import custom-dues amounted in 1845 to 39,178,600 piastres.—The countries which carry on the principal trade with E., besides England, are Austria, France, Tuscany, Greece, Turkey, Syria, and the coast of Barbary.

[Caravans.] Ceremonies of much solemnity mark the departure of the grand caravan from Cairo in the month of June. A religious fete is then celebrated, and a fair is held which lasts from 5 to 20 days. Before affairs were disturbed by the enterprises of the pasha in the interior of Africa, it was not an unusual sight to see 50,000 to 60,000 pilgrims collected round the city in tents at this season. From the time that Mehemet Ali reduced a part of Nubia and the whole of Semnar, the commerce of these provinces may now be considered as an integral part of that active trade which exists among the different provinces, cities, and towns of E.—The caravans from Abyssinia travel northwards, through the desert on the E. of the Nile, as far as Esneh. They bring ivory and ostrich feathers; but their principal trade consists in gum and young slaves. The Ababden and Bisharien tribes also come to Esneh for metals and grain. The most valuable commodity which they exchange for these is the well-known drug, senna, which they gather in the mountains between the Nile and the Red sea.—The trade to Coosier is conducted by persons going on pilgrimage to Mecc. Two caravans of from 4,000 to 5,000 camels arrive every year at Sint and Cairo from Darfur. They bring ivory, gum, tamarisks, natron, and slaves, who are chiefly young girls or women. E. also receives caravans from Syria, Barbary, and Semnar.

[Manufactures.] Hitherto the spinning of cotton has promised but little in E.: the viceroy is the only person who interests himself in the introduction of this manufacture. The climate is a great obstacle; for, in consequence of the heat, the thread breaks,—the wood of the machine splits,—and the use of the

fine machinery necessary for manufacturing is almost physically impossible where a perpetual and imperceptible dust pervades the air, and, penetrating amidst the wheel-work, disturbs and impedes motion. Mr. Bowring says: "There is no cotton manufacture in E. that is tolerably conducted; none, I believe, which is not a source of loss to the pasha. It is, indeed, idle to expect that the results of refined and accomplished art should find appropriate persons to conduct, superintend, and turn them to beneficial account among the peasantry of E.; the directing power is everywhere inefficient, and, of course, all that depends upon it goes astray. The best cotton-cloths of Upper E. are made at Esneh. The manufacture of woollen cloth at Bulak is already declining. A saltpetre-manufactory, established by an Italian, annually supplied the viceroy with 3,000 cwt. of saltpetre, for which he paid 250,000 francs. The evaporation is performed in the sun, and costs the government only 15 piastres per quintal, whereas the old method of evaporation, by means of fire, cost 30 piastres. A colony of 500 Syrians settled at Zabazik cultivate silks. Nearly 1,000,000 of mulberry trees have been planted, but the quantity of silk produced is not considerable. At Balass, in Upper E., a species of earthen jars, called *balasses*, are manufactured, which have an extensive sale throughout the whole of E., Syria, and the Grecian archipelago. They have the property of allowing the water to transude gradually, and thus keeping up a refreshing coolness by its evaporation. In Sint and the neighbourhood, a considerable quantity of linen is manufactured. "It is difficult," says Mr. Bowring, "to speak harshly of the attempts which have been made by the pasha to introduce manufactures, with a view of creating what is called independence of other countries: the end may be doubted to be wise or politic, and the means are wholly inadequate to accomplish the end, even were it desirable. With a few exceptions, the progress made has been small; they have added nothing to the resources of the country, while the same amount of capital and labour applied to agricultural objects would have yielded large returns of profit. In fact, the misdirection of capital to manufactures leads in E. to an enormous annual sacrifice. Gold and silver-smiths are found in considerable numbers, and their work is very creditably performed. The art of turnery is well-understood, and some species of carving are very successfully attended to. But there are trades which have existed from time immemorial, and are the application of manual labour to the raw material in a form unaided by great mechanical improvement. Ibrahim Pasha's sugar manufactory at Rhoda, in Upper E., produces annually about 700 tons of sugar, which is all consumed in the country, and a second one was set up at Farchout, near Gheneh. A fine species of dark cane from Jamaica has been introduced into E., and thrives well.—The rate of wages is very various throughout E., dependent of course on the skill of the person employed. In most of the mechanical arts there are a great number of European workmen, principally from Malta, and their pay may average from 1s. to 5s. per day, according to their aptitude. The Arabs frequently exhibit a good deal of dexterity in mechanical arts; but the pay of a native journeyman seldom exceeds 2 or 3 piastres (5d. to 7½d.) per day. The misdirection and waste of labour in the Levant are very great; thought is seldom associated with the ordinary occupations of life. If rubbish is to be removed, for example, a large portion will be spilt from the baskets or carriages into which it is thrown; if timber work is to be repaired, little attention is paid to the fitting of the various parts; seldom is a room made air-tight,

either from the door or windows; seldom is a staircase found in which the steps are of equal heights. Agricultural labour is obtained by individuals at from 1 to 1½ piast. per day, or from 2½d. to 3½d. [Bowring.] The Fellahs pop. of E. have few wants which they cannot tax their own ingenuity to supply. Their covering consists of coarse cloth made from wool or cotton produced at home, spun at leisure hours by the distaff, and woven in a rude hand-loom, of which each farmstead possesses many. Their night-covering consists of a blanket similarly made; and the abundance of the soil leaves them nought to wish for in the mere necessities of animal existence.

Inhabitants.—E. is said by some ancient authors to have contained 20,000 towns under Amasis, 30,000 under Ptolemy, and even 33,030 under Ptolemy Philadelphus! Cato gives the same population, *Egyptum habuisse pagos 33,030, hominum vero 7,000,000*. But it is not credible that E., at least with its present limits, ever contained half so many towns. Rather, however, than impeach the veracity of Herodotus, or that of some writers who limit the number of towns to 18,000, we are willing to admit that the government of E. was then much more extensive than it is now; and might have included Nubia, part of Abyssinia, Arabia, and the country E. of Palestine. The calculation of the Arabian authors mentions the number of towns and villages at 2,696; and the geographical index annexed to the life of Saladin records the number to be 2,496, of which 957 are in the *Said* or upper country, and 1,539 in the lower. E. is at present inhabited chiefly by three different races of men: Copts, Arabs, and Turks, whose united numbers have been estimated at a little above 2,900,000 souls. Dr. Bowring, in his report upon E. and Candia, states that the total pop. of E. was estimated by the government in 1836 at 3,200,000. Dr. B. "found it impossible to come to anything like a certain calculation" on the subject himself; but states, however, as the opinion of those who are best informed upon the subject, that the number of the pop. ranges from 2,000,000 to 2,500,000, and that the females are to the other part of the community in the ratio of 3 to 2. Mr. Lane estimates the pop. at 1,997,000. Mahomedans consider it a sin to number themselves, as being contrary to the tenets of their religion; and the Egyptians are alarmed at it, fearing that one of the consequences will be the levying of soldiers by conscription, or some new taxation imposed upon them; but under Mehemet Ali's vigorous government the people were obliged to smother these antipathies, and probably a more precise census was obtained in this country than in any other part of the Ottoman empire.

The Copts.—The Copts are the supposed descendants of the ancient Egyptians, and more certainly the feeble remnant of a once Christian pop. Few of them inhabit the Delta: they are found chiefly in the Said or Upper E. Their colour is yellow; their features are somewhat of the mulatto cast, broader than those of the Arabs. They fill all those offices of state in which their peculiar talents are requisite; and for this reason they have obtained the name of 'writers'. They are, nevertheless, the slaves of the Turks, and are equally detested by them and by the common people. Their peculiar language is nearly extinct as a dialect of ordinary life, being almost confined to their church-service. Their numbers are estimated by Malte Brun at 200,000, by Mr. Jowett at 100,000, and by M. Mengin at 160,000 souls.

Arabs and Fellahs.—The Arabs are of three classes: the posterity of those by whom E. was conquered, under Amrou Ibn Al As, the caliph Omar's general,—the Western Arabs, or Mogrebins descended from the Saracenic conquerors of Mauritania; and the Bedouins, or inhabitants of the desert. Of these classes, the first is a strong robust race, sometimes designated *Fellahs*, and generally either artisans or husbandmen; the second follow the same occupations, and are numerous in Upper E.; and the last, who are sometimes called *Scenites*, or 'dwellers in tents', inhabit the desert, and subsist chiefly by robbery and plunder. Their manners and customs are not greatly different from those of the Arabs, and they all retain the original Arabian features faintly. Jointly they constitute the bulk of the pop., and their numbers have been estimated at 2,300,000.—Dr. Hume thus de-

scribes the Egyptian *Fellahs*: "The lower orders of Egyptian Arabs appeared to me," says this traveller, "to be a quiet, inoffensive people, with many good qualities. They are, in general, tall and well-made, possessing much muscular strength, yet of a thin spare habit. Their complexion is very dark, their eyes black and sparkling, and their teeth good. Upon the whole, they are a fine race of men in their persons; and they are more active in agricultural employments than we should be led to imagine from seeing the better sort of them in towns, smoking and passing their time in listless indolence. The dress of the poorer Arabs consists simply of a pair of loose blue or white cotton-drawers, with a long blue tunic, which serves to cover them from the neck to the ankles, and a small red woollen skull-cap, round which they occasionally wind a long strip of white woollen. They are sometimes so poor as not to be able to purchase even this last article. By means of his tunic, or long loose outer garment, of dyed cotton, the wealthy Arab conceals from the proud and domineering Turk a better and richer dress, consisting sometimes of the long and graceful Moslem habit of Damascus silk, covered with a fine cloth coat with short sleeves; and at other times, particularly among the Alexandrians and those connected with the sea, of a blue cloth short jacket, curiously and richly embroidered with gold, and white trousers reaching just below the knee, the legs bare." Dr. Bowring describes this important part of the people as submissive to authority, gay, joyous, careless of the future, and contented with little. The Fellah is distinguished for the mildness of his temper, the resignation of his disposition, an intense love of peace, and an equally intense horror of every thing connected with a military life, to avoid which he inflicts upon himself the most dreadful mutilations, and even abandons his native v. in the valley of the Nile, although his affection for the locality is such that he speedily perishes of the home-ache. The character of the Fellahs was, however, of singular advantage to Mehemet Ali in the execution of his project for introducing European military tactics into the army of E. Upon this subject, Dr. Bowring says, "The tractable and gentle character of the Egyptian Fellahs made them docile instruments for bringing about so remarkable an alteration; and it, on the one hand, their attachment—strong, almost idolatrous to their soil and village produced a violent resistance to the conscriptions which removed them from their homes; on the other, their presence in the country was rarely accompanied with such acts of violence and rapine as generally marked the conduct of the Mamelukes. The soldiery became protectors instead of destroyers of property; they formed part of a structure of social improvement, which, with some attendant evils, brought an incomparably greater portion of benefits. The effect of this better organization has been immense. Even in the populous parts of E., before the time of Mehemet Ali, there was little security for life or property; in the desert none whatever. But the Bedouins, who easily resisted the irregular troops of the Mamelukes or Janissaries, scarcely better disciplined than themselves, found themselves unable to withstand the artillery, cavalry, and infantry, who, by their manoeuvres, were enabled perpetually to overtake, and often to surround them, and who brought with them, wherever they went, a reputation for success which every encounter only served to strengthen. There ceased to be any impunity for the robber Arab; and his sheiks themselves even found it for the interest of their tribes to deliver him up to the authorities of the pasha."

Under the dominion of E. there are 18 tribes of Bedouin Arabs, numbering 109,500 men. There are few of these pursuing any fixed and settled agricultural pursuits. They, for the most part, itinerate. They live in rude tents, which they carry with them from wadi to wadi, the male portion employing their horses and camels in transport from one oasis to another, or in obtaining, through the instrumentality of the chase, the means of subsistence for their families. Their habits of life are singularly simple. Their food consists of the flesh of gazelles, the desert-cow—found in a wild state in these regions—and of birds, with a few dried dates, or bread made of maize-flour and water. They are singularly expert in the capture of game. Experienced in the haunts and habits of the different animals, they conceal themselves in a hole dug out of the sand, and carefully covered over with bramble; and they impound their prey by means of a rude net-work attached to stakes, which is slightly concealed with sand, and raised by means of a rope pulled when a number of the herd has ventured within the precincts. As many as 10, and often 20 gazelles are thus captured at a time. The gun is used only when other means have failed, as ammunition is too costly for ordinary occasions in obtaining the supplies requisite for daily food. Their intellectual constitution seems to partake of the wild and racy freedom of their lives; their capabilities are generally of a higher order than those of the rural population. The resources required to meet the contingencies of their moving habits possess a wholesome and educational influence, and most certainly contribute to bring out an extensive development of those qualities of self-dependence which are based on aptitude and ingenuity. The innate love of freedom, which is fostered by the facilities for desert-locomotion his camels afford him, imparts a dignity and haughty bearing to the Bedouin, which contrasts very favourably with the servility and pusillanimity of the rustic races. To the chief he owes alone subjection, and however daring in war or adventure may be the scheme of their leader, there are hundreds always ready on the first enunciation of the war-cry. Their personal appearance is generally fine; their physiognomy for the most part particularly so. The features of the face are well and

even handsomely formed, and their muscular training contributes to an unexceptionable development of the body. It is hard to say how far these people are susceptible of civilization.

Turks.] The Turks are now not only nominally but really masters of E. They are found chiefly in Cairo, and other large cities. They differ little from the Turks of other parts of the world. Their numbers have been estimated at 20,000. The Turkish race rarely perpetuates itself in E., as their children almost invariably die, and the Turkish pop. is kept up by an importation of Mamelukes. The Turks, though far from being useful auxiliaries to advancing institutions, have nearly a monopoly of all the considerable situations of an official character in the country, and this principle is carried so far, that "it is scarcely allowable even to send a message to a person in authority by an Arab servant."

The Mamelukes, Negroes, &c.] The Mamelukes, till lately, were a fourth race of people that inhabited E. This extraordinary race consisted of Georgian and Circassian slaves, who, under the Fatimite caliphs, were brought into the country, and being trained to arms, became a part of the military power of the state. They were thus enabled to rise against their masters, to massacre or expel them, and to assume the dominion of E.—The Berber races have more spirit, and more of the intellectuality of the Bedouins. They are more trustworthy, and find ready employment in places of limited responsibility and trust. Their pursuits at home are more generally of a pastoral than an agricultural character—their frames being less robust than those of the Fellahs, they seem unsuited to work involving severe physical application.—The Negro races of Southern E. differ considerably from those of the Senegal coast. Their features certainly possess the same common distinguishing characteristics; but there seems greater aptness for conforming to the requirements of a more advanced state of being. Generally, as house-servants, and often as stewards of farms, and occupations involving like duties, they prove both competent and correct; but where they possess authority over others, they wield it with no sparing hand. It is sometimes very distressing to look on their cruelty and indifference to the sufferings of others.

Languages and Religion.] The Coptic is supposed to have been the language of the ancient Egyptians. In the Memphitic dialect of the language there is a version of the Scriptures, and a few religious works; but it is no longer spoken. The Copts still profess Christianity, and the patriarch of Alexandria—who claims to be the successor of the apostle Mark—claims the supremacy not only over the churches of E., but also over those of Abyssinia. The principal part of the inhabitants of E., however, are Mahomedans, the prevailing language is the Arabic, and the Koran is the text-book of all their studies. Astrology, magic, and sorcery, with various modes of divination, are still, as in ancient times, in high estimation. Poetry is much cultivated. Men of letters at Cairo profess great veneration for this delightful art, and cultivate a taste for the Asiatic classics. Some of the Bedouin Arabs are good poets. An effusion of one of them, on the exploits of Bonaparte, is preserved in the memoirs of the Egyptian Institute.

Education.] Mehemet Ali did much to encourage education, particularly of a scientific kind, within his dominions. The following was the plan of public instruction in 1836. There were 50 primary schools, of which there were:—

3 at Cairo, with	600 scholars.
1 at Alexandria, with	200
1 at Sut, with	200
45 in other towns of the provinces, composed of	
100 scholars each,	4,500
Total,	5,500

The pupils in these schools are taught reading and writing, Arabic, and the four rules of arithmetic. These schools, after three years' study, supply scholars to 2 preparatory schools,

1 at Abouzabel of	1,500 scholars.
1 at Alexandria of	800
Total,	2,300

In these two schools are taught Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and a complete course of arithmetic, elements of geometry and algebra, history, and drawing. These last schools again supply, after 4 years

of study, scholars for the special schools, which are 10 in number, as follow:

The school of medicine,	300 scholars.
of Veterinary surgery,	120
for Cavalry,	300
for Artillery,	300
for Infantry,	800
the Polytechnic,	223
of Languages,	150
of Music,	150
of Agriculture,	50
of Midwifery (there used to be 100),	20
Total,	2,415
Total of special, &c.,	2,415 scholars.
Preparatory schools,	2,300
Primary do.,	5,500
Grand total,	10,215

All these schools, Mr. Wagner informs us, are furnished with professors, European and native. The duration of the studies varies from 3 to 5 years. The scholars are lodged in barracks, and subject to military discipline; they are clothed, fed, and paid by the pasha. The scholars receive monthly:—

	Year 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Primary schools,	8	10	12	14	16
Preparatory do.,	15	20	25	30	35
Special do.,	40	50	60	70	80

Besides these schools, which compose the regular system of public instruction, there are regimental schools for the soldiers, and schools attached to the mosques, which last amount from 4,000 to 5,000 more in Cairo; and the total number of scholars at the mosques, and throughout all the provinces, amount to 15,000 more. There are several private establishments, directed by Europeans, for the purpose of disseminating education among the pop., without reference to religion or nation. The late pasha likewise sent several young men to France, Switzerland, and Britain, to be educated in the arts and literature of the West.

Government.] E., considered as a province of the Ottoman empire, is governed by a pasha or viceroy; but the late, and perhaps the present pasha likewise, is every thing in E.—sovereign, legislator, manufacturer, farmer, and money-changer. The only real organization which exists for the purposes of government is simply administrative and financial. Mehemet Ali indeed once attempted to organize a kind of representative assembly at the seat of his government. About 160 functionaries of various ranks, and leading men in the different provinces, were assembled by his order at Cairo, in August 1829, when the measures of administration, and every thing relative to taxation, were submitted to them by the pasha's ministers. Any thing like a representative body, or a free press, could certainly not exist with Turkish despotism; and the pasha's scheme was speedily abandoned.—The court of the viceroy is composed of the *kiaya-bey*, the *khaynadar* or chief financier, the *divan-effendi* or foreign secretary, the *selihdar* or master-of-the-household, the *anaktaraghassi*, and the commandant of the citadel. The provs. are no longer governed by 24 beys or sanjiks, as in the time of the Mamelukes, but each prov. has its *mamur*, inferior only to the governor of Upper E., whose capital is Sut. Under each *mamur*, are *nazirs* or inspectors of districts, whose jurisdiction extends over seven *kashefs* or governors of towns and of the surrounding lands and villages; and under each of these again are 7 or 8 *gymagams*, according to the number of villages in the district. The office of these last is to superintend the cultivation of the lands, and to collect the taxes, assisted by the *sheikh beded*, or native chief of each village, who is under these Turkish officers. A superintendent, or *nazir*,

sheikh, also overlooks the *sheikhs beled*, under the immediate orders of the *kashef*; and the *mobashir*, a Christian inspector, appoints the numerous Copt scribes and collects their accounts. The salary of the *kiyyn-bey*, now governor of Upper E., is 3,000 purses, or upwards of £21,000 a-year; of the *mamur*, 120 to 180 purses; of the *nazir*, 60 to 84 purses annually; of the *kashef*, from 300 to 600 piastres a-month; of the *qymaqana*, from 125 to 150 piastres a-month; of the *sheikh-el-mesheikh*, 200 piastres a-month; and of the *embashir* or *mobashir*, 68 purses annually; the Copt scribe receives one *fodtha* from every real of the taxes levied in the year. All these are paid from the government treasury; and the only person who has a direct and legal claim on the peasant is the *sheikh beled*, who takes the produce of 1 in every 25 fedans, with presents of different kinds according to the means or fears of the donor.—It is understood that the Porte has recently ordered the establishment in E. of a *Divan-Ahcam-Ardliah*, or 'Assembly of Deliberation,' to be composed of 24 members, chosen from the most intelligent of the higher classes of the country—whether employed officially or not—whose province will be to discuss all public measures, and exert, in fact, the controlling power, subject of course to the viceroy's veto. Those men, when nominated, must be approved of by the sultan, and their deliberations are to be carefully recorded and forwarded regularly to Constantinople.

Military and marine force.] M. Clot Bey estimated the pasha's regular army, in 1833, at 180,000 men; and states in his *Aperçu Général sur l'Egypte*, [Paris, 1840,] that, including the regular troops, the national guard, the trained bands of the public works, the military schools, and the fleet and arsenal, the whole force is to be estimated at no less than 276,643 men, without reckoning the allied Arab tribes. This, however, we look upon as a great exaggeration, for even if such an army could be collected, the pasha has no funds to support it. Mr. Wagner's pamphlet represents the pasha's force, in 1837, as composed of 29 regiments, of 97,820 efficient men. The cavalry of 15 regiments, including two of guards, of 12,750 efficient men; the sappers, 12,886 men; the artillery, horse and foot, 7,614. There were besides 5,765 veterans, distributed into 7 battalions, and two depots of 15 companies of invalids, which make together 1,815 men. Total of the army, 127,286 men. The irregular Turkish troops were represented to consist of about 10,000 to 12,000 men; and the Bedouins of 30,000 men. The pasha's forces were estimated in 1840 as follows:—

Thirty-four regiments, each of four battalions, in all	108,800
2,200 men,	
The Staff,	3,400
Two companies of Ibrahim's guards,	
Cavalry.	
Fifteen regiments,	12,900
Two squadrons of Ibrahim's guards,	280
Artillery,	25,000
Irregular troops,	7,500
Total,	
	158,080

This large army has recently been greatly reduced. The troops—who are chiefly Arabians and Syrians—are commanded by beys, and the different divisions of the army are quartered in cantonments. The service is far from popular in E.; and is in every individual case compulsory.—The naval force in 1826 consisted of 4 frigates, 11 corvettes, 30 brigs, and 13 gun-boats; but this navy was nearly annihilated in the fight of Navarino. In Mr. Waghorn's pamphlet entitled *Egypt* in 1838, the pasha's fleet is represented as composed of 9 sail-of-the-line, of which 4 are of 100 guns and upwards; 6 frigates of 60 guns; 4 corvettes, 7 brigs, 3 steamers, and one 10 gun-cutter.

On the stocks were two line-of-battle-ships. The officers and sailors amounted to 16,000 effective men, of whom 800 were officers. The navigation of the Nile is protected by gun-boats. A new arsenal and dockyard for vessels-of-the-line, and frigates, has been built at Alexandria.

Revenue.] The revenue under Mahammed Khisru was 60,000 purses, or £750,000; it has lately been estimated at about 25,000,000 of *talari*, a sum equal to about £6,000,000. M. Clot Bey estimated it in 1833 as follows:—

	Frances.
<i>Miry</i> , or territorial revenue,	25,125,000
Post-tax, called <i>Firdet-el-rous</i> ,	8,750,000
Tax on the karatch,	80,000
Tax on inheritances, called <i>Bell-el-ma</i> ,	150,000
Tax on beasts to be slaughtered,	250,000
Tax on the okels and bazaars of Upper Egypt,	48,000
Tax on dancing-girls and jugglers,	60,000
Tax on melting silver,	56,250
Tax on date trees,	500,000
Tax on fishing in Lake Menzaleh,	250,000
Tax on salt, fishing-boats, and fish,	438,000
Tax on corn,	4,500,000
Revenue from the customs and excise,	3,070,500
Appalto of liquids,	346,000
Appalto of seuna,	32,000
Appalto of fishery in Lake Koroum, &c.,	72,500
	42,728,750
Profits on the following commodities:—Cotton,	
indigo, opium, sugar, wine, rice, honey, wax,	
henna, rose-water, linseed, sesame, lettuce	
seed, cardamums, silk, sassafras, nitre, chalk	
and plaster, soda and ammonia,	12,000,000
Profits of the mint,	375,000
Profits on woven cloths,	1,500,000
Profits on the manufacture of silk goods,	1,200,000
Profits on dressing hides,	875,000
Profits on the sale of mats,	100,000
Grand total,	62,778,750

The revenue is drawn from taxes, customs, and tribute. By recent order, the offices of receivers and collectors of taxes and customs have been limited to natives, to the exclusion of Armenians, Greeks, and Jews, who formerly farmed the revenue. An exchequer, it is reported, has been organized at Cairo. The financial situation of the country has, according to recent accounts, been much better of late years; and although the civil administrations, and the levying of taxes, are performed in an arbitrary manner, nevertheless, approximate data have been obtained for 1846. The total receipts were estimated at 105,000,000 francs. The land-tax was taken at 54,000,000 fr.; and the head-tax at 10,000,000 fr. The other most productive branches were the profits on cotton, sugar, and indigo, which were estimated at 14,500,000 fr. The men manufactures were rated at 12,000,000 fr. The other indirect taxes, the duty on corn, and the customs' duties, attained the figure of 6,000,000 fr. The fixed expenses were only estimated at 51,000,000 fr.; the maintenance of the regular army was calculated at 15,000,000 fr.; the pay of the irregular horse and Bedouins does not exceed 2,500,000 fr. The fortifications of Alexandria, and the embankments of the Nile, however, were not included in the fixed expenses.

Currency.] A few years ago, the pasha decided on making the standard of his currency silver, as practised in most European countries, with the exception of England. He therefore coined what was at the time calculated a sufficiency of silver 20 piastre pieces—and its silver fractional coins—of the intrinsic value of the Austrian dollar by ancient treaty current in Turkey. He at the same time issued a new gold coinage of pieces of 100, 20, 10, and 5 piastres each, based, as was supposed, upon the exact parity of gold with silver on the standard of the American dollar. At first everything appeared to go well. The suspension of sales by the government in 1838 first called attention to the fact that much

coin was going out of the country. At first the silver coins of 20 piastres, and their fractions, disappeared; the gold pieces of 100 piastres next followed. Notwithstanding the severely enforced prohibition of export of the coin of the country, and the summary punishment of delinquents detected, the pieces of 20, 10, and 5 piastres were finally lost to the currency; and of the pasha's coin nothing remained but a very limited supply of the old coinage 9 piastre pieces, while of the last coinage hardly a vestige remained. The principal coin now in circulation is that of *aldu' nejib* of 20 piastres, and its fractions in gold; at present subject to a discount of 6 per cent., or equal to 18½ piastres Egyptian. Another strange feature is the total disappearance of the nominal coin of the country; the Egyptian piastre has become almost as rare as a Queen Anne's farthing. Of small coin, the only currency is the Turkish piece of 20 paras, current now by courtesy, and worth 15 in change for Turkish gold in the bazaars. An attempt was made in 1839 to remedy the evil, by the importation of large sums of silver currency from Europe; the government intending a recoining of the silver 20 piastre pieces; but the wants of the state being pressing, the dollars were issued on arrival at the government tariff of 20 piastres, and forthwith bought up by the sheriffs, and put in circulation at 21 piastres; Turkish money being even then the principal, as now the sole circulating medium.

Topography of Lower Egypt.—The boundaries of Bahari, or Lower E., are variously fixed by different geographers. Some assign to it the whole country to the fork of the Nile southwards; and from the boundaries of Tripoli on the W., to those of Syria and Arabia on the E. It is difficult, likewise, to fix the boundaries of the *cashefliks* or provs. into which Lower E. is divided.—The district of Bahireh is bounded on the NW and N by the Mediterranean; on the E by the district of Garbich; and on the S by the Libyan desert. Its N parts are well-watered and fertile; its S are uncultivated, and occupied by wild Arabs. The city of Alexandria is situated in this district.—Rosetta is situated on an eminence upon the W bank of the Bolbitine branch of the Nile, 4 m. above its mouth, and 40 m. distant from Alexandria.—The Natron valley is one of the most remarkable physical features in this district of E. It forms an angle of about 44° with the magnetic meridian; and contains none of the species of rocks which are found scattered about in other parts of E. There is a series of 6 lakes in this valley, the banks of which, as well as the surface of the waters, are covered with crystallized muriate and sulphate of soda, and carbonate of soda or natron.—A ridge of hills divides the valley of Natron from the Bahr-Bilama or Bahr-el-Farigh, on the westwards. This valley has a general breadth of 8 m., and is said to stretch to the Mediterranean. It serves as a defence against the encroaching sands of the W. desert. The vegetation in these valleys has a wild and dreary aspect; the palms are mere bushes, and bear no fruit.—The district of Garbich comprehends the greater part of the Delta. It is bounded on the N by the Mediterranean; on the E by the district of Charkieh, from which it is separated by the Damietta branch of the Nile; on the S by Charkieh; and on the W by the district of Bahireh. It consists of one vast plain, everywhere crossed by canals. The S part is well-cultivated; extensive tracts in the N are sterile and desolate.—The town of Fuah is situated on the r. bank of the Nile, at the entrance of the Alexandrine canal.—Menout, a large village, stands on a canal which intersects the Delta, and communicates with both branches of the Nile.—Mansurah is finely situated on an eminence near the Nile; it is a modern

town, built partly of ruins and partly of bricks.—Salahieh, built by Saladin, stands on the E. skirts of the cultivated land of E., and contains about 6,000 inhabitants, whose squalid appearance betokens the utmost wretchedness.—Menzafeh is a large town on the lake of the same name.—Tantah or Tentah has been reckoned the most populous town in the Delta; but Damietta, the Dimyat of the Arabs, situated between the E branch of the Nile and the lake of Menzafeh, about 10 m. above its junction with the sea, appears to be next to Alexandria in importance and population. Our columns contain separate articles on these, and all the other leading towns of E.—The isthmus of Suez is a tract of land of small elevation, consisting of limestone rocks, with strata of sandstone and silex, covered with sand, and in some parts with stagnant water. On the N it presents the appearance of a large plain, broken here and there by downs; in the middle a series of hills rise in successive terraces; on the E and SE the mountain-ridges of Arabia and E. bound the plain of the isthmus. This tract of land has a general declination from the Red sea to the Mediterranean; a similar declination exists towards the Delta and Nile. The waters of the Red sea would flow into and fill the almost dry and deep basin of the Bitter lakes but for the intervention of a sandy isthmus scarcely 3 ft. above the level of the Red sea. The breadth of the isthmus in a straight line is nearly 72 m.—See SUEZ.—The ancient district of Marmarica extends from Alexandria to the gulf of Bomba. The N part consists of a strip of arable soil lying along the coast, and not reaching farther inland than from 10 to 15 leagues. In proceeding S towards the Ammonian oasis, nothing is seen but an arid desert. The tract of arable land is divided into a series of plains, which gradually rise in elevation as they recede from the coast.—See MARMARICA.

Topography of Central Egypt.—From the apex of the Delta to the S boundary of the prov. of Fayum, is generally regarded as marking the limits of Central E. along the valley of the Nile. On the E. it extends to the Arabian mountains; on the W to the Libyan chain. The cap. of this division of E. and of the whole country is CAIRO. See that article.—On the W. bank of the Nile appears the city of Ghizeh, pleasantly shaded by groves of sycamores, dates, and olives. To the W. of this town stand the celebrated pyramids. See article GHIZEH.—Suez, an important station at the head and on the W. side of the Red sea, presents no prospect but a waste of yellow sands, and a lake of green water, and there is not a spring nearer than 14 m.—Balbeis, situated on the borders of the Desert, NE from Cairo, contains about 6,000 inhabitants, who are principally employed in the cultivation of the soil.—Benisut, situated on the W. bank of the Nile, is thickly surrounded with date trees, and presents to the eye of the traveller a most agreeable prospect. From this place a narrow pass leads through the mountains into the district of Fayum or Fajum.—Minieh, a little higher up the river is pleasant and populous, and carries on a considerable trade.—The prov. of Fayum belongs to the N part of Central E. It is a table-land, bounded on the N. the W., and the S. by a chain of mountains which separate it from the Libyan desert. The soil is a rich alluvium of various depths resting upon calcareous rocks; that of the N parts is the richest. It keeps up a large trade, by means of weekly caravans, with Cairo. In the Fayum, which was formerly the most richly cultivated part of E., the Desert has made many inroads. The irrigation of this part of the country is provided for, not by shadoofs or wells, but by a variety of streams and water-courses, which supply, but insufficiently, the land with humidity.

Compared with very remote times, there is little doubt that this portion of the country, so well known as the garden of E., has lost much of its fertility; but contrasted with the state of things 15 or 20 years ago, it was the opinion of the person I consulted, that the quantity of fedsans under cultivation has increased. [Bowing.] In this district was situated the Labyrinth, so celebrated in antiquity, which consisted of a mysterious building of 3,000 chambers, one-half of which was above ground, and the other half below. The precise situation of this extraordinary structure cannot now be determined. Belzoni is of opinion that the ruins are buried under the accumulated depositions from the waters of the Nile brought hither by the canal of Joseph.

Topography of Upper Egypt.—The inhabitants of Upper E., as far as Assuan, are of a brown complexion; farther S their features exhibit a near resemblance to those of the interior of Africa. Said or Upper E. is the most healthy part of this country. The vs. here are seldom raised above the level of the ordinary inundations of the Nile, but depend for their safety on artificial fences.—Sut, occupying the site of the ancient *Lycopolis*, near a steep mountain, about a mile from the W side of the Nile, is regarded as the capital of Middle E., and contains about 15,000 inhabitants, who are mostly employed in the manufacture of blue cloth, or in commercial transactions.—Echmim, situated among numerous remains of antiquity, and supposed to be the ruins of *Shemus* or *Panopolis*, is chiefly remarkable for having, contrary to all other Egyptian towns, straight and wide streets.—Girge or Djurdjeb, formerly the capital of Said, and still among the largest cities of E., is built along the Nile, and is about a league in circumference.—Denderah is a place of little consequence in itself, but travellers visit it on account of the magnificent ruins in its neighbourhood.—Ghenne, situated on an eminence E. of the Nile, is the rendezvous of the caravans which trade with Cosseir on the Red sea.—Syene or Assuan, the last place in this direction in which the Arabic is spoken as the vernacular tongue, is situated at the S extremity of E., directly under the tropic.—Under the same parallel as Assuan, in the S part of the vast desert of the Thebaid, which lies between the valley of the Nile and the Red sea, is the site of the ancient *Berenice*, of which the ruins are still perceptible.—The pyramids of Sakkara are formed of brick, and dispersed over a line of 11 m. They are sometimes called the pyramids of Abusir.—About 2 leagues to the S of Syene is the small island of Philoe, once a sacred place of pilgrimage to the ancient Egyptians.—The plain of Thebes is bounded on the W by the sterile Libyan chain, and on the E by the equally dreary rocks which separate E. from the Red sea. See *THEBES*.—Cosseir, the ancient *Myos Hormos*, separated from the valley of the Nile by a mountainous desert measuring 100 m. across at the narrowest part opposite Ghenne, is the most considerable port on the Egyptian side of the Red sea. It is 200 m. from Berenice, 120 m. from Ghenne, and 270 m. from Suez. Cosseir has been proposed as a station in the line of steam-navigation to India by the Red sea. There are 4 routes proposed from this place, viz., to Ghenne on the Nile, to Cairo, through the gulf of Suez, or through that of Akaba. See *COSSEIR*.

The Oases.—A singular feature in the topography of Egypt is its oases. Strabo says, the word *oasis* is a name given, in the language of E., to inhabited cantons, entirely surrounded by vast deserts, in which they resemble so many islands in the midst of the ocean. The Arabs call them *wahab*, or 'inhabited places.' They are generally reckoned three in number: 1st. the Oasis Magna; 2d. the Oasis Parva, or

that of El Kassar; and 3d. the Libyan Oasis, or Oasis of Siwah. To these some add the Western Oasis, first visited by Sir Archibald Edmonstone in 1819. Edmonstone and Rennell agree that the foundation of these spots of fertility in the desert was first laid by the vegetation occasioned by springs, the decay of which gradually produced more soil, until it increased to its present state. They are always surrounded with high lands. Under the Empire, the whole region of the oases was attached to the *Heptanomis*. The Roman emperors made them places of exile for state-delinquents. The Arians also exiled their ecclesiastical opponents thither. See articles *OASIS* and *SIWAH*.

History.—E. is the most ancient kingdom concerning which any memoir has been preserved in the sacred writings of the Hebrews, or in the traditions and researches of the Greeks. "Who and whence were the Egyptians?" This question we must be content to leave unanswered. This is the secret which the grave of the Pharaohs will not yield. Physiology supplies no clue. The mummy-cases, the paintings and sculptures, depict a race short, slight, with low foreheads, high cheek-bones, long eyes, hair now crisp now curled, and a complexion which the conventionality of the painter's art makes to differ in men and women, but which probably was brown with a tinge of red, dark compared with that of the Syrian, black compared with that of the Greek. Thick lips are frequently seen, but they are supposed to indicate intermarriage with Ethiopians. From the Negro the Egyptians were far removed; nor can they be connected with any other known race. If we turn to language,—a sure guide—perhaps than physiology—we are again completely baffled. The Coptic has been identified through many etymologies with the old Egyptian; and of the Coptic, though it became a dead language in the 12th cent., much literature remains. It is an uncultivated and formal tongue, with monosyllabic roots and rude inflexions, totally different from the neighbouring languages of Syria and Arabia, totally opposite to the copious and polished Sanscrit. The last fact at once severs E. from India, and destroys every presumption of affinity that may arise from the presence in both countries of caste, of animal worship, and of a religion derivable from a primitive adoration of the powers of nature. The hypothesis of an Ethiopian origin sprang from the notion, natural but untrue, that population would follow the course of the descending river. And no tradition among the Egyptians themselves told of a parent-stock or of another land." Be their origin what it may, we know that within the succession of a few generations after the Deluge, the Egyptians had grown up into a great nation, cultivating the arts of peace under the rule of a monarch, and distributed into different classes for the practice of distinct trades and professions.

* Oldest of mortals they who peopled earth,
Ere yet in heaven the sacred signs had birth,
Men the lunar wanderings learned to read;
Ere yet the heroes of Dencalion's blood
Pelasgia peopled with a glorious brood;
The fertile plains of Egypt flourished then
Productive cradle of the first of men."

APOLLONIUS RHODIUS.

An order of priests recorded and communicated, from generation to generation, the system of their religious belief and worship, and were the teachers of whatever parts of knowledge and science were not mysteriously concealed from the people. Agriculture was the employment of a great proportion of the inhabitants of the country. The monarch had disciplined soldiers for his guard, and all the pomp of a court. Pastoral occupations were not unknown or unpractised, but in comparison with agriculture were overlooked. Various mechanical arts were used to provide many of the secondary accommodations of life. Houses were built of coarse bricks. The bodies of the dead were curiously embalmed. The corn of Egypt was exchanged for the spices, pearls, slaves, and precious metals, which strangers brought to purchase it. Such was the condition of human life in E., when the ancestors of the Jewish nation were driven by famine to go down from the parched plains of Syria into this land of fertility and plenty. Abraham is supposed to have visited Egypt about 1918 B.C. or 439 years after the deluge, according to the received computation, and at that time we are not historically acquainted with any permanent settlements having been made even in southern Asia. The kingdom of Thebes in Upper E. is supposed to have been founded soon after the dispersion of the Noachite family. In the time of Homer this city was still the boast of E.; but in the reign of Osymandias the seat of the monarchy was transferred from Thebes to Memphis, which continued to be the royal residence till destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, about 567 B.C. It is not to be supposed, however, that the whole of Egypt was, in these early times, in the possession of one monarch; on the contrary, in the very fact of the existence of several rival cities, we have abundant evidence of the existence of rival states. There are seven districts in which the various dynasties of Egyptian monarchs are said to have held sway.

Diospolis or Thebes, Memphis, Tanais, Bubastis, Sais, Sethron, and Elephantine. Doubtless some of these dynasties were at least collateral, but national vanity or ignorance made them successive. The ancient periods of Egyptian history were preserved by means of hieroglyphics known only to the priests, who assured Herodotus that by means of these records they could trace their national history during a period of 50,000 years! All traditional and historical monuments refer us to early invasions of foreign tribes, and the conquest of various parts of E. by these invaders, whose invasions appear to have been made partly from Ethiopia, after that the arts had been introduced into Upper and Middle E., and partly from Asia by tribes of Phenician and Arabian origin. These latter conquerors were the shepherd-kings who, according to Josephus, maintained themselves in Egypt 511 years. They are said to have lived in a state of constant hostility with the natives until their expulsion into Syria about 1874 B.C. The Diasporian monarchs were contemporaries with the shepherd-kings and with the Pharaohs of Mizraim or Lower E.

Sesostris and his successors. After an obscure interval, of which the duration is not precisely known, appeared Sesostris, of whom so many fictions have been related under the name of history. Manetho makes him the son of Sesoschosis, and the 2d king of the 12th Egyptian dynasty. Herodotus calls him (or his son) Pheron,—a corruption, probably, of Pharaoh. Wilkinson supposes this Egyptian Alexander to have flourished in the 14th cent. before the Christian era. According to the calculations of some German chronologists, Sesostris-Rhamases lived in the time of Moses, and was the son of that Pharaoh who perished in the Red sea while pursuing the Israelites. It is difficult, indeed impossible, to determine this point of chronology, but there seems no sound reason to doubt the actual existence of this personage. Diodorus Siculus informs us that, while yet a youth, he subdued Arabia. He next conquered Libya; and on his accession to the throne, rendered the Ethiopians his tributaries. Having organised a vast army he invaded Asia, crossed both the Indus, and Ganges, penetrated to the Eastern ocean, turned N. upon the Tanais, and founded a colony upon the borders of Europe. Returning home, after nine years' absence, he set himself to improve his Egyptian kingdom. He fortified the E. side of E. with a wall 1,500 stadia in length, which ran from Pelusium, through the desert, to Heliopolis; he dug canals, which branched out from the Nile all the way from Memphis to the sea; he erected a temple in every city of E., and covered the whole land with columns and obelisks and triumphal monuments.—After the death of Sesostris another chain in Egyptian history presents itself, concluding with the reign of a king Amasis. We next meet successively with Cœtes contemporary with Ptolemy, and Memphis, and Cheops, Cephren and Mycerinus, the builders of the pyramids. At last Psammetichus, the son of Necho, was raised to the throne, about 679 B.C. With the assistance of Grecian mercenaries he fixed his cap. at Bubastis, on the Pelusian arm of the Nile, where he applied himself to the encouragement of commerce. He was succeeded by Necho, the Pharaoh-Necho of Scripture, about 617 B.C. Egypt had now got a navy, and commerce flourished at Naucratis, but from this period also this country became involved in the wars of S. Asia. He penetrated to the Euphrates, and took the city of Carchemish; but soon after, encountering the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar, he was defeated and stripped of all his Asiatic conquests. Among his successors was Apries, the Pharaoh-Hophra of Scripture, with whom Zedekiah, king of Judea, entered into so rash and fatal an alliance. Apries attempted the conquest of Cyrene, a Grecian colony in Africa, but the enterprise failed, and Apries—so had been predicted by the prophet Jeremiah—fell by the hands of rebels soon after. Under the usurper, Amasis, Egypt enjoyed much tranquillity, and is stated to have contained no fewer than 20,000 populous towns. In his reign the Grecian philosopher, Pythagoras, visited Egypt. His dispute with Cyrus, on account of his alliance with Crœsus, occasioned the attack of Cambyses, who defeated the Egyptian forces under Psammetichus, the son of Amasis, at Pelusium, and took possession of Memphis in 525 B.C. After this event, E. formed a province of the Persian empire for the space of 193 years.

Ptolemy I. to Cleopatra. When the dominions of Darius were seized by Alexander the Great, E. received the conqueror with no show of resistance, and the vanity of the Macedonian was flattered by his being pronounced the son of Jupiter Ammon, when he visited the temple of that deity. On the death of Alexander, Ptolemy Lagus, afterwards called Soter, obtained the viceroyalty of E., with Libya and part of Arabia. He greatly enlarged and beautified Alexandria; and added Palestine, Syria, and Phenicia to his dominions.—His son and successor, Ptolemy Philadelphus, founded Ptolemais, completed the canal of Suez which his father had begun, and built the Pharos or lighthouse. He died in 247 B.C.—Ptolemy X., a weak effeminate creature, who had won for himself by his effeminate habits the name of *Auletes*, or 'the flute-player,' threw himself on the protection of the Romans, and bribed the favour of Julius Caesar, then consul at Rome, by presenting him with 6,000 talents, or about £1,162,500. Driven from his kingdom by his subjects, who despised him, he was eventually replaced upon his throne by the Roman general, Mark Antony. At his death he left his children under the protection and tutition of Rome.—Ptolemy XI. and Ptolemy XII. were successively associated with their sister, Cleopatra, in the government of E. The death of Cleopatra closed the dynasty of the Ptolemies, after it had lasted about 294 years, and E. was converted into a Roman province.

Egypt under Rome. Under the prefecture of *Ælius Gallus*, an abortive attempt was made to reduce the Arabian peninsula. In A.D. 117, the emperor Adrian visited this prov. of his dominions. While Ptolemy commanded in E., he executed many important works in that country. Diocletian punished the cities of Alexandria, Bucris, and Copros, in a very severe manner, for having rebelled against his authority. Christianity was probably early introduced into E., as there were Jewish proselytes of E., Libya, and Cyrene, present at the outpouring of the Holy Ghost on the feast of Pentecost. The disputes of the Arian, Catholic, and Heathen factions, at Alexandria, were long and fierce. In the reign of Theodosius, paganism was finally suppressed; but the valuable library of Alexandria perished in the tumult which was raised on this occasion. The struggles of a perpetual succession of rival or schismatical patriarchs, fill up the annals of E.'s history until the Saracen invaders appeared upon its frontiers.

Saracens invasion. Memphis was first taken by the general of Omar; Alexandria surrendered some time afterwards; and being given up to pillage, its library perished in the hands of its ruthless captors. Reduced to a prov. of the Mahommedan empire, E. claims but a slight notice from history. With the intermission of a few years, during which it was in some measure an independent state, E. was governed by the caliphs of Bagdad, till the year 968, when it was reduced by Moez, the Fatimite caliph of Cairo, a petty state in Barbary. The last of the Fatimites expired in 1171, when Saladin, of a more ambitious disposition, and possessed of greater abilities than any of his predecessors in the office of vizier, assumed the sole power, and, favoured by particular circumstances, declared himself in 1173 sovereign of E. Not being a descendant of Mahomet, he could not be denominated *caliph*, which implies the sacerdotal as well as kingly office; on this account he chose the name of *sultan*, and left the office of pontiff to be filled by a descendant of the prophet. The powers of Europe were about this time exhausting themselves by endeavouring to wrest the Holy land from the Turks. To effect this mighty armies were levied, kings left their own dominions a prey to anarchy and confusion, to attempt the overthrow of the Mahomedans in the East; the Pope called the war 'holy'; indulgences of the fullest kind were granted to the crusaders; and excessive cruelties were committed under the pretence of being acts of devotion. Every hero was a saint; every soldier a devotee; and the church might them, both in a metaphorical and in a literal sense, emphatically called 'militant.' Saladin, who had overrun a great extent of territory in the neighbourhood of E., the scene of this invasion of the Christians, was naturally induced to turn his arms against the inveterate enemies of his religion, who fought likewise for the possession of countries over which he claimed the sovereignty. In 1187 a battle was fought near Tiberias, and was renewed with redoubled fury and the most inveterate obstinacy for three successive days, at the conclusion of which the Franks were completely defeated by the heroic sultan. Following up his advantage, Tiberias was immediately invested, and in a short time capitulated. Acre, or Ptolemais, next surrendered; and Neapolis, Cesarea, and Sephoris, soon fell into his hands. Joppa made a vigorous resistance, but was taken by storm; Tripoli, in the neighbourhood of Sidon, was taken after a siege of six days; Sidon itself surrendered at the first summons; Berytus capitulated in seven, and Ascalon after a siege of fourteen days. Jerusalem was next invested, and a breach being made in the walls, the garrison capitulated, and were permitted to march out with their families and effects. In Europe nothing could equal the consternation with which the tidings of these events were received. We are even told by the writers of those times, that the Pope died of grief! After reducing Laodicea, and many other places, Saladin advanced against Antioch, when Bohemond, the prince of that place, begged a truce for 8 months, which was granted him. In the mean time, the scattered forces of the Christians collected themselves, and received from Europe powerful reinforcements. In 1189, the army of the Franks amounted to nearly 40,000 men. They first made themselves masters of Alexandretta, and then laid siege to Ptolemais, during which they were attacked by Saladin but defeated him, killing 10,000 of his men. The besiegers, however, were baffled in every attempt upon Ptolemais for the space of three years, until Richard I. of England, commonly called Cour-de-Lion, and Philip II. of France, arrived with a numerous army. The exertions made by Richard at the siege of Ptolemais—now known by the name of Acre—procured him the supreme command of the Christian army; but that his success was not very great may fairly be inferred from the necessity he was soon under of concluding a truce. The whole sea-coast from Jaffa to Tyre was surrendered to the Christians; and the pilgrims of Europe travelling to Jerusalem were to be protected by Saladin himself.—The empire founded by Saladin continued to exist for some time, rather in consequence of the capacity of its founder, than of the talents of its successive rulers.

The Mamelukes. The history of this country presents no interesting event till 1250, when the Mamelukes, a band of Circassian slaves who had been trained to war—a task to which luxury had made the Egyptians themselves unequal—drove the sultan, Ma-lek-Al-Saleh, from the throne, and usurped the government. However brave the Mamelukes might be, their number was too small to maintain an absolute authority over the other parts of the Egyptian army; to establish their power, therefore, they purchased Christian slaves, chiefly from Circassia, and training them to the use of arms, placed them in garrisons in different parts of the country, to serve as a check upon any insurrection. In this they

showed themselves better soldiers than politicians. The Christian slaves—to whom the name of Borghites was given—soon became much more powerful than their proprietors; and, sensible of their power, deposed their masters, assumed the government of E., and preserved their authority during upwards of 200 years. In 1517 they were attacked by Selim, the Turkish sultan, and found their valour insufficient to sustain them against his numerous armies. Selim, instead of intrusting the government of this part of his conquests to a pasha, for reasons which seem not to be clearly understood by historians, formed E. into a kind of republic, comprising 24 sanjaks, under the military jurisdiction of as many beys. In this government he allowed the Mamalukes—as the Borghites now called themselves—to have considerable influence; an influence which they were careful to augment, till, in 1746, Ibrahim might be considered as the master of Egypt. Ibrahim was succeeded by Ali Bey, whose impetuous valour rendered him a troublesome neighbour to the Turks. In July 1786, Hassen Pasha landed at Alexandria with an army of 25,000 men, and defeated the Mamalukes under Murad. Having reorganized the government, Hassen signed a treaty with the rebel beys, by which he left them in full possession of the country from Barbier to the frontiers of Nubia; all below or to the N. of these limits being prohibited ground. Ismail, who was left in charge of affairs at Cairo, conducted himself vigorously, and kept the beys in subjection, until carried off by the plague in 1790, when Cairo reverted to its former masters,—the country S. of the cap. being allotted to Ibrahim, and the regions on the N. to Murad.

French invasion. Such was the state of E. when the French undertook that expedition which bears some resemblance to the crusades of ancient times. The affair was contrived, projected, and executed by Bonaparte, without any further reference to the Directory than the necessary forms of office required. Bonaparte's motive was the love of glory, and a secret consciousness that something more required to be done to dazzle the eyes of the French nation before he seized the supreme power. We know, also, that he wished to restore the ancient road to India, and to deprive the British of their trade and territory in the East. "I said in Europe," Kleber wrote to the French Directory, "that E. was for France the *point d'appui* from which she may move the commerce of the four quarters of the globe." The same idea presented itself again to Napoleon's mind, even on the rock of St. Helena. These advantages had struck the mind of Leibnitz so far back as the year 1672. Louis XIV., after having given a navy to France, and encouraged the early progress of the Company of the Indies, thought of turning his arms against Holland; but Leibnitz, to prevent him from carrying this design into execution, held out to him the prospect of conquering E. "The possession of E.," writes Leibnitz, "will open a prompt communication with the richest countries of the East. It will unite the commerce of the Indies to that of France, and pave the way for great captains to march to conquests worthy of Alexander. If the Portuguese, whose power is much inferior to that of France, had been able to obtain possession of E., the entire of India would have been long since subjected to them; and yet, notwithstanding the smallness of their numbers, they have made themselves formidable to the people of these countries. E. once conquered, nothing would be easier than to take possession of the entire coast of the Indian sea, and of the innumerable islands which border it. The interior of Asia, destitute both of commerce and wealth, would range itself at once beneath your dominion. The success of this enterprise will for ever secure the possession of the Indies, the commerce of Asia, and the dominion of the universe."—On the 20th of May, 1798, Bonaparte embarked at Toulon. The armament, under Brueys, consisted of 15 sail-of-the-line and frigates, and upwards of 200 transports. On the 1st of July Bonaparte landed with 5,000 men at Marabon, and marching upon Alexandria, made himself master of that city. He then led his army across the Desert, and Rosetta and Ramleh submitted to different columns of the French army, while the main body continued its march along the Nile, accompanied by a flotilla, towards Cairo. During this march, nothing like serious opposition occurred till the army arrived near Ghizelh, in the neighbourhood of the pyramids. Here Murad Bey resolved to dispute the farther progress of the French general. The strength of Murad's army consisted of 10,000 Mamalukes, who proved themselves to be no despicable adversaries; the Egyptian army for a long time maintained its ground, but was at length obliged to yield to the more exact discipline and the bayonets of the Europeans. This engagement—which has been called 'the battle of the Pyramids'—put Cairo into the hands of the French, who entered it on the 22d of July. A party was immediately despatched to Upper E., in pursuit of Murad; another was left in charge of Cairo; with the third Bonaparte marched in search of Ibrahim, who had retired into the eastern part of the Delta. But while the French army had with so much ease made themselves masters of Lower E., the fleet which conducted them thither was by no means equally fortunate. A British fleet, commanded by Admiral Nelson—which had been despatched to intercept the French when they first left Toulon—arrived at Malta two days after the French had sailed from it. Rightly supposing that Alexandria was their next place of destination, Nelson directed his course thither; but passing them unperceived by the way, he conjectured that they had sailed to some other port, and proceeded immediately in search of them. He had scarcely lost sight of Alexandria when the French fleet arrived; and being informed that the British fleet was in search of them, Brueys drew up his ships in order of battle, as near the shore as it was judged safe for them to approach.

The British admiral having learned that the French were at anchor in the road of Aboukir, again made his appearance on the 1st of August; and by one of those daring manœuvres which only genius can conceive, and courage and dexterity execute, threw half of his squadron between the French fleet and the shore. The action began before 7 in the evening; at 9 o'clock the French admiral was killed; at 10 o'clock his ship L'Orient, of 120 guns, was blown up, and the victory evidently belonged to the British. The contest continued during the whole of that night; but morning showed the French fleet totally disabled, and in the possession of the British. By this engagement, the situation of Bonaparte was rendered very precarious; but in the emergency the vigour of his character became sufficiently conspicuous. To defend himself from the Turks in Syria, he erected forts at Balbus and Salhié; and Alexandria and Cairo were put in a respectable state of defence. The French had been about 4 months in Cairo, when the inhabitants took arms, attacked them, and in a struggle of 48 hours, nearly succeeded in driving them out of the city. On the third morning the sheikhs came to entreat pardon, and the tumult ceased. Meanwhile, Ibrahim was overtaken and defeated by the troops sent in pursuit of him; and Desaix put to flight the troops of Murad, after a desperate battle, near the pyramids of Sakkarah, in Upper E. During these operations the French army was guilty of great enormities towards the inhabitants. The Grand Seignior, who was now convinced that Bonaparte was not so disinterested a conqueror as to subdue this part of his rebel territory in order to restore it to him, agreed to join his forces to those of Britain, now anxious to expel the French from a situation which put it in their power to annoy our empire in India. Jezir Pasha, who had been nominated to the government of E., was directed to lead a Turkish army through Asia Minor, and attack the French on the side of Syria. At the same time, a descent was to be attempted at the mouths of the Nile; Murad Bey's army in Upper E. was designed to make a diversion on that side; and Sir Sidney Smith, who had sailed from Britain in the Tigre of 84 guns, was to direct the general execution of the attack, and to give assistance where he judged it necessary. Meanwhile, the tranquillity which the French enjoyed for a short time after the insurrection at Cairo, was employed in scientific operations. Lake Menzahel was surveyed; the roads of Damietta, the Natron lakes, and the canal of Suez, were examined, and levels taken from sea to sea. But as soon as Napoleon perceived that he was about to be attacked by numerous forces, and at different points, he resolved to meet the Turkish army which was to proceed through Asia Minor, and thus to remove the chief seat of war from that country, of which he was already possessed. To protect E., he left part of his forces. Cairo was given in charge to Dugua; Rosetta to Menou; Alemyras was to command Damietta; the superintendence of Alexandria was intrusted to Marmont; and Desaix was to remain in Upper E., to counteract the designs of the Mamalukes under Murad Bey. The other, and by far the greater part of the army, under generals Kleber, Bon, Lannes, and Regnier, directed its march towards Syria. Kleber, who in the absence of Bonaparte conducted the army destined to the invasion of Syria, on the 4th of February arrived at Cathicah. He was here joined by Regnier, and proceeded to take possession of El Arish. The troops by whom it was occupied made a brave resistance; but, finding that they could not maintain their position, they retired into the fortress. On the 17th Bonaparte joined the army; and in two days the fortress of El Arish surrendered. Gaza yielded without resistance; and, though Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, made a vigorous defence, it could not withstand the efforts of the French army. Sir Sydney Smith resolved to undertake the defence of St. John d'Acre; hoping, that though he might not be able completely to repel the French troops, he might still gain time, till the expected reinforcements could arrive. To encourage the pasha, who commanded the place, he despatched Philipeaux, and an eminent engineer, to add all possible strength to the ruinous fortifications. At the same time, he had the good fortune to capture the fleet of gun-boats, which had on board the greater part of the artillery intended for the siege; and this artillery was immediately landed, and employed in the defence. Bonaparte having taken possession of Saffet, Nazareth, and Shefam, and having reconnocited Acre, resolved to attack it upon the E. On the 20th of March the trenches were opened. Within nine days, batteries and counter-batteries were mounted, and a breach was made in one of the towers. At the same time the branch of a mine was sprung; and the French rushed to the attack; but, after passing the ditch, they were so vigorously opposed that they retreated with precipitation. To enumerate all the incidents which took place during the siege of Acre, however interesting it might be to one class of readers, is foreign to the purpose of this historical sketch. The siege was raised on the 29th of May, after it had continued 61 days. By vigorous measures Bonaparte prevented the Turks, under Mustapha, from being joined by the Mamalukes, the Arabs, and the remains of Murad's army; a junction which, if it had succeeded, might have rendered his tenure of E. extremely precarious. But while he was thus endeavouring to establish the French power in E. upon a permanent foundation, he received intelligence from France, which presented to his ambitious mind a prize of a nobler nature. Without disclosing his schemes to any except General Berthier, and his secretary, Bourrienne, he embarked, and on the 24th of August sailed for France, there to act a part still more extraordinary than that which he had acted in E. Maintaining a formidable expedition, fitted out, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, in order to expel the French

from E., came within view of Alexandria on the 1st of March, 1801, and on the next day anchored in the road of Aboukir. Till the 7th, the swell of the sea prevented any of the troops from being landed; but on the 8th the landing took place. On the 11th the whole army advanced, and came in sight of the French, who were advantageously posted upon a ridge, having on their r. the sea, and the canal of Alexandria on their l. The conflict was severe, but terminated in favour of the British, who on the 21st again engaged the French within 4 m. of Alexandria. The contest was conducted with uncommon skill, courage, and intrepidity. At length, however, the French were forced to give way. The loss of the French in this engagement has been stated at 3,000. That of the British was much less, but their severest loss was the gallant Abercrombie, who lived not to enjoy the fame which his valour so truly merited. This battle was decisive of the fate of E. Hutchinson succeeded to Abercrombie in the chief command, and immediately passed on to Alexandria, while Colonel Spencer took Rosetta. On the 9th of May, 4,000 British with as many Turks attacked the French near Ramleh, and were again victorious. About the middle of June the British army arrived before the walls of the cap. of E. On the 22d, the French offered to capitulate, and the conditions being settled, Cairo with its dependencies was evacuated. Menou soon after accepted, for the whole army of E., the same terms which had been granted to those who had occupied Cairo. The French, with their baggage, arms, ammunition, and other property, were, at the expense of the Turks and British, carried to the nearest ports in the Mediterranean belonging to the republic; and, by the treaty of Amiens, E. was restored to the Ottoman Porte.—No sooner had the Turks regained possession of E., than they determined to consolidate their power by the destruction of the Mamalukes. Accordingly, seven of the most considerable chiefs were invited by the Turkish admiral to repair to Alexandria; but the captain-pasha having attempted to carry them off in his frigate to Constantinople, an affray ensued in which Osman Bey, the chief, was killed. This outrage excited the indignation of the British; and the other beys, who had been taken prisoners, were set at liberty, and a new agreement entered into by which they abandoned all pretensions to Cairo and Lower E. The fugitive beys, retiring to Upper E., at last fixed themselves at Dougola, the capital of Nubia.—Nothing further of importance occurs in the history of E. till 1807. At this period the French and Russians were carrying on an active warfare in Poland; and, in order to distract the measures, and divide the forces of Russia, the French government exerted its influence to induce the Turks to take up arms against that power. The Turks, thinking it a favourable opportunity for regaining from Russia the territories which they had lost in former wars, complied with the desire of France; and Great Britain, as the ally of Russia, in order to create a diversion in favour of Russia, by drawing the attention of the Turks to the defence of their own territories, fitted out an expedition under the command of General Frazer, in order to take possession of Alexandria. This expedition was altogether unfortunate.

Mehemet Ali (Mehemet or Mohammed Ali Pasha) was born at Cavalia, a town of ancient Macedonia, not far from the shores of the Grecian archipelago, in the year 1761. Ibrahim Aga, his father, was at the head of the police in that place. The son was fond of a military life; though, by way of speculation, he embarked in the more lucrative trade of tobacco. At the time of the French expedition, he crossed over to E. with the contingent ordered from his district, and became an officer in the Turkish army, which, under the auspices of the English, defeated the plans of their adversaries. He commanded the Albanians, his own countrymen,—a body of men always distinguished beyond any other by its daring and recklessness. In the first instance, he appears to have had no object beyond upholding his sway in this corps; and nothing but the ease with which he saw it was possible to advance his fortunes, amidst the confusion of the moment, prompted him to turn it to his individual account. Force and fraud were alike the stepping-stones to the attainment of his ends. By these means he not only brought the whole of E., Nubia, and Dougola, under his dominion, but the greater part of those countries ultimately became his personal property and possession. As lord of E., he was the self-created successor of Kurschid Pasha, from the year 1804; but he was not confirmed by the feeble government of Constantinople for some time after that period. In 1806, he was installed in the pashalic of E., on condition that he should send to the Sultan 4,000 purses, which represented at that time the sum of about £24,000 sterling. The pashalic of E. was then commonly called the pashalic of Cairo, and it extended only to Middle E. and the Delta; Upper E. being divided into several districts, administered by the Mamaluke beys; and Alexandria, with a part of the western province, being governed by a pasha independent of the pasha of Cairo. A few months after the installation of Mehemet Ali in the pashalic of E., the Porte consented to give him also the pashalic of Alexandria as a reward for the services he had rendered to the Ottoman empire in 1807, on the occasion of the evacuation of Lower E. and the city of Alexandria by the English. Napoleon knew enough of E. and of Mehemet Ali to predict with confidence, that "if the supreme power in E. instead of being intrusted to 12,000 Mamalukes, had been vested in a pasha of the country, like the pasha of Albania, the Arabian empire,—composed of a distinct nation, having its own separate character, prejudices, history, and language, and embracing E., Arabia, and a part of Africa,—would have become independent, like that of Morocco." This prediction

was speedily followed by decided indications of an intention on the part of the existing pasha to fulfil it; but it is not a little remarkable that Napoleon made no mention of Syria as a portion of the new state, nor does it appear that, with the exception of the language of part of the pop., and the military security of the S prov., as protected by the N., there is any reasonable pretext for uniting Syria to E. At the time of the expedition to the Morea, the Porte had promised Syria to Mehemet Ali. Instead of that prov., Candia was subsequently abandoned to him; but the viceroy had grievances against the principal pasha of Syria, Abdallah, the governor of St. Jean d'Acre, who he alleged had encouraged smuggling into E. on his frontiers, and seduced the inhabitants of the district of Charyeh. It would appear that 6,000 Fellahs of that prov. had taken refuge in the pashalic of Acre. Abdallah to Mehemet's demands for their tradition replied that they were subjects of the sultan, and that they were just as much in their sovereign's dominions in Syria as in E. The viceroy replied that he should come to carry off his 6,000 Fellahs and *one more*. At the same time, knowing that the Porte intended to attack him, he shrewdly foretold the commencement of hostilities. On the 2d of November, 1831, an army of invasion, consisting of 24,000 infantry, 4 regiments of cavalry, 40 pieces of field-artillery, and as many more of heavy ordnance, marched into Syria; Ibrahim Pasha was the generalissimo. Gaza, Jaffa, Caifa, fell successively into his power. St. Jean d'Acre, the scene of Napoleon's defeat, resisted Ibrahim for six months; it was, however, taken on the 27th of May, 1832. On the news of this capture reaching Constantinople, Mehemet Ali was proclaimed a rebel. A numerous army had already been despatched to meet his son, a large portion of which was defeated by Ibrahim at Homs, on the 8th of July, 1832. Shortly afterwards he routed in a few hours, in the passes of Bellan—which opened the Taurus to his progress—the army of the Grand vizier, Hussein Pasha; and lastly, on the 22d of December, 1832, he destroyed, at Konieh, with less than 30,000, another Ottoman army of 60,000 men, and Redischid Pasha, the Turkish general, fell into his power. The victory of Konieh opened the road to Constantinople before him, but the viceroy contented himself with demanding the investiture of Syria. The Great Powers now actively interposed. Under their guarantee Syria and the district of Adana were surrendered to Mehemet, who acknowledged himself as a vassal of the sultan, and engaged to pay the same tribute annually as had been paid by the former pashas of Syria. This arrangement was concluded on the 14th of May, 1833. "The union of Syria to E." says M. Clot Bey, "was necessary to the security of the possessions of the viceroy. As soon as it is acknowledged that it is useful to civilization in general that the banks of the Nile should become the seat of an independent power, it must be admitted that this end cannot be attained without uniting Syria to E. The military topography of that country does not enable it to be secure against foreign invasion, especially by the isthmus of Suez. Except the Fatimite Moors and the French under Bonaparte, every successive invader, Cambyses, Alexander, the first Mussulmans, the Ayyubites, and the Turks, approached E. through Syria. The existence of independent E. can, then, only be secured by giving it a Syrian boundary. Its true boundary is not at Suez, but at the Taurus." Unfortunately for himself, Mehemet Ali listened to such reasoning as this, and continued to press his views of aggrandizement so keenly as to threaten the total dissolution of the Turkish empire. Not satisfied with the government of E. and Candia, and of the territories of Damascus, Tripoli in Syria, Seyd, Saifid, the districts of Jerusalem and Naplous, and the district of Adana, while his son Ibrahim was invested with the title of sheikh of Mecca and Jidda, he aimed at securing to himself the full and independent sovereignty of all Arabia and Syria; as well as E. The great European powers, with the exception of France, would not permit. With unheard-of activity, a British squadron reduced all the fortified places along the Syrian coast; while a mere handful of English and Austrians, aided by a few thousand Turks, drove Ibrahim's forces towards the Egyptian frontier, and compelled the greater part of them to surrender at discretion. The first engagement took place on the 10th of Oct., 1840, near Beirut, when the Egyptian army was completely routed and the town taken. Caifa and Saida were bombarded in the same month; Tripoli and Tarsus soon followed; and on the 3d of November of the same year the bombardment and taking of Acre in the short space of four hours convinced Mehemet Ali that any further resistance was useless. Alexandria was blockaded by an English squadron; still Mehemet Ali was not inclined to submit, as he entertained hopes that France would come to his aid; but in the end he found he could no longer temporize, and acceded to the terms proposed: the hereditary pashalic of E. in his own family being secured to him. The withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from Syria commenced in Dec. 1840, when 54,000 men and 6,000 women and children took the road of the Desert to Suez; but what with sickness, desertion, privation, and the opposition they encountered on their march, not 25,000 reached E. Ibrahim Pasha proceeded by sea from Gaza with the sick and wounded, and landed at Damietta on the 21st of Feb., 1841, whilst the remainder of the troops marched by El Arish. Before the evacuation of Syria, the Egyptian army consisted of 85,000 men; of these only 33,000 returned to their country. Admiral Walker, belonging to the Turkish navy, in the name of the Sultan, took command of the Turkish fleet in the port of Alexandria, and sailed for Constantinople on the 11th of January, 1841. At the same time the Egyptian troops were withdrawn from the island of Candia, the Hedjaz, and the two

holy cities, and these countries were restored to the authority of the Sublime Porte.

A firman sent by the Sultan to Mehemet Ali, dated from Constantinople, 13th February, 1841, after some modifications, was finally accepted by Mehemet Ali on the 10th June, 1841. The following are the conditions on which Mehemet Ali was granted the hereditary pashalik of E.:

1. The succession to the government of E. within its ancient boundaries to descend in a direct line in Mehemet Ali's male posterity, from the elder to the elder, among the sons and grandsons—the nomination to be made by the Sublime Porte.
2. The pasha of E. to rank as a vizier of the Ottoman empire, without having in this character, with the exception of hereditary right, any other prerogative than those enjoyed by other viziers.
3. All treaties entered into between the Sublime Porte and the European Powers are to apply to E. as well as to any other part of the Ottoman empire.
4. The pasha has authority to coin his own money in E., but the coins are to bear the name of the Sultan.
5. The standing army of E. is to be composed of 18,000 men, and 400 men are to be sent yearly to Constantinople.
6. The vizier of E. has the right to appoint officers of the land and sea forces up to the rank of colonel and below that of general-of-brigade; but a general-of-brigade being a pasha, the Porte alone can name pashas.
7. The vizier of E. cannot build vessels of war without authority from the Sublime Porte.
8. The yearly tribute payable by the pasha of E. to the Sublime Porte, fixed at 2,000,000 dollars, has since been reduced to about £270,000 sterling.
9. The hereditary title is liable to revocation should any of Mehemet Ali's successors infringe any of the aforesaid conditions.

The Sublime Porte also granted to Mehemet Ali without the hereditary succession, the government of the provs. of Nubia, Darfur, Sennar, and Cordofan, and all the territories annexed thereto, situated out of E. The pasha of E. likewise collects the revenues himself, whilst the law of the empire is that pashas are not to collect the revenues. Mehemet Ali died at Alexandria on the 2d August, 1849. He had by his wives and concubines 16 children; of these only 5, 3 sons and 2 daughters, are now living—viz.: Said Pasha, Admiral of the Egyptian fleet, born in 1818; Halim Bey, born in 1826; Mehemet Ali Bey, born in 1833; Nazih Hanum, born in 1797, widow of the Dostadar Mohomed Bey; Zeinab Hanum, born in 1824, and married in 1845 to Kamil Pasha. Halim Bey was four years in Paris, where he received a liberal education. Mehemet Ali's second son, after the late Ibrahim Pasha, was Tussun Pasha, born at Cavalla, who left an only son, Abbas Pasha, born in 1813, at present Viceroy of Egypt. Tussun Pasha died of the plague at the camp of Damanhur in 1816. Mehemet Ali had also at Cavalla by the same wife, a third son, Ismael Pasha, who died in the war in Sennar. Another son of Mehemet Ali, Hussein Bey, born in 1825, died in 1847 at Paris, where he had been sent for his education. Mehemet Ali had 12 brothers, and 2 sisters, all of whom are dead.

[Authorities.] An acquaintance with modern E. previous to 1800 was chiefly to be gleaned from the travails of Paul Lucas, Shaw, Volney, Savary, Norden, Sonnini, Pococke, Clarke, Malliet, and Bruce. The *Description de l'Egypte* executed by the French savans who attended the expedition under Bonaparte to Egypt, in 9 vols. fol., with an atlas, or in 26 vols. 8vo., with 10 vols. of plates atlas fol., is by far the most superb, and in some respects, the most scientific work on that country. The following are the other leading contributions of the French press to the history and geography of E.: *D'Anville Mémoires sur l'Egypte*, Paris, 1766, 4to.—*E. Quatremère, Mémoires géographiques et historiques sur l'E.*, Paris, 1810, 2 vols. 8vo. The same author published *Observations sur quelques points de la géog. de l'Egypte*, in 1812. Much valuable and authentic information is contained in Clot Bey's *Aperçu Général sur l'E.*, Paris, 1840, 2 vols. 8vo.; and Champollion-Figeac's, volume on E. in the *Univers pittoresque*, and *l'Egypte Moderne* in the same series, are two of the ablest vols. in that excellent work.—The following are the principal contributions of English authors to the geography of Modern E.: Dr. Young's article on E. in the Supplement to the 4th and 5th editions of the *Encyc. Britannica*, Edin. 1819.—*Hamilton's Egypt*, London, 1809, 4to.—*Lane's Modern Egyptians* in the Library of Entertaining Knowledge.—*J. A. St. John's Egypt*, London, 1834, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Hoskin's Travels in Ethiopia*, London, 1835.—*Wilkinson's Modern E.*, Lond. 1843, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Yates' Modern History of E.*, Lond. 1843, 2 vols. 8vo.—And *Bowering's Report on E. and Candia*, Lond. 1840, Fol.—The early history and antiquities of E. have been illustrated by Herodotus, Eusebius, Kircher, Perizonius, Seyforth, Champollion, Dr. Young, Letronne, Wilkinson, and many others.—The language and hieroglyphics of E. have been illustrated in the following amongst many other works: Kircher, *Lingua Aegyptiaca restituta*, Rome, 1645, 4to.—*Vetus et de la Crise, Lexicon Aegyptiaco-Latinum*, Oxford, 1772, 4to.—*Zoega de origine et usu obiscorum*, Rome, 1797, Fol.—*Italensis Opuscula*, Leyden, 1804-13, 4 vols. 8vo.—*Quatremère, Recherches critiques*, Paris, 1808, 8vo.—Champollion-Jean, *L'Egypte sous les Pharaons*, Paris, 1814, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Young's Account of E. antiquities*, Lond. 1823.—*Rosellini, Il Sistema geroglifico del C. Champollion*, Pisa, 1825.—*Young's Rudiments of an E. dictionary*, Lond. 1830-31, 8vo.—Champollion, *Précis du système hierog.*, Paris, 1824, 2 vols. 8vo.—

Rosegarten, De Prince Aegyptiorum litteratura comment. Vimaria, 1828.—*Rosellini, I. monumenti dell'E. e della Nubia*, Pisa, 1832.—*Champollion, Grammaire Egypt.* Paris, 1841; and *Dictionnaire hierog.*, 1844.—*Gliddon's Ancient E.*, New York, 1843.—*De Saucy in the Revue des deux mondes*, June, 1846.—*Bunzen, Aegyptens Stelle*, Hamb. 1845.—*Schwarz, Das alte Aegypten*, Leipzig, 2 vols. 4to.

EHINGEN, a bail. and town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, 15 m. SW of Ulm, on the L bank of the Danube. Pop. 2,679. It consists of two divisions, distinguished as the high and low town; and contains several handsome edifices, amongst which are the town-house, and the churches of Sainte Marie and Saint Blaise. It has also a well endowed hospital, and a Catholic gymnasium; and possesses a cotton spinning-mill, a dye-work, and several woollen manufactories. The bail. contains 27,160 inhabitants.

EHLLE, a small river of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, which flows into the Elbe, from the E., 3 m. SE of Magdeburg.

EHNHEIM (NIEDER), or **NIEDERNAY**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Bas-Rhin, cant. of Ober-Ehnheim, 15 m. N of Schlestadt, and about the same distance SW of Strasburg, on the Ergers. Pop. 1,210.

EHNHEIM (OBER). See **OBERNAL**.

EHNINGEN, a town of Wurtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 4 m. SW of Böblingen, on the r. bank of the Würm. Pop. 1,481.—Also a town in the circle of the Schwarzwald, bail. and 6 m. E of Urach, on the Achalm. Pop. 4,908. It has some linen and lace manufactories.

E-HO. See **Y-HO**.

EHRANG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle and 5 m. N of Trèves, on a rising ground near the confluence of the Kyll with the Moselle. Pop. 950. It has extensive blast-furnaces, and manufactories of hardware.

EHRENBERG, a fort and pass of Tyrol, in the upper circle of the Innthal, 16 m. N of Innsbruck, and 7 m. S of Fussen, near the r. bank of the Lech.

EHRENBERG (OBER and UNTER, or ALT and NEU), two contiguous villages of Bohemia, in the circle and 36 m. NNE of Leitmeritz. Pop. 3,899, of whom 2,579 belong to Alt E. Linen and cotton fabrics, and articles in wood are manufactured here.

EHRENBREITSTEIN, a small town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, circle of Coblenz, on the r. bank of the Rhine, opposite Coblenz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats 485 ft. in length, and near the confluence of the Moselle. Pop. 2,100. It is well-built, and has two Catholic churches. Tobacco and glue form its chief articles of manufacture. At one extremity of it is a small spring which yields a slightly acidulous effervescent water. In the immediate vicinity of the town is a rocky eminence 468 ft. in height, and surmounted by the often battered fort of E. This fortress, originally a Roman castrum, was destroyed by the French in 1801. It has since been restored by the Prussian government, is capable of containing a garrison of 14,000 men, and is abundantly supplied with water from wells 300 feet in depth. A subterraneous communication cut through the solid rock is said to connect it with Coblenz.

EHRENBURG, a bail. and town of Hanover, in the co. and 21 m. WSW of Hoya, and 18 m. NE of Diepholz. Pop. 66.

EHRENFRIEDERSDORF, or **IRBERSDORF**, a town of Saxony, in the circle of Zwickau, 4 m. W of Wolkenstein, and 46 m. SW of Dresden, on the slope of the Sauberg and Rohrgraben, at an alt. of 1,735 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 2,150. It has manufactories of parchment, brocade, hosiery, and lace; and extensive mines of tin, silver, iron, and arsenic, were formerly wrought in its environs.